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## PREFACE.

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THE highly favorable reception accorded both at home and abroad to our 1st year issue has been quite reassuring, confirming as it did our notion that a compilation of this kind was a real desideratum. With this new hope to encourage us, we endeavored to the best of our humble ability to make the present year issue as full a repository as we could of information and reference on all subjects about Japan and Japanese. In pursuance of that ambitious end, we have thoroughly revised and considerably expanded all the chapters in the original edition and have also added quite a large number of new subjects. The result is the number of pages was about doubled and the number of words more than doubled, as the present issue is entirely in brier type while pica portion formed at least one half the number of pages last year.

The chapter on Arts and Crafts of present day Japan proved a veritable crux to us, for the simple reason that it was a subject entirely strange to us and we had little or no ready reference to guide us. The only help we had was derived from the articles on Japanese arts in the 10th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. We had therefore to interview living connoisseurs, artists and dealers (to all of whom our thanks are due), and to piece together the information obtained in fragments into one whole article. We crave the indulgence of our readers for any error that may have unwittingly crept into it, and at the same time we

expect, with their kind help,—many of them being far better informed in the subject than we are—to present in our future editions this highly interesting phase of Japanese development exactly and actually as it exists.

The English in which guise this compilation is presented is a *Japanese English* and is neither the King's nor President's English, and if we have succeeded in conveying to our readers fairly intelligibly what we wished to convey, then we at least have reason to be satisfied.

The expansion of this year's edition far beyond our expectation has considerably delayed its publication, but we have brought our work pretty nearly to right bearing by the experience of two years, so that we have reason to expect the publication of the 1907 year issue about the time the Tokyo Industrial Fair will be opened, i.e. the latter part of March.

THE COMPILERS.

Sept. 1906,  
Tokyo.

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# THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

## DIARY OF 1905.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Jan. 1. Stoessel sends letter of surrender.</p> <p>" 2. Capitulation treaty signed.</p> <p>" 3. The 3rd son born to the Crown Prince.</p> <p>" 10. Gen. Nogi (also Stoessel) receive medal from the Kaiser.</p> <p>" 12. Submarine flotilla organized.</p> <p>" 14. Mitchenko's raiding cavalry enveloped and put to flight near Newchwang.</p> <p>" 16. H. I. H. Gen. Prince Fushimi returns from his mission to America.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lieut.-Gens. Ogawa and Kawamura promoted to full Generals.</p> <p>" 26. Battle of Heikeutai fought (Russians put to flight after three days' hard fighting).</p> <p>Feb. 11. Arbitration treaty between Japan and America signed.</p> <p>" 17. Big fire at Matsuye, 270 houses burned.</p> <p>" 24. The Extreme Right of our Manchurian Army occupies Chinghocheng; our Army on the Shaho begins forward movement.</p> <p>" 28. Nogi's turning movement at extreme left begins.</p> <p>Mar. 4. The Turning Army reaches within 4 miles of Mukden.</p> <p>" 7. The Army on the Shaho takes to general attack.</p> <p>" 8. Marshal Oyama issues command to pursue the enemy.</p> <p>" 10. Mukden occupied.</p> <p>" 13. Hingking occupied.</p> <p>" 16. Tielhing occupied.</p> <p>" 18. Fulk-men occupied.</p> <p>" 19. Kaiyuan occupied.</p> <p>" 21. Changtu occupied.</p> | <p>Mar. 30. Mienhwanchieh occupied.</p> <p>Apr. 8. T.I.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa start for Germany to attend on behalf of Their Imperial Majesties the Wedding Ceremony of the German Crown Prince.</p> <p>" 3. Tsuluseu and Szmiencheng occupied.</p> <p>" 4. Kuyusu occupied.</p> <p>" 13. Tsagchih occupied.</p> <p>" 14. Yuigecheng and Pakiatsz occupied.</p> <p>" 15. Tunghna occupied; fire occurred at Iwayado, Iwate-ken, and destroyed 224 houses.</p> <p>" 20. The Military Service Regulations amended and the term of Reserves extended.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">5th Domestic Loan of 10 million yen issued.</p> <p>" 21. H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in returns from the front.</p> <p>May 10. Capt. Bouguin, his son-in law Strange and interpreter Maki arrested on the charge of Russian spies: fire destroying over 200 houses occurred at Akita.</p> <p>" 12. Poet Noguchi murdered by his sister's husband.</p> <p>" 13. Taiwan (Formosa) placed under law of siege.</p> <p>" 21. H.H. Prince Fushimi, Jr., visits the Korean Sovereign at Seoul. The Hague Arbitration Court declares against Japan in the House Tax Dispute.</p> <p>" 25. The opening ceremony of the Seoul-Fusan Railway conducted.</p> |
|---|--|

- Szmiencheng re-occupied.  
Rohjestvsky's fleet proceeds toward straits of Tsushima.
- May 27. Togo almost annihilates Rohjestvsky's fleet at the straits.
- " 29. T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrive at Berlin and met by the Kaiser at the Station.
- June 9. T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa leave Berlin.
- " 10. President Roosevelt advises Japan and Russia to take steps for terminating the hostilities.
- " 12. The conference before the Throne held concerning peace.
- " 26. T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrive at London.
- July 1. The Nickel coin exchange commences at Seoul.
- " 3. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira appointed Peace Plenipotentiaries.
- " 4. The battleship Katori launched at the Yarrow Dockyard.
- " 5. The Nickel coin exchange stopped at Seoul.
- " 8. Baron Komura and party leave for Portsmouth on board the Minnesota.
- Urgency Imperial Ordinance for raising yen 300,000,000 foreign loan issued.
- The Karafuto (Saghalien) Expedition occupies Korsakof.
- " 10. Prince and Princess Arisugawa leave Southampton for home.
- Capt. Bougouin sentenced to 10 year's penal servitude and Maki to eight year's.
- " 14. Premier Katsura and Baron Komura decorated by King Edward.
- " 19. Baron Komura and party arrive at Seattle.
- A fire destroying over 400 houses occurs at Kumamoto.
- " 24. The Karafuto Expedition occupies Alexandrosk.
- " 25. War Minister Tuft, U.S., Miss Alice Roosevelt and party arrive in Tokyo.
- July 26. Minister Tuft and party received in audience and banquetted by the Emperor.
- " 28. Minister Tuft and party leave Tokyo.
- " 30. Gen. Haraguchi, Commander of the Karafuto Army, declares military administration over the whole island.
- " 31. The Russian troops in northern Karafuto surrender.
- Aug. 8. Baron Komura reaches Portsmouth.
- " 9. Preliminary meeting of the Japanese and the Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries held to show credentials.
- " 10. The 1st Peace Conference is held and the Japanese Plenipotentiaries produce the terms.
- " 12. The 2nd Peace Conference is held when Russia rejects Indemnity and Territorial cession.
- " 13. Japanese Naval detachment bombards the garrison at Cape Lazareba, Mamiya (Tartary) Strait.
- Japanese naval detachment captures the Russian transport Austria at Petropaulousky.
- " 14. The 3rd Peace Conference is held and the questions of Japan's sovereignty over Korea, withdrawal of Japanese and Russian troops from Manchuria and integrity and throwing to the open world of the region decided in the affirmative.
- " 15. The 4th Peace Conference held, and transfer of the lease of Liaotung peninsula to Japan settled in the affirmative, but the cession of Karafuto to Japan objected by Russia.
- " 16. The 5th Peace Conference held and the cession of the East China Railway south of Changchun agreed upon.
- " 17. The 6th Peace Conference held, but the demands of Japan about indemnity, surrender of the warships interned at neutral ports, and limitation of

- Russian navy in the Far East not agreed to by Russia.
- Aug. 18. The 7th Peace Conference held and the privilege of fishing on the Siberian littoral secured by Japan.
- „ 22. Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrive at Nagasaki.  
The Russian Plenipotentiaries closetted with President Roosevelt, after which they ask the Japanese Plenipotentiaries to hold the 8th Conference.
- „ 23. The 8th Conference held and the eight clauses already agreed upon signed; the meeting adjourned till 26th.  
A military transport sank off Himejima on the Suwo road and an ensign and a number of others drowned or injured.
- „ 26. Prince and Princess Arisugawa return to Tokyo.  
The 9th Conference held, to end in dead-lock, and the meeting adjourned till 28th.
- „ 27. The British Minister Sir Claude MacDonald closetted with Premier Katsura.
- „ 28. The 10th Conference adjourned and pessimistic rumour prevails. The Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet Ministers hold a protracted conference, followed by the conference before the Throne. A long telegram dispatched to Baron Komura.
- „ 29. The 10th Conference held, and on Japan's renouncement of the war indemnity and northern half of Karafuto (Saghalien) the Conference concluded.
- Sept. 1. The national indignation roused up on learning the nature of the terms of the Peace Conference.  
The Treaty of Armistice concluded with Russia.
- „ 5. The anti-Peace demonstration at Hibiya Park resulted in a collision with the Metropolitan Police, and the infuriated populace assaulted the Home Minister's official residence, the Premier's private residence, the *Kokumin's* (only Ministerial organ) office, and Police office. Some of the offices were burned as also a number of police boxes. The police attacked the unarmed populace with drawn swords and a large number of the latter were killed or wounded, while three M.P.s. (Messrs. Kono, Otake, Ogawa) and several other noted personages were arrested on the alleged charge of seditary movement.  
The Peace Treaty signed.
- Sept. 6. The anti-Peace agitation still continues in Tokyo and several Police offices and boxes set on fire; 12 electric cars of the Street Railway Co. burned; affray between the populace and Police resulted in casualties on both sides, while several hundred citizens were arrested. Extraordinary Cabinet Conference held about issuing an Urgency Imperial Ordinance in connection with anti-Peace agitations. The Conference was next held before the Throne, and the Privy Council hurriedly summoned to pass the Urgency Ordinance. The Metropolitan Council held a meeting and passed a resolution condemning the act of the Government.
- „ 7. The Urgency Ordinance issued and Tokyo placed for the first time under martial law since the removal of the Imperial residence to it from Kyoto. The three Tokyo dailies (*Yorozu*, *Miyako*, *Niroku*) suspended.
- „ 8. Mr. Mcleavy Brown, Customs General Commissioner of Korea, resigns. The two Tokyo dailies (*Jimmin* and *Nippon*) suspended. Soldier's patrols placed at over 70 places in and round the city.

- The three street electric railways stopped traffic after dark.
- Sept. 9. The *Tokyo Asahi* and several provincial papers suspended.
- " 10. The Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner Mr. Adachi superseded by Gov. Seki of Nagano.
- " 12. Yokohama citizens hold an anti-peace meeting and some rabble attempted to burn Police-boxes, but a despatch of a party of soldiers from Tokyo at the request of Gov. Sufu at once restored order.
- Adm. Togo's flagship *Mikasa* blown up at Saseho by the explosion of a magazine and over 500 officers and blue-jackets killed or wounded.
- " 13. The Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army issues command of Armistice.
- Anti-Peace demonstration still continues to be held in the provinces. (In the agitations at Tokyo casualties comprised 471 Police sergeants and constables and 558 citizens, mostly wounded.
- " 16. The Home Minister Viscount Yoshikawa superseded by Baron Kiyoura, Min. of Agriculture and Commerce, who combines both duties.
- " 18. Rear-Adm. Shimamura meets Rear-Adm. Essen outside Kachinpo, north Korea, to determine the armistice zone.
- " 19. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ex-Chancellor of Exchequer, with his wife and daughters arrives at Tokyo on his way to Singapore; the British Minister holds evening party in his honor.
- " 20. United Anti-Peace Friendly meeting participated in by the representatives of all the provinces held at Seiyoken, Uyeno, and concluded in peace.
- " 21. Six Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) professors (Tateb, Tomizu, Kanai, Terao, Okada, and Nakamura) submitted to the Imperial Household Department a petition to veto the ratification of the Peace Treaty.
- Sept. 22. Domiciliary searches on an extensive scale carried out in connection with the Sept. 5th affair in Tokyo.
- " 25. The Union Anti-Peace Committee for the whole country submits a memorial to the Throne.
- " 26. Lieut.-Gen. Haraguchi, Commander of the Karafuto (Saghalien) Army, returns.
- " 27. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty for defensive and offensive alliance published.
- Baron Komura leaves New York for home.
- 200 petitions to veto the ratification of the Peace Treaty already sent in the Court.
- Oct. 1. Military storehouses (32) at Hiroshima destroyed by fire, loss estimated at over *yen* 5 millions.
- " 4. The Privy Council approves the ratification of Peace Treaty and the annulment of the Martial Law for Tokyo.
- " 5. Mr. Yamaza and others on the suite of the Peace Plenipotentiaries return home.
- " 6. Adm. Noel, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, enters Kobe at the head of his squadron, and receives enthusiastic reception from the citizens.
- " 9. Another extensive domiciliary searches in connection with the anti-peace agitation on Sept. 5.
- " 11. Adm. Noel's squadron enters Yokohama.
- " 12. Adm. Noel and officers and bluejackets of the squadron entertained by the Tokyo citizens at Hibiya.
- " 13. Adm. Noel and officers and also the British attaches to our Manchurian Army received in audience by the Emperor and entertained at dinner.

- Oct. 14. Mr. W. Bryan, ex-Democratic Presidential candidate, arrives at Tokyo with his family. The Peace Treaty ratified.
- „ 16. Baron Komura returns home.
- „ 17. The Emperor bestows a Rescript on the Army and Navy in appreciation of their distinguished service in the War. Adm. Togo and others visit the Great Shrine at Ise.
- „ 19. The foreign military attaches to the Manchurian Army entertained at dinner by the Emperor.
- „ 22. The triumphant entry of Adm. Togo and other admirals and officers in Tokyo, who were at once received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 23. The grand naval review at Yokohama by the Emperor.
- „ 24. The Tokyo citizens entertain Adm. Togo and others at Uyeno.
- „ 26. The Tokyo business-men give entertainment at Hibiya in honor of the Navy.
- „ 31. The citizens give welcome reception to the bluejackets at Hibiya.
- Nov. 1. The American Minister gives an evening party in honor of Adm. Togo.
- „ 2. Marquis Ito accepts the order of the Emperor to proceed to Korea on a special mission.
- „ 3. The Crown Prince promoted to Maj.-Gen. in the Army and Rear-Adm. in the Navy. A sum of *yen* 100,000 granted to the soldiers and sailors. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Min., has been promoted by King Edward to Ambassador.
- „ 4. Baron Komura appointed as Special Plenipotentiary to China. Lieut.-Gen. Miyoshi, Commander of the North Korean Army, returns home.
- „ 5. Special religious ceremony in memory of those killed in the War held at the Shokonsha shrine.
- Nov. 6. Baron Komura starts for China.
- „ 10. Marquis Ito is received in audience by the Korean Emperor. Bishop O'Connell of the Pope's Embassy received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 11. The Copyright agreement between Japan and America signed. Messrs. Kono, Yamada and several others arrested on the charge of seditious movement in connection with the anti-peace agitation in Tokyo on Sept. 5.
- „ 12. The 22nd session of the Imperial Diet convoked. The American Ministry promoted to Embassy. The 1st batch of the Russian prisoners of war left for home; (the last batch left Japan Feb. 1906.)
- „ 14. The Emperor proceeds to Ise to make formal communication to the Imperial ancestors of the conclusion of peace.
- „ 15. The Emperor starts Shizuoka and arrives at Yamada. The *Yamuri* and the literary magazine *Teikoku Bungaku* suspended.
- „ 16. The Emperor visits the outer Shrine at Ise. The Press delegates of the whole country hold meeting in connection with the Urgency Ordinance. The Japanese and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries meet in the first conference.
- „ 18. The American Minister Griscome returns home. The new Japan-Korean Treaty is published.
- „ 20. General meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society is held at Uyeno.
- „ 22. Marquis Ito receives a slight injury on the face with a stone thrown by a Korean.
- „ 25. The Emperor visits the Military Cadets' School.

- Bishop O'Connell returns home.  
Imperial Rescript for issuing *yen* 500 million debenture bonds abroad is promulgated.
- Nov. 26. A fire destroying over 1000 houses has occurred at Nanao.
- " 29. The Law of Siege removed from Tokyo and the Urgency Press Regulations withdrawn.
- Dec. 2. Viscount Hayashi, Minister to England, promoted to Ambassador.  
Marshal Oyama returns to Hiroshima.
- " 3. Triumphal return of Lieut.-Gen. Asada, Com. of Imp. Bodyguards.  
Mr. Yamakawa, President of the Imp. Univ. Tokyo, relieved from office and succeeded by Prof. Matsui, Dean of the Agr'l College.
- " 4. The Faculty of the Imp. Univ. Tokyo hold conference about the resignation of Mr. Yamakawa, and Profs. Hozumi, jr., and Tomizu tender resignation.
- " 6. Profs. Tatebe, Okada, Terao, Kanai and others tender resignation.
- " 7. Triumphal entry to Tokyo of Marshal Oyama and staff.
- " 8. Marquis Ito returns to Tokyo from Korea.  
Protest signed by over 190 Profs. and assist Profs. of the Imp. Univ. Tokyo against the Presidential change submitted to Premier Katsura.
- " 9. Triumphal return of Gen. Kuroki and staff (including H.I.H. Prince Kuni.)
- " 11. Strike of the Chinese students in Tokyo on the alleged ground that they are dissatisfied with the Jap. Gov. regulations for controlling them.
- " 12. The launching ceremony of the new armored cruiser Tsukuba at Kure in the presence of the Crown Prince met with some hitch caused by the tide and delayed.
- Dec. 14. The Education Minister, Mr. Kubota, relieved from office in connection with the Imp. Univ. trouble and the Premier takes up the post as additional duty; President Matsui replaced by Dr. Hamao.
- " 15. The Korean Foreign Office recalls the Ministers and Consuls stationed abroad.
- " 16. The German Minister at Seoul recalled.
- " 17. Tokyo citizens give Grand welcome to the Army at Ueno.
- " 18. The 20th and last conference of the Japanese and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the negotiation settled.
- " 19. Messrs. Kono, Otake etc. declared guilty in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-peace agitation, but Messrs. Yamada, Hosono and some others acquitted.  
Marquis Saionji calls on Premier Katsura and closetted for some hours.
- " 20. The Imperial Headquarters dissolved.  
Adm. Vis't Ito and Adm. Baron Inouye appointed members of the Supreme Military and Naval Council; Adm. Togo succeeds Adm. Ito as Chief of the Naval Staff Board.  
The Residency-General and Residency Regulations issued.
- " 21. Marquis Ito appointed Resident-Gen. and Marshal Yamagata appointed as his successor as President of the Privy Council.  
The united squadrons dissolved and Adm. Togo issues farewell instruction.
- " 22. The Japan China Treaty signed.
- " 23. The *Daido* Club carries out the organization ceremony.
- " 25. The 22nd session of the Diet convoked.
- " 26. The Tsukuba launched at Kure.
- " 28. The opening ceremony of the 22nd session of the Diet held.

## CHAPTER I.

## GEOGRAPHY.

**Japan** is situated between  $21^{\circ} 48'$  and  $50^{\circ} 36' N.$  latitude and  $119^{\circ} 20'$  and  $156^{\circ} 32' E.$  longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshū, Kyūshū, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, Formosa, and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below  $50^{\circ}$  Lat. and about six hundred smaller ones, of which Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Loochu) may deserve mention, all the rest being small. Japan Proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa and adjoining islands and Karafuto.

## AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. *ri* distributed as follows:—

	Area (sq. <i>ri</i> .)
Honshū (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaidō (with outlying islands)	5,083.87
Kyūshū (with outlying islands)	2,617.44
Formosa	2,253.24
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	1,180.67
Chi-hima (31 islands)	1,011.40
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Pescadores	14.33
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Total	27,061.93

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

**Mountains.**—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshū, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These rugged ranges divide

Honshū into two main sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," which present striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikura-dakē, On-takē, Yarigatake, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain.	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	12,850
Fuji	12,370
Akaishi-san (Shinano)	10,214
Shiranē-san (Kai)	10,212
Komaga-takē (Kai)	9,905
Dairengē-san (Etchū)	9,871
Renge-san (Shinano and Etchū)	9,683
Shakujoga-takē (Shinano)	9,240
Yatsuga-takē (Kai)	9,116
Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Ontakē (Shinano)	9,108
Haku-san (Kaga)	8,947
Azuma-san (Shinano)	8,907
Jizoga-dakē (Kai)	8,757
Koksahi-dakē (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Kinpu-san (Kai)	8,549
Tateshina-yama (Shinano)	8,349
Ho-ei-zan (Suruga)	8,233
Asama-yama (Shinano)	8,230
Nikko-san (Shimotzuke)	8,196

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing above 10,000 ft. and four above 8,000 ft.

**Volcanoes.**—Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres.)

Noboribetsu (5,029 m.), Komaga-take (1,099), Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki (which exploded in 1903 and killed two geologists). Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888, Adatara (1,420), which exploded in 1900, Nasu (1,919) always emitting smoke, Shiranë near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902, Shiranë of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Aso (a complex volcano with highest cone standing 1,609) and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way), Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima of which East Kirishima (1,657) is emitting smoke,

with intermittent explosion, Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2,101) always active.

**Mineral Springs.**—As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which, from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning :—

Name.	Distance from nearest convenient place.	Prefecture.	Quality.	Temperature. " F."
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Stat.	Hyogo	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Stat.	Aomori	salt.	134-168
Atami.	20 miles from Kozu Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	30 miles from Usa Stat.	Oita	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Stat.	Nagano	pure or sulphur.	108-113
Dogo.	360 yards from Dogo Stat.	Ehime	pure.	70-110
Hakonë.	8 miles from Kozu Stat.	Kanagawa	{ pure, salt } { or sulphur. }	98-168
Higashiyama	2½ m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	15 miles from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma	salt.	112-127
Isobë.	Near Isobe Stat.	Gumma	salt.	cold.
Kusatsu.	27 miles from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochikwa	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari (Hok.)	sulphur.	125
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Stat.	Nagano	salt.	98-115
Shujenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	114-185
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Stat.	Hyogo	carbonic acid.	cold.
Urëshino.	8 miles from Sonoki Stat.	Saga	do.	230
Unzen.	8 miles from Ohama.	Nagasaki	sulphur.	158-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	180
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Taishoji Stat.	do.	salt.	165
Yunoshima.	28 miles from Nii.	Hyogo	salt.	104-134

**Rivers.**—Rivers are necessarily short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre to form water-sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are given as follows :—

Name of River.	Length <i>ri</i> .
Ishikari.....	110
Shinano.....	94
Tonë.....	82
Kitakami.....	79
Teshiho.....	74

Name of River.	Length. ri.
Mogami.....	62
Yoshino .....	60
Fuji .....	59
Kiso .....	59
Imizu .....	58
Tenryū .....	55
Tokachi .....	53
Abukuma .....	50
Kii .....	47
Onga.....	45

**Lakes and Ponds.**—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. ri and measuring 5 ri east-west, 16 ri north-south and 73 ri in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakoné, Lake Haruna, Lake Chūzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

**Plains.**—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quaternary formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million tsubo) Ishikari (578 mil. tsubo), Kushiro (1474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.) Then in Honshū there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people, Tsukushi plain in Kyūshū, which supplies 67 per cent of the coal produced in Japan.

**Coast and Seas.**—The Atlantic coast or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 ri against 1,155 ri of the latter. In Honshū alone the outer coast measures 1,311 ri and the other only 651 ri. The sea on the Atlantic coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies

nearer the continent but measures only 3,200 fathoms. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in small indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshū, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyūshū, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world-wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 500 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing China, of Honshū, is also very much indented, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariyaké Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is well-indented only along the northern coast of Kyūshū, a scene, in the late War, of terrible tragedies with denouement consisting in the destruction of the Baltic Squadrons. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and

**t**he southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshū is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimiji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical feature is that with two indentations lying on the Atlantic coast, it forms the most constricted neck of Honshū. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Atlantic and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsuruga promontory the indentation formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsuruga strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. Volcanic Bay and Oshima promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the

latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

### COAST-LINE.

The coast is well indented. Against the total area of 27,061 sq. *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,456 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3.64 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list:—

	Total length in <i>ri</i> .	Area per 1 <i>ri</i> coast-line.
Honshū.....	2,475.....	4.8
Kyūshū.....	1,847.....	5.4
Shikoku.....	676.....	1.7
Hokkaidō (except Kuriles).....	629.....	8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores).....	352.....	6.4

Thirty-six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Opened in		
1859.....	Yokohama.....	} ... Honshū.
1868.....	Kobe.....	
1859.....	Nagasaki.....	
1867.....	Niigata.....	
1865.....	Hakodate.....	Hokkaidō.
1899.....	Osaka.....	} Honshū.
	Yokkaichi.....	
	Shimonoseki.....	
	Taketoyo.....	
	Shimidzu.....	
	Tsuruga.....	
	Nanao.....	
1901.....	Fushiki.....	} Honshū.
	Sakai.....	
	Hamada.....	
	Miyadzu.....	
	1901..... Itozaki.....	Honshū.
1906.....	Aomori.....	Honshū
1899.....	Moji.....	} Kyūshū.
	Hiakata.....	
	Karatsu.....	
	Kuchinotsu.....	
	Misumi.....	
	Izuhara.....	
	Sasuna.....	
	(Tsu-Shikani)shima	

1906.....	Suminoyê (Hizen)	Kyûshû.
	Naha .....	(Luchoo.)
	Otaru .....	Hokkaidô.
	Kushiro .....	
	Muroran .....	
1899).....	Keelung .....	Formosa.
	Tamsui .....	
	Takow .....	
	Anping .....	

For further descriptions of the principal harbors the reader is referred to the chapter of communications.

#### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

##### WIND.

During the colder season beginning with September and ending April Japan is visited by northern and western wind coming from the Continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 mil. while in Japan the average pressure record is 772 mil., a difference of 22 mil. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to 767 mil. while that in Japan falls to 750, a difference of 17. South-western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates from the vicinity of Luzon. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified

according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October, and their velocity ranges from 5 to 60 miles an hour. During the last ten years Japan had 120 typhoons, of which 65 were disastrous. September with 14 visitations, March 11, August 10 head the list. Such frequent occurrences in September are especially unfortunate, in that the earlier varieties of rice-plant are flowering about that time and the passage of a violent storm too frequently leaves a blighting effect on the crop. This is therefore one of the most dreaded seasons for farmers. The record velocity of typhoon in Japan is that which visited Yamaguchi on Sept. 14, 1891. Its velocity was 75 miles. Others equally disastrous were as follows :—

Kagoshima, Aug. 15, 1899, 70.9 miles; Mera, Sept. 28, 1900, 70.1; Nagasaki, Aug. 24, 1900, 62.1; Choshi, Oct. 7, 1899, 52.6.

The record in Tokyo in 38 metres, Oct. 11, 1877; 34 miles, Sept. 28, 1902.

Though the disasters of earthquake are, from their nature, appeal more to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons inflict in reality far more serious effect on life and property. In 1902, when this calamitous visit was comparatively light, the following disasters were returned :—

Casualties to human life, 3639; ships lost, 3, 244; buildings destroyed or seriously damaged, 695, 062; land flooded in area, 428, 630 *cho*; roads destroyed, 1, 088, 158 *Ken*; bridges washed away, 13,685, embankments collapsed 620, 721 *Ken*; rice, barley and other cereals damaged, 1, 742,536 *Koku*. Total of damage, including cost of repair, 29, 742, 081 *yen*.

## MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (C°) UP TO 1904.

	Taiho-ku. (8 years.)	Nagasaki. (27 years.)	Osaka. (23 years.)	Kyoto. (25 years.)	Okayama. (15 years.)	Kobe. (8 years.)	Tokyo. (30 years.)	Nagoya. (15 years.)	Sakai (Hoki). (22 years.)	Ishinomaki. (18 years.)	Niigata. (24 years.)	Aomori. (23 years.)	Sapporo. (29 years.)
January.....	15.5	5.7	3.8	2.4	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.8	—	0.4	1.4	6.2
February.....	14.0	6.0	4.0	2.8	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.4	1.4	—	—
March.....	17.3	9.3	7.4	6.2	7.1	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	3.3	4.4	2.3	5.1
April.....	20.7	14.4	13.3	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.4	13.4	12.1	9.1	10.3	0.6	1.5
May.....	24.2	18.0	17.4	16.4	17.2	17.6	16.5	17.5	16.1	13.4	14.9	6.9	5.1
June.....	26.1	21.7	21.8	21.0	21.5	21.5	20.2	21.6	20.6	17.5	19.3	11.7	10.4
July.....	27.7	25.7	25.8	25.0	25.5	24.8	23.5	25.5	24.6	21.1	23.4	20.5	19.1
August.....	27.4	26.8	27.2	26.2	27.0	27.1	25.1	26.8	26.2	23.2	25.6	22.8	20.8
September.....	25.6	23.6	23.4	22.3	23.0	23.3	21.2	23.1	22.3	19.9	21.6	18.1	16.1
October.....	22.9	18.1	16.9	15.5	16.4	17.3	15.8	16.5	16.3	13.6	15.3	11.3	9.3
November.....	19.6	12.6	11.0	9.4	10.6	11.9	10.1	10.6	11.1	8.0	9.4	5.7	2.7
December.....	16.5	7.7	6.1	4.3	5.4	7.0	5.2	5.2	6.3	2.8	4.2	0.1	—
Average.....	21.5	15.8	14.8	13.7	14.5	15.1	13.8	14.5	14.2	11.0	12.6	9.9	6.9

## RAINFALLS.

Japan is one of the rainiest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 milm. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 milm., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 190, Okayama 1,080, Taiotsu 1,100, etc. are some of the districts occupying the other extreme. As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the

number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The three wettest seasons are from middle of April to beginning of May, from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita

230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 216, Aomori 212, Suttusu 210, Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokosuka 133, Kochi and Hamamatsu 136, Matsumoto and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 139 etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS FROM BEGINNING OF  
OBSERVATION TILL 1904.

	Taihoku	Naga- saki.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Okaya- yama.	Kobe.	Tokyo.	Nagoya.	Sakai. (Hoki).	Ishino- maki.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.
	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.
January .....	83.7	78.8	47.5	57.1	38.1	55.8	55.1	53.9	196.6	37.9	912.8	127.9	67.7
February .....	123.4	84.4	52.9	62.2	42.8	35.5	73.1	57.3	140.6	48.6	123.8	98.1	52.5
March .....	153.0	126.6	105.4	115.8	76.7	107.7	111.5	138.2	146.2	75.2	107.4	75.7	58.9
April.....	129.1	203.5	154.8	169.0	102.6	138.2	128.4	170.5	139.8	94.3	111.4	62.5	49.3
May .....	194.5	213.1	129.7	149.6	112.6	129.1	152.6	167.3	114.7	105.4	87.6	75.7	59.2
June .....	307.5	311.8	190.8	225.9	140.3	176.7	163.8	212.9	160.7	111.5	119.0	77.0	56.5
July .....	247.9	241.0	167.6	215.6	159.7	229.4	141.4	226.5	188.1	149.6	163.0	131.4	89.9
August .....	414.4	195.5	87.9	131.8	85.5	87.4	111.4	147.5	121.0	118.0	121.3	123.1	101.0
September .....	226.5	193.1	173.6	190.6	146.5	916.4	207.5	278.2	210.6	177.9	174.6	141.3	146.2
October.....	105.2	110.3	135.1	130.4	96.1	115.6	188.0	152.3	157.0	130.1	152.7	110.0	108.6
November.....	82.9	87.0	80.8	84.5	58.0	58.3	106.0	96.1	161.3	60.4	192.0	130.7	93.3
December.....	87.1	83.7	45.9	52.0	33.2	46.4	57.7	52.8	195.7	50.2	229.1	158.3	93.2
Whole year .....	2,155.4	1,928.6	1,371.9	1,584.5	1,091.9	1,386.7	1,496.7	1,753.5	1,922.1	1,159.3	1,774.9	1,311.8	976.2

## CHAPTER II.

## EARTHQUAKES AND SEISMIC DISASTERS.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated with what is gained in the order.

## 1365 EARTHQUAKES IN A YEAR.

During the 13 years ending 1897 Japan had 17750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect to prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

## ONE SEVERE SHOCK IN EVERY TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character. Of that number seven were really disastrous, so that we may expect to experience one severe earthquake in our lifetime.

## THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE JAPAN SEA COAST.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial

phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances extending over comparatively wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character than by the others. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtzuke, Hida, Tajima and two or three places in central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

## SEISMIC DISASTERS.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismic literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2006 earthquakes since authentic history began. Of that number 1489 occurred prior to the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records were kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

- 684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in Southern part of Tosa subsided and swallowed under the sea.
- 869 " Earthquake with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.

- 1361 „ Earthquake in districts round about Kyoto.  
 1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido R'ly) formerly inland lake, was formed.  
 1596 „ Bungo, Kyūshū, was visited and 700 persons killed.  
 1596 „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were :—

Date.	Place.	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31 .....	Pacific coast .....		5,000
1611, Sept. 27.....	Aizu. ....		3,700
1611, Dec. 2 .....	Pacific coast, O-U (with tidal waves)..		1,700
1662, Jun. 16.....	Places about Kyoto. ....	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2 .....	Takata, Echigo.....		1,500
1694, Jun. 19 .....	Noshiro Ugo.....	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30.....	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves.)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28 ...	{ Pacific coast in Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves.)..... }	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20 .....	Takata, Echigo .....	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8 .....	Hirosaki (with tidal waves.) .....	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10... {	Hizen, Iigo and vicinity (with tidal waves.)..... }	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18.....	Nagaoka, Echigo.....	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8 .....	Shinano, Echigo.....	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9 .....	Yamato, Iga, Ise .....	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23.....	Tokaido, Shikoku .....	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11.....	Yedo .....	50,000	6,700

Severe earthquakes in recent time were :—

Date.	Place.	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28.....	Mino, Owari.....	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22.....	Shonai.....	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15.....	Sanriku districts.....	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31.....	O-U .....	8,996	209	779

#### EARTHQUAKES IN TOKYO.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observations extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district general-

ly take east-west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

#### THE LATEST EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

The earthquake that occurred in Formosa on Feb. 17th, this year was the most disastrous ever known in the island.

It caused casualties and damage as follows :—

## PEOPLE.

Killed—Japanese	12 (including 6 women.)
"    Formosans	1,216 (including 671 women.)
Severely injured—Japanese	6 (including 2 women.)
"    Formosans	866 (including 486 women.)
Slightly injured—Japanese	17 (including 5 women.)
"    Formosans	1,440 (including 819 women.)

## BUILDINGS.

Destroyed .....	5,556
Partially destroyed .....	3,385
Much injured .....	1,520
Slightly injured .....	469

The peculiar construction of the native buildings resulted in this heavy ratio of casualties among the natives, while the habit of the women to avoid going out of doors had much to do with their comparatively heavier casualties.

## CHAPTER III.

## POPULATION.

The population of Japan is steadily increasing. Prior to 1897 the rate of increase per 100 population was 1.03 to 1.09, but the corresponding rate has increased to 1.20 to 1.40 since that time. The rate for 1903 was as high as 1.54.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1873.....	16,891,729	16,408,946	33,300,675
1883.....	18,755,242	18,362,060	37,017,302
1893.....	20,906,465	20,481,848	41,388,313
1900.....	22,613,177	22,202,821	44,815,980
1901.....	22,933,469	22,503,590	45,437,039
1902.....	23,233,676	22,788,833	46,022,479
1903.....	23,600,931	23,131,207	46,732,138

Note :—Population of Formosa is not included.

## DENSITY.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1903, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan was 1885. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below :—

	Pop. per sq. <i>ri</i> .		Pop. per sq. <i>ri</i> .
Kinai .....	6,618	Hokuriku-dō .....	2,471
Tōkai-dō .....	4,063	Tōsan-dō .....	1,851
Sanyō-dō .....	2,899	San-in-dō .....	1,777
Kyūshū .....	2,536	O-U .....	1,223
Shikoku .....	2,549	Hokkaidō .....	138

## BIRTH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 100 people.
1898.....	696,137	673,501	1,369,638	3.13
1899.....	714,073	674,112	1,388,185	3.14
1900.....	728,648	693,271	1,421,919	3.15
1901.....	761,980	725,497	1,487,477	3.27
1902.....	773,296	737,539	1,510,835	2.28
Average .....	686,224	654,872	1,341,096	3.04

## DEATH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 100 people.
1898.....	459,307	435,216	894,524	2.04
1899.....	478,255	456,301	934,566	2.11
1900.....	467,359	447,190	914,557	2.03

1901.....	467,454	455,072	922,549	2.03
1902.....	486,418	472,716	959,126	2.08
Average .....	463,840	440,049	903,894	2.05

## NORMAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Normal increase may be seen from the following figures :—

	Increase in the year.	Rate of increase per 100 pop.
1894—'95.....	457,405	1.09
1895—'96.....	437,644	1.04
1896—'97.....	520,599	1.22
1897—'98.....	534,290	1.24
1898—'99.....	497,451	1.14

## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

1898.....	471,298	10.77
1899.....	297,428	6.72
1900.....	346,590	7.70
1901.....	378,262	8.33
1902.....	394,165	8.56
Average .....	.....	8.71

The ratio of married couples per 1,000 people is as follows :—

	No. of married couples.	Per 1,000 people.
1887.....	7,346,670	188.04
1892.....	6,561,900	184.02
1897.....	7,892,073	182.56
1898.....	7,979,383	182.34

Divorces are at the rate of about 1.41 per 1,000 population.

## THE SEXES.

Females exceed males at the rate of 101.77 to 102.96 per 100, as the following figures show :—

	Males.	Females.	No. of males per 100 females.
1892.....	20,752,366	20,337,574	102.04
1897.....	21,823,751	21,405,212	101.95
1898.....	21,073,896	21,689,247	101.77
1899.....	22,329,925	21,930,681	101.82

This excess holds good below the age of 15 i.e., in childhood, and between 16 and 65, i.e. in adult stage, but the relation is reversed in the stage of old age as shown in figures given below :—

	No. of Males per 100 Females.		
	Childhood.	Adult.	Old age.
1892.....	102.18	103.88	82.89
1897.....	102.41	103.58	83.53
1898.....	102.29	102.43	82.35

PEOPLE ABOVE 80 YEARS OLD.  
(at end of 1903.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
80—85.....	81,245	114,284	195,529
85—90.....	24,180	36,672	60,852
90—95.....	7,137	11,359	18,496
95—100.....	2,215	3,601	5,816
100—105.....	266	507	673
105—110.....	39	84	123
110—114.....	12	18	30
115—120.....	1	3	4

## STATURE.

Data obtained by an Army Surgeon as a result of examination of conscripts during eleven years have definitely shown that the Japanese are gradually

growing taller. The data in question need no comment, and may safely be considered conclusive. They are these:—

	Per cent.				No. of men examined.
	5.4 <i>shaku</i> and over.	5.2-5.4 <i>shaku</i> .	5.0-5.2 <i>shaku</i> .	Below 5.0 <i>shaku</i> .	
1892.....	10.06	31.84	37.93	20.17	348,337
1893.....	10.09	31.79	37.94	20.21	381,557
1894.....	10.12	32.00	38.88	20.00	379,706
1895.....	10.48	32.43	37.62	19.57	386,613
1896.....	11.18	33.68	37.20	17.94	423,178
1897.....	11.48	33.99	37.02	17.51	401,952
1898.....	11.43	33.49	37.31	17.77	421,652
1899.....	11.73	33.96	36.89	17.42	420,200
1900.....	12.41	34.43	36.52	16.64	412,831
1901.....	12.54	34.33	36.33	16.32	428,784
1902.....	12.67	35.06	36.07	16.20	431,093

AGES OF EFFICIENT LABOR AND NON-  
EFFICIENT LABOR.

Presuming that those below 15 on one hand and those above 65 on the other are people of non-efficient labor, and that those occupying the intervening

years people of efficient labor, it is found that the efficient population forms 61 and the non-efficient population 39 out of every 100, as is shown below:—

	Below 15 years.	16 to 65 years.	Above 66 years.	Total.
1892.....	33	61	6	100
1897.....	33	61	6	100
1898.....	33	62	5	100

## AGES OF PROCREATION.

As Japanese women are not allowed to marry until they reach the age of full 15, this may properly be regarded as the age when procreation commences.

On the other hand sterility generally commences at 50. The relation of procreative and sterile age may be inferred from the following figures:—

	Women between 15 and 45.	Women below 15 or above 46.	Ratio per 100.	
			Pro- creative.	Non Pro- creative.
1892.....	8,986,358	11,350,172	44	56
1897.....	9,517,051	11,887,385	44	56
1898.....	9,561,749	12,026,561	45	55

## POPULATION BY SOCIAL RANK (at end of 1903.)

		Head of family.	Males.	Females.
Peers.....	Males	784	1,786	2,485
Shizoku .....	Males	400,942	693,849	1,034,458
	Females	38,140		
Heimin.....	Males	7,773,996	14,721,332	21,361,367
	Females	690,873		
Total.....	Males 23,597,689; Females 23,127,323: 100 females per 102.03 males.			

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE  
GOING ABROAD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900.....	37,525	3,814	41,339
1901.....	20,759	3,275	24,034
1902.....	28,990	3,010	32,900
1903.....	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904.....	24,981	2,396	27,377

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES WHERE OVER 100  
JAPANESE ARE LIVING (at end of 1904.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asia .....	26,658	16,586	32,244
China .....	6,393	3,023	9,417
Korea.....	19,330	11,763	31,093
Hongkong .....	323	277	600
Shingapore.....	390	902	1,292
British India .....	93	320	413
Europe .....	148	35	183
Britain .....	15	—	15
France .....	63	16	79
Austro-Hungary.....	16	7	26
Italy .....	11	5	15
Belgium .....	14	3	17
Other Countries .....	38	8	46
North America .....	32,148	1,551	33,899
U. S. ....	28,250	1,155	29,405
New York .....	1,830	60	1,890
California .....	10,226	381	10,607

# POPULATION.

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Washington .....	6,257	420	6,677
Canada .....	3,450	388	3,838
Mexico .....	448	8	456
South America .....	1,388	108	1,496
Philippines .....	2,022	630	2,652
Hawai .....	47,126	17,882	65,008
Australia .....	52,374	18,755	71,129

## FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902.....	10,318	3,939	14,257
1903.....	9,903	3,806	13 709
1904.....	11,569	3,928	15,497

## FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN, BY NATIONALITY.

(at end of 1904.)

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is :—

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese .....	7,731	1,680	8,411
Britishers .....	1,325	706	2,131
Americans .....	870	715	1,585
Germans .....	459	175	634
Frenchmen .....	345	183	528
Koreans .....	208	19	227

## FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICT.

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan at the end of 1904 as follows :—

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tokyo .....	2,919	330	3,249
Kanagawa.....	3,807	1,734	5,541
Aichi .....	37	24	61
Miyagi .....	32	33	65
Kyoto .....	73	32	105
Osaka.....	579	99	678
Hyogo .....	2,326	968	3,294
Hiroshima.....	45	21	66
Yamaguchi .....	43	22	65
Nagasaki .....	1,200	379	1,579
Fukuoka .....	70	18	88
Hokkaido.....	152	60	212

## FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN.

(in 1905.)

Foreigners who arrived in Japan during 1905 numbered 16,530, showing a increase of 1,883 as compared with the previous year. The principal figures are as follows :—

Nationality.	No. of arrivals.	Nationality.	No. of arrivals.
China .....	7,142	Portugal.....	43
Great Britain.....	3,093	Norway-Sweden .....	36
Korea.....	1,944	Netherlands .....	50
United States.....	2,705	Spain .....	39
Germany .....	679	Switzerland .....	6
France .....	258	Belgium .....	16
Russia.....	212	Denmark .....	10
Italy .....	69	India .....	119
Austria-Hungary .....	30		

## CHAPTER IV.

## IMPERIAL COURT.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

His Imperial Majesty Mutsu-hito, 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st, 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijō Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

Haruko, Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

## CHILDREN.

Yoshi-hito, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on Aug. 31st, 1887, and elected Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married Princess Sadako, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujō, on May 10th, 1900; is a Major-General in the Army, and Rear-Admiral in the Navy since Nov. 3rd, 1905. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 26th, 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi.

Yasu-hito, second son, born on 25th June, 1902, and is known under the title of Yasu-no-miya, or Prince Yasu.

Third son, Nobu-hito, born Jan. 3rd, 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

Masako, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1888.

Hisako, Kane-no-miya, 7th daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890.

Nobuko, Fumi-no-miya, 8th daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th 1891.

Toshiko, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

## IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

**Fushimi.**—Prince Sadanaru, head, son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade Commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904; promoted full General in June; dispatched to America to attend the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; appointed member of the Supreme Council of War.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded the house of Kwachō-no-miya April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904; is Commander of the Navy.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and a daughter.

Princess Tei-ko, married to Marquis Yamanouchi, in 1900.

**Arisugawa.**—Prince Take-hito, head, 4th son of Prince Takahito; born Jan. 13th, 1862; entered Navy while young;

served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on British flagship Iron Duke on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col. Greenwich; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the Wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince Jun. 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B. returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War.

Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince on Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess Tadako, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

**Kan-in.**—Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuniye Fushimi; born Sept. 22nd, 1865; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Cavalry 1887 entered a French military school; was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was recently promoted to be Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the recent War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Marquis Oyama; returned home Apr. 1905; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906.

Princess Chiyeko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and three daughters.

**Higashi-Fushimi.**—Prince Yori-hito, head, son of the late Prince Kuni-ye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Captain of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sank the Russian cruiser *Novik* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armed cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan. 1905.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876; married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

**Kwacho.**—Prince Hiro-tada, head,

2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 26th, 1902.

Dowager Princess Ikuko, grandmother, 1st daughter of the late Toshitake Nambu, born Aug. 5th, 1853.

**Yamashina.**—Prince Kikumaro, head, 1st son of the late Prince Akira; born July 3rd, 1873; was on board cruiser *Yakumo* early in the recent War as Lieut.-Commander; was lately promoted Commander.

Princess Tsuneko, consort, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issue:—three sons and a daughter.

**Kaya.**—Prince Kuninori, head and founder, 2nd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born June 1st, 1867; Lord Guardian of the Great Shrine of Ise.

Princess Yoshiko, consort, 1st daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1892.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

**Kuni.**—Prince Kuniyoshi, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1873; ranks as Major of Infantry in the Army and was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

**Nashimoto.**—Prince Morimasa, head, 4th son of the late Sadayoshi Fushimi; born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to Gen. Oku's Staff as Captain of Infantry.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900.

Issue:—a daughter.

**Kita-shirakawa.**—Prince Narihisa, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the elder was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in '04.

**Komatsu.**—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

**Takeda.**—Prince Tsunehisa, Lieut. of Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created Mar. 30, '06. He has been betrothed to Princess Tsunê, 6th daughter of the Emperor, the marriage ceremony expected to take place soon.

**Asaka.**—Prince Hatohiko, 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87; at present Cadet of the Central Military Preparatory School. This house was newly created on Mar. 30, '06; the Prince has been betrothed to Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor. The marriage is expected to take place at no distant date.

## THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

### CHAPTER I.—SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE.

**Art. I.**—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

**Art. II.**—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

**Art. III.**—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

**Art. IV.**—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

**Art. V.**—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

**Art. VI.**—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

**Art. VII.**—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

**Art. VIII.**—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

**Art. IX.**—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the forgoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

### CHAPTER II.—ASCENSION AND CORONATION.

**Art. X.**—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial Heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

**Art. XI.**—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijōsai) shall be held at Kyoto.

**Art. XII.**—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

### CHAPTER III.—MAJORITY. INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT.

**Art. XIII.**—The Emperor, the Kōtaishi, and the Kōtaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

**Art. XIV.**—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

**Art. XV.**—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kōtaishi." In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kōtaison."

**Art. XVI.**—The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

#### CHAPTER IV.—STYLES OF ADDRESS.

**Art. XVII.**—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

**Art. XVIII.**—The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

#### CHAPTER V.—REGENCY.

**Art. XIX.**—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted.

When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

**Art. XX.**—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

**Art. XXI.**—When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

**Art. XXII.**—In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male

members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

**Art. XXIII.**—A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

**Art. XXIV.**—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of the Kōtaison.

**Art. XXV.**—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER VI.—THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

**Art. XXVI.**—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

**Art. XXVII.**—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

**Art. XXVIII.**—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

**Art. XXIX.**—The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER VII.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

**Art. XXX.**—The term "Imperial

Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

**Art. XXXI.**—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great grand-daughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called male descendants Princes and female ones Princesses.

**Art. XXXII.**—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

**Art. XXXIII.**—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

**Art. XXXIV.**—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

**Art. XXXV.**—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

**Art. XXXVI.**—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

**Art. XXXVII.**—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

**Art. XXXVIII.**—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

**Art. XXXIX.**—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

**Art. XL.**—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

**Art. XLI.**—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the counter-signature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

**Art. XLII.**—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

**Art. XLIII.**—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

**Art. XLIV.**—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES.

**Art. XLV.**—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

**Art. XLVI.**—The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ with advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

#### CHAPTER IX.—EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

**Art. XLVII.**—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

**Art. XLVIII.**—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the

## Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

### CHAPTER X.—LITIGATIONS. DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

**Art. XLIX.**—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

**Art. L.**—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

**Art. LI.**—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

**Art. LII.**—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

**Art. LIII.**—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

**Art. LIV.**—The two foregoing Articles shall be sanctioned, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

### CHAPTER XI.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL.

**Art. LV.**—The Imperial Family

Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

**Art. LVI.**—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

### CHAPTER XII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

**Art. LVII.**—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

**Art. LVIII.**—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Kōyushū or heir to a princely house.

**Art. LIX.**—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

**Art. LX.**—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law, shall be abolished.

**Art. LXI.**—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

**Art. LXII.**—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

## EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange of courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, it is understood, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain about mournings observed at court, while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasions of birthday anniversaries while mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

## DECORATIONS.

Six kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Order of the Rising Sun, Order of Jewel, Order of the Crown, Order of the Golden Kite, Order of Paulownia, and Order of Chrysanthemum. The first two are granted both to civil and military officers, the third is exclusively rewarded on women while the fourth is a Victoria Cross of Japan.

and is an object eagerly coveted by soldiers and sailors. The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there is the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done any work of public utility.

The recipients of the Golden Kite in connection with either the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 or the North-China trouble of 1900 numbered 2,369, classified as follows:—

2nd grade .....	9
3rd " .....	37
4th " .....	372
5th " .....	917
6th " .....	17
7th " .....	1,017

The Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia, the highest honor accessible to Japanese subjects, has been invested on the following personages, mentioning only those who are alive:—

## HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER OF MERIT.

H. I. Crown Prince .....	Yoshi-hito.
H. I. H. General Prince .....	Fushimi.
H. I. H. Admiral Prince .....	Ari-ugawa.
H. I. H. Lieut.-General Prince .....	Kan-in.
H. I. H. Captain Prince .....	Higa-hi-Fushimi.
H. I. H. Commander Prince .....	Fushimi, Jr.
Marquis, Resident-General at Seoul.....	Ito.
Marshal, Marquis .....	Yamagata.
" " .....	Oyama.

## THE PEERAGE AND RANKS.

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers and feudal princes or *daimyōs* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz., Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classi-

fied into three distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or *Kuge*; those who are descendants of former *daimyōs*; and those who have been created Peers in recent time. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

	No. of Prince.	No. of Marquis.	No. of Count.	No. of Viscount.	No. of Baron.	Total.
1884 .....	11	24	76	324	74	506
1898 .....	11	33	89	363	220	716
1899 .....	11	34	89	363	221	718
1900 .....	11	34	89	362	281	777
1901 .....	11	34	89	363	281	778
1902 .....	12	35	90	362	290	789
1903 .....	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904 .....	12	35	90	363	289	789

Japan, as also China and Korea, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be; the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of state festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. An heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purpose.

#### PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK.

Holders of the Grand Order.  
Prime Minister.  
Ministers of State.  
President of the Privy Council.

Marshals.  
Admirals of the Fleet.  
Full Generals.  
Full Admirals.  
Grand Chamberlain.  
Vice-President of the Privy Council.  
Privy Councillors.  
Holders of 1st Class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.  
Princes.  
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.  
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.  
Grand Master of Ceremonies.  
Grand Master of Ritualist.  
Lord Steward to the Empress.  
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.  
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service.  
Marquises.  
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service.  
Lords in Waiting of Jakō Hall.  
Lords in Waiting of Kinkei Hall.  
Counts.  
Holders of 2nd class Order.  
Viscounts.  
Holders of 3rd class Order.  
Barons.

#### PRECEDENT AT COURT.

Some statesmen are accorded treatment equivalent to that they enjoyed while they last occupied official posts. For instance Count Matsukata, ex-Premier, though at present a Privy Councillor, sits above the ordinary members of the Cabinet of the time, except the Premier.

H. I. H. Prince Fushimi .....	Full General.
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa .....	Full Admiral.
H. I. H. Prince Kan-in .....	Lieut.-Gen. Com.-in-Chief of the 1st Ar. Div.
H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi .....	Captain.
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi .....	Commander.
H. H. Prince Yamashina .....	Commander.
H. H. Prince Kaya .....	Lord Guardian of Great Shrine of Ise.
H. H. Prince Kuni .....	Captain of Infantry.
H. H. Prince Nashimoto .....	Captain of Infantry.
H. H. Prince Takeda .....	Lieutenant of Cavalry.
Ito .....	Marquis, Resident-General at Seoul.
Yamagata .....	Marquis, Marshal, President of Privy Council.
Oyama .....	Marquis, Marshal.
Saionji .....	Marquis, Premier.
Matsukata .....	Count, Privy Councillor.
Inouye .....	Count.
Tokudaiji .....	Marquis, Grand Chamberlain.
Tanaka .....	Viscount, Minister of the Imperial Household.
Terauchi .....	Lieut.-General, Minister of War.
Matsuoka .....	Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Hayashi .....	Viscount, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Saito .....	Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy.
Sakatani .....	Minister of Finance.
Yamagata .....	Minister of Communications.
Matsuda .....	Minister of Justice.
Hara .....	Minister of Home Affairs.
Makino .....	Minister of Education.
Okuma .....	Count.
Katsura .....	Count, General, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Iijikata .....	Count.
Enomoto .....	Viscount, Vice-Admiral (retired).
Yoshikawa .....	Viscount.
Itagaki .....	Count.
Yamamoto .....	Baron, Admiral, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Nozu .....	Count, Marshal.
Kabayama .....	Count, Admiral (retired), Privy Councillor.
Sakima .....	Viscount, General, Gov. General of Formosa.
Ito .....	Viscount, Admiral of the Fleet.
Kodama .....	Viscount, General, Chief of the General Staff.
Inouye .....	Baron, Admiral.
Kuroki .....	Baron, General, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Oku .....	Baron, General, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Tôgô .....	Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff Board.
Okazawa .....	Baron, Gen., Chi. At.-de-Cam. to His Maj.
Hasegawa .....	Baron, General, Commander of Korean Armies
Nishi .....	Baron, General, Gov.-General of Mil. Board Edu.
Nogi .....	Baron, General, Mem. Sup. Mil. Coun.
Ogawa .....	Baron, General.
Kawamura .....	Baron, General, Chief of the Tokyo Defence.
Oshima .....	Baron, General, Gov.-General of the Kwantung Districts (Liaoyang Pen.)
Higashikuze .....	Count, Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Fukuoka .....	Viscount, Privy Councillor.
Sasaki .....	Viscount, ..

Kaiyeda.....	Viscount, Privy Councillor.
Hosokawa .....	Baron,           "
Kawase .....	Viscount,       "
Nakamuda .....	Viscount,       "
O-tori .....	Baron,           "
Kuki .....	Baron,           "
Takasaki .....	Baron,           "
Sugi .....	Viscount,       "
Hachisuka .....	Marquis,       "
Takashima.....	Viscount, Lieut.-General, Privy Councillor.
Ito .....	Baron, Privy Councillor.
Iwakura .....	Prince,           "
Nomura .....	Viscount,       "
Hayashi (Tomoyuki) .....	Viscount,       "
Kuroda .....	Viscount,       "
Nishi .....	Baron,           "
Aoki .....	Viscount, Ambassador (U.S.A.)
Inouye .....	Ambassador (Germany).
Komura .....	Baron, Ambassador (Great Britain).
Kurino .....	Ambassador (France).
Kaneko .....	Baron, Privy Councillor.
Suyematsu .....	Baron,           "
Kiyoura .....	Baron,           "
Sone .....	Baron,           "
Shibayama.....	Full Admiral.
Samejima .....	Full Admiral.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE IMP. HOUSEHOLD DEPT.

Minister, *Viscount M. Tanaka*; Vice-Minister, *Baron Y. Hanabusa*; Chief of Home Section, *H. Kondō*; Vice-Chief of Home Section, *H. Kurihara*; Chief of Foreign Section, *K. Yamanouchi*; Vice-Chief of Foreign Section, *R. Niwa*; Superintendent of Imperial Treasury, *Baron C. Watanabe*; Vice-Superintendent, *J. Yoshida*; Vice-Superintendent, *S. Sakamoto*; President of the Imperial Estate Bureau, *Baron C. Watanabe*; Vice-President, *Y. Sasaki*; President of Peerage Bureau, *Prince T. Iwakura*; Vice-President, *S. Obara*.

#### BOARD OF CEREMONIES.

Grand Master of Ceremonies, *Count U. Toda*; Vice-Grand Master, *Y. Itō*.

Members:—*S. Nagasaki*; *R. Niwa*; *K. Yamanouchi*; *I. Fukuda*; *Count Mayeda*; *T. Matsudaira*; *S. Nabeshima*; *Baron Matenokoji*; *N. Asano*; *Prince Kujo*; *M. Hachisuka*; *N. Takatsuji*.

#### BOARD OF CHAMBERLAINS.

Grand Chamberlain, *Marquis S. Toku-*

*duiji*; Vice-Grand Chamberlain, *Prince T. Iwakura*; Chamberlains, *Baron T. Komeda*; *Viscount M. Higashizono*; *Viscount U. Hojo*; *Viscount A. Ayakoji*; *Y. Hineno*; *S. Hinenishi*.

Chief Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M., *General Baron Okazawa*.

#### THE EMPRESS' HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent, *Viscount Kagawa*.

#### THE CROWN PRINCE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent, *Marquis T. Nakayama*; Grand Chamberlain, *Marquis T. Aido*; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown *Major General Muraki*.

#### THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following rescript issued in Jan. 4, '82 was addressed to the "gunjin" which is a Japanese word meaning "men of arms" and therefore covering the two services. The Rescript opens with a brief survey of the vicissitudes of the sovereign right.

"(1) Soldiers and sailors should re-

gard it as their bounden duty to be loyal to the Sovereign and country. Anyone born in this country can hardly be wanting in patriotism; but for soldiers and sailors this is a primary virtue, for a man not strong in patriotism, will be unfitted for the service. Disloyal men would be like dolls, however well-trained, however advanced they may be in military art and in science, and troops composed of such men would prove nothing more than mere rabble in the hour of needs. You must remember that the defence of a country and the maintenance of its prestige depend upon its military and naval forces and that their efficiency determines the welfare of the country. You should therefore keep aloof from public discussions and political questions, and should strictly to devote yourself to discharge of your principal duty, always prepared to regard it heavier than a mountain and look upon death in the discharge of duty as lighter than a feather. Be mindful not to invite disgrace by a violation of good faith.

“(2) Soldiers and sailors must be courteous. The service of the Army and Navy is graded by hierarchical ranks beginning with the Marshal or Admiral and ending with the private or bluejacket properly subordinated for purposes of command. Even in the same rank there are gradations as to seniority, and the junior must obey the senior. Those who occupy inferior position must take orders from the superior, always regarding those orders as if they issued direct from me. The inferiors and juniors too must pay respect to the superiors and seniors, even when they do not come under their direct command. On the other hand, the superiors must never behave in a proud or haughty manner towards their inferiors and except in cases when duty demands severity the superiors, in treating those beneath them, should ever aim at kindliness and especial clemency, to the end that both officers and men may unite as one man in the service of the country. If you do not observe courtesy of behavior, if inferiors neglect to respect their superiors or superiors

treat their inferiors with harshness, and if harmonious relations are thus lost, you will prove a bane to the army. You will also commit unpardonable crimes against the country.

“(3) Valor should be an aim of soldiers and sailors. This is the virtue which has in this country been always held in very high esteem, and an essential characteristic of my subjects. Especially should soldiers and sailors never forget this point even for one instant, seeing that their duty is to meet the enemy on the battle field. At the same time they should carefully distinguish a true bravery from a false one, for a hasty act of youth or bullyism cannot be called true bravery. It is expected of a man of arms always to act with discretion and to make his plans with presence of mind and prudence. It would never do to despise even a weak enemy. At the same time he must face a strong enemy with dauntless courage. In a word a true courage consists in properly discharging duty. Thus those who have true bravery uppermost in their mind always make it their aim to treat others with mildness and thus to earn the respect of all men. A mere bravery and any propensity towards violence will make you hated by others like wild brutes. So be mindful of this point.

“(4) Soldiers and sailors must be faithful. Faithfulness is a cardinal virtue for ordinary men: a man of arms devoid of it can hardly associate with his comrades even for one day, for faithfulness means the keeping of one's word, and the accomplishment of duty. If you wish to be faithful you must therefore consider first of all whether, before giving your pledge you are able to keep it or not. If you give promise to do something of which you are uncertain, and so commit yourself in a vague manner you will be placed in an embarrassing situation. You will then be tortured by vain regrets. Before embarking on any action, you must first consider whether it is justifiable or unjustifiable and whether it is right or wrong. If you have reason to think that you cannot keep

your word in regard to it, or it is too heavy to be fulfilled, it will be wise to refrain from committing yourself from the first. History gives us examples of the truth of this. Instances are not rare where even great men and heroes have perished or dishonored themselves by being misled out of their solicitude to be faithful in small things, into erring in fundamental principles of virtue or by observing personal faithfulness at the expense of public justice. You must take heed not to fail in this way.

"(5) Men of arms must be simple and frugal. If you do not observe simplicity and frugality, you will lapse into effeminacy and levity, you will acquire luxurious habits leading to cupidity, and to manners which neither loyalty nor your bravery will avail to save you from the contempt and hatred of your fellow men. You will be cursed by miserable existence through life. If once this baneful custom be allowed to affect officers and men, it will promptly spread like an epidemic in the whole ranks, and all *esprit de corps* and discipline will be gone. Being

deeply concerned about this, I have issued disciplinary regulations to prevent this evil, and out of my anxiety, I again issue this instruction to give you double warning.

"You must never for a moment neglect the above Five Articles, but attend to them with true heart. They are the spirit of the men of arms while the true heart in turn is their spirit. Unless the heart is true, even good words and good conduct will be nothing but useless external ornaments. If the heart be true you can accomplish anything. Moreover the Five Articles embody the fundamental truth of heaven and earth and cardinal tenets of humanity, and are therefore easy to be put to practice and to observe. You, men of arms, strictly conform to my instruction and observe those fundamental virtues with the determination to discharge the duty you owe to the country, so that not only may I be filled with perfect satisfaction but that all the people of the realm may be satisfied and happy."

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## CHAPTER V.

## POLITICS.

## THE SAIONJI MINISTRY.

THE Saionji ministry was created under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. When the retiring Premier Count Katsura recommended Marquis Saionji to the Emperor as his successor, it was on condition, as it is now understood, that the post-bellum measures elaborated by him, the Count and his colleagues would be adopted in the main by their successors. The ex-Premier approached Marquis Saionji, not in his capacity of leader of the "Seiyukai," but as an individual statesman of tried ability and acknowledged prestige. Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country as Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, so that they can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of influential circles, notably by the military clique led by Marshal Marquis Yamagata and his lieutenant Count Katsura and also by the great majority of Peers and even by the higher quarters. Then Japan at present lacks a political party able to command an absolute majority in the Lower House, let alone the other House.

A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from the conservative military clique and their friends the Peers. Then there was this contingency not to be lost sight of, namely the possibility of the formation of a ministry equally uncongenial to the progress of party politics as the retiring ministry was. had Marquis Saionji declined to accept the conditional transfer of power.

Formed under circumstances so unusually complicated and delicate, the composition of the Saionji Cabinet could not but be heterogeneous. Only two "Seiyukai" leaders Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda, were given chairs; three chairs were given to the Vice-Ministers in the Katsura administration (Adm. Saito, Mr. Sakatani and Mr. Yamagata), the War Minister has retained the portfolio, the chair of Agriculture and Commerce was allotted to a follower of Marquis Yamagata. Education went to a non-partisan statesman (Mr. Makino) while the portfolio of Foreign Affairs fell to the share of one who had been uncompromising in his attack of the foreign and financial policies of the Katsura Cabinet (Mr. Kato). His resignation on Mar. 3 and the installation on May 19 of Vis. Hayashi, the then British Amb., in the vacant chair may be said to have even strengthened the Ministry so far as their relation *vis-a-vis* the Yamagata clique is concerned.

## MEMBER OF THE PRESENT CABINET.

Prime Minister ... ..	Marquis K. Saionji.
Foreign Affairs ... ..	Viscount T. Hayashi.
Home Affairs ... ..	Mr. K. Hara.
Finance ... ..	Mr. Y. Sakatani.
War ... ..	Lieut.-Gen. M. Terauchi.
Navy ... ..	Vice-Adm. M. Saito.
Justice ... ..	Mr. M. Matsuda.
Education ... ..	Mr. N. Makino.
Agriculture and Commerce ... ..	Mr. K. Matsuoka.
Communications ... ..	Mr. I. Yamagata.

## THE IMPERIAL DIET.

## 22ND SESSION.

(Opened on Dec. 28th, 1905 and closed on Mar. 27th the following year, the Houses prorogued from Dec. 28th to Jan. 20th.)

THE Constitutionalists and the Progressionists that had joined force in opposing the Katsura Ministry parted company with the formation of the Saionji Cabinet which, though in appearance a coalition cabinet between statesmen of Marquis Ito's leaning and those identified with Marquis Yamagata, may be regarded in spirit as a Constitutionalists' Ministry, the chair of Premier being occupied by its chief while the chairs of Home Office and of Justice are held by his two leading lieutenants, Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda respectively. The "Seiyukai" found in the newly formed "Daigo" Club what they had lost in the Progressives, so far as the commanding of a majority in the Lower House was concerned. The Progressionists, on the other hand, joined hands with the "Seiko" Club, formed by independent M.P.s and these two constituted the opposition to the Government. The Ministerialists, being confident of their numerical strength in the Lower House, could look on the doings of the opposition

with complacency. In the Upper House the thing was not so easy, as the Peers, from their traditional hate of democrats and party politics, were not quite favorable to the Ministry formed by a leader of a party. Were it not for the fact that the presence of Marquis Yamagata's followers in the same Ministry acted as buffer, so to say, between the two hostile forces, the Saionji Ministry could hardly have passed the aristocratic ordeal, as it did pass, with so little a trouble. So far the most serious incident in the still short career of the present Ministry was the resignation of Mr. Kato from the chair of Foreign Office owing to his opposition to the Railway Nationalization measure.

The principal legislative works in the session under review were as follows:—

*Budget for 1906-07.*—Introduced to the House of Representatives on Jan. 25, passed by it on Feb. 10 with retrenchment of ¥ 5 million from the military appropriations, the sum to be devoted for encouraging industrial enterprises; passed by the House of Peers on Mar. 6 in the shape amended by the Lower House.

*The War Finance* (Loan measure).—Placed before the Lower House on Jan. 25, passed on Feb. 1, sent to the Upper

House on Feb. 5 and adopted by it on Feb. 7.

*National Debt Adjustment Fund Bill*.—Placed before the Lower House on Jan. 25th; passed by it on Feb. 8 by 230 to 117; sent to the House of Peers on Feb. 13 and passed by it on Feb. 23.

*The Emergency Tax Continuation Bill*.—(The War Tax Law was originally promised withdrawal in the year following the restoration of peace, but it was now proposed to convert it into a permanent taxation measure imposing additional burden of ¥100 millions on tax-payers).—Introduced into the Lower House on Jan. 25, passed by it on Feb. 8 by 222 to 125; sent to the Upper House on Feb. 13 and passed by it on Feb. 23.

*Reformed Customs Tariff Bill*. (Revised tariff measure converting the former ad valorem tariff system into specific tariff one.)—Laid before the Lower House on Mar. 2 and passed unamended on Mar. 23; slightly amended by the Upper House and adopted in that amended form on Mar. 27 as result of the conference of the two Houses.

*The Railway Nationalization Bill* including the purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. (This proposed the purchase of 32 private railways within six years 1906-11, the purchasing price to be obtained by multiplying the construction expenses at the time of purchase with the average rate of profit against construction expenses during the six semi-annual business terms from 2nd half of 1902 to 1st half of 1905, and by multiplying the product with 20. The amount thus obtained was estimated at ¥470,986,775 at the time of the drafting of the Bill).—Introduced to the House of Repre-

sentatives on Mar. 4 and passed by 242 to 109 on the 19th; sent to the Upper House on Mar. 19 and passed on the 27th with amendment (to prolong the period of purchase to ten years instead of six and to reduce the number of railways to be purchased from 32 to 17). The Bill with this amendment was passed on the last day of the session on the conference of the two Houses.

Other important measures voted during the session were:—

Amendment of Coinage Bill; Railway Account Bill; Project of Law relating to the National Debts; Project of Law relating to Legislation in Formosa; Project of Law for establishing the Houses of Invalidated Soldiers and Sailors; Project of Law relating to Softening of Habutaye.

#### THE ELDER STATESMEN.

EVERYTHING in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar circumstance is at work to bring about a strange anomaly for a Constitutional country. That is the presence of the so-called ELDER STATESMEN who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are, dwindling in number with the advance of time, Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, and Counts Matsukata and Inoue. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Marquis Ito was under instruction from the Crown to

supervise diplomatic affairs, Marshal Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Count Matsukata modestly declined to exercise the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. These four or practically three formed the Cabinet over the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really fall upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. While these circumstances continue to exist, the anomaly of a "private Cabinet" may be expected to remain in force. Individually speaking, Marquis Ito is believed to be too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal and Count Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that he cannot refuse whenever they come to him seeking his help, while the officious disposition of the Count impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Count Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Marshal Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES.

As referred before, the demo-

cratic movement which laid the basis of the existing political parties in Japan dated as far back as 1874 when the late Counts Soejima and Gotô, and Count Itagaki (then all plain Mr.), who occupied Ministerial positions or those of equivalent standing memorialized the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a national assembly, so that the Imperial oath made at the advent of His Majesty's reign about conducting the administration in conformity with popular wishes may be materialized. The time was evidently too premature for the birth of Constitutional politics, the memorial was shelved and the memorialists resigned office. From that time till the creation of national legislative organ Count Itagaki and his followers were regarded as van guards and guardians of Japanese democracy. And they stood their ground with energy and resolution worthy of the honorable cause. Not unfrequently they came in collision with the authorities of the time; not a few zealots were carried by their excessive ardor to commit unlawful acts and were duly punished, while Itagaki himself was stabbed almost to death by a young reactionary. All those endeavors and agitations of the Liberals, as they began to call themselves, at last bore fruit in the shape of promulgation of an Imperial Rescript on 12th Oct., 1881, solemnly announcing the inauguration of Constitutional regime ten years hence, that is in 1890. On Feb. 11, 1890, the Constitution was made public, in the following year the 1st session of the Imperial Diet was convoked, and the Far East saw for the first time the birth of a Constitutional government.

Meanwhile Count Okuma organized another party in April, 1882, and named it the Progressive Party. The history of these two political parties practically covers that of the whole party politics in Japan.

It is worthy of note that in principle the two parties have nothing to distinguish them; their programmes are only outwardly distinct but essentially identical. They are rivals principally from personal grounds. But sometimes circumstances have obliged them to cast their lot against a common enemy, and to unite their forces in confronting their common enemy, the Ministerial supporters. Their combined strength could always command an absolute majority in the Lower House, and the severity of this struggle between the party-men and the Ministerialists, sometimes called supporters of the old clan faction, is fully showed in the record of Parliamentary sessions and in that of Ministerial changes shown elsewhere. These frequent collisions originated from fundamental difference in respect to political principles between the Ministerialists and the party-men, the former holding the theory of non-party Cabinet and the latter, it is scarcely necessary to add, committed to the contrary cause of party Cabinet. All the leading statesmen who partook distinguished part in the work of consummating the Restoration declared that the Cabinet should be responsible only to the sovereign, and that even when opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament it may not resign so long as the sovereign continues to repose confidence in it. None the less, harassed by the party-men in the Lower House, even the non-party Ministerialists tried to

profit themselves from the doings of their rivals and to create a party of their own. In 1892 the Nationalist Association (mark the term) was organized by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa; but the field of provincial politics had already been fully occupied by either the Liberals or the Progressives to admit the intrusion of any third party. In spite of all the care bestowed on it by its "foster parents" and "guardians" the association, nicknamed as an illegitimate child of the non-party faction, failed to attain any vigorous growth, till at last, abandoned by the late Marquis and with the Viscount carried away by death, it gradually dwindled in power, till it was reduced to an insignificant coterie, of 20 seats or so in the House, and ultimately merged in the newly created Daido Club to be referred later on.

When the non-party Ministerialists and the down-with-the-clanism party politicians had had enough of quarrels, some influential intermediaries with party leaning made their appearance, and succeeded in bringing them to some sort of compromise. The conclusion of secret understanding between the leaders of the two hostile forces was a result, Marquis (then Count) Itō representing the non-party interest and Count Itagaki representing the Liberals. In making this departure the non-party statesmen of course yielded a step to their rivals. This secret understanding was soon reflected on the Ministerial composition, Count Itagaki obtaining in 1896 as a reward of the promise of supporting the Government, the chair of Home Office in the Cabinet of the time, that is the 3rd Itō Cabinet. When this Cabinet fell a few

months afterward the Progressives imitated the example set by their rivals, and effected an entente with the Matsukata Cabinet that succeeded the Itō Cabinet, and secured for their leader, Count Okuma, the post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The alliance soon ended in rupture and the Matsukata Cabinet collapsed before the uncompromising attack in combined strength of its former allies the Progressives and their rivals the Liberals. The Itō Cabinet that followed fared no better and fell, also before the attack of the combined forces. But in tendering resignation to His Majesty, the retiring Premier adopted quite a resolute course, for he recommended the Opposition as his successors to form the Cabinet. This was a striking departure to the usual routine previously adopted in cases of this nature. The result was a creation of the Coalition Cabinet of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, the first party Cabinet that was formed in Japan. For the sake of historical precision it should be noted that the formation of this Coalition Cabinet was preceded by the dissolution of the two rival parties to re-appear under the fitting title of the Constitutional Party. To the lasting regret of all the friends of party politics and indeed of all those who have the interest of Constitutional Politics at heart, this memorable experience, as it may be called, fell miserably. It fell because the party-men lacked administrative experience and discipline and because hungering for power from which they had been excluded so long, they, from respectable leaders who ought to know better to mere Tadpoles and Tapers, fell scrambling for "shares" in this general spoliation. Ministers and bureaux chiefs were beset the

greater part of the day by their political friends who demanded some posts as "reward of their long constancy in the cause of constitutional government." To make the matter worse, the old rivalry between the Progressive and Liberal elements began to be betrayed now and then about the share of power or posts, and the friction thus engendered was fanned by the remnant of the old non-party clique, for the coalition Government was obliged from necessity to retain in the two posts of Army and Navy statesmen of that clique. At last in about half a year the smouldering fire of rivalry broke out in open quarrel, and so the first party Cabinet ended in a miserable fiasco. The humorous side was not wanting in this story, for now the quarrel took a strange turn and for a while it was waged about the door-plate and designation of the now dissolved party, each seceding section, the Progressives and the Liberals, being equally eager to retain the title, Constitutional Party. The Liberals were now led by the late Mr. Hoshi, a born fighter and leader who had come home in a hurry from Washington where he represented Japan as soon as he had heard how matters were developing in Tokyo. Under his skillful direction the Liberals forestalled their rivals and could legally assume the name of Constitutional Party as their official designation. The Progressives had to content themselves with the second best and to assume the title, "Constitutional Headquarters Party." The public, however, did not care much about such nice distinction, and so the latter were known under their original name.

Fallen from the ambitious position, political parties were now

to content themselves to play a second fiddle, and so as such the Constitutionals (or Liberals) supported the newly formed Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet, a warrior-statesman of extreme conservative views.

September, 1900, is memorable in the history of political parties of Japan for on that date Marquis Itô appeared on political stage in a new rôle, i.e. as party leader. The advent of his party, the *Seiyukai* Political Association, was heralded by a loud flourish of trumpet announcing that he had made up his mind to devote himself to a grave task of forming a model political party. Round the banner raised with such pomp and vast expectation rallied quite a large number of public men, both veteran partymen and others without party experience, and the new party easily commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. It was quite natural that the non-party Ministry and the *Seiyukai* should soon come to collision; and on the resignation of the Yamagata Cabinet, it was succeeded as a matter of course by Marquis Itô and his followers. It was confidently expected by all that the *Seiyukai* would carry every thing with flying colors through the Diet, but this prophesy implied easy placability of the Peers and so piqued their pride. The result was the measures of the *Seiyukai* ministry that had been passed with a large majority through the Lower House were threatened with rejection by the Peers, and it was not until after an Imperial rescript was issued wishing them to reconsider their position that the Peers grew conciliatory to the party Cabinet. However fate, it seems, was not in favor of this Cabinet, for in the following spring violent in-

ternal dissention took place over the financial policy, and at last the Cabinet resigned *en mass* in May of the year. Thus did for the second time party cabinet failed in Japan, and was followed by another non-party Cabinet, formed by Count Katsura.

The parties that are now to the front are the *Seiyukai*, the Progressive Party, and that anomalous body of opportunists, the Daido (Union) Club, that was organized toward the end of 1905.

THE "SEIYUKAI."—This organ was created by Marquis Itô in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position, owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader, Marquis Itô, as President of the Privy Council in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the Party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council prior to the transfer of Marquis Itô to that post, and now the younger Marquis was installed as leader of the Constitutionals with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and he continues to lead the Party. At present the Party holds about 149 seats in the Lower House in which it is still the strongest party, though not absolutely.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.—The Party was formed by Count Okuma in April, 1882. Unlike the *Seiyukai* this party is more homogeneous in its composition and therefore able to present a firmer front than the other party. The party holds 96 seats in the House, in which Mr. Minoura, one of the

leaders of the party, is its Vice-President. Messrs. Inukai, Oishi, Hatoyama, and Taketomi are other leaders of the party.

THE "DAIDO" CLUB.—This is a quasi-politics party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Count Katsura and other non-party statesmen, and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M.P.s who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. Unlike the two older parties the Daido Club does not rest on the local following, it simply contents itself in inviting to it such M.P.s as are open to persuasion. Being a Club, it has no acknowledged leader, and but for the pressure applied from without it would soon crumble to pieces. The fact that it commands 78 seats in the House invests this heterogeneous body some influence in active politics.

#### IMPERIAL DIET.

The Diet is composed of two houses, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the two virtually enjoying same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers, for instance, cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commons, while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

##### EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES.

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the

Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.

2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required in putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the services.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of siege, etc., etc.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior Orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers, while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount, and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Returns on the members of the House are as follows:—

May, 1894.....	292
" 1895.....	292
" 1896.....	296

March, 1897.....	300
Dec., 1898.....	325
" 1899.....	323
May, 1900.....	324
" 1901.....	325
June, 1902.....	325
" 1903.....	323
Dec., 1905.....	362

The House was composed as follows at the last mentioned date:—

Princes of the Blood....	13
Princes .....	10
Marquises .....	28
Counts .....	17
Viscounts .....	69
Barons .....	56
Imperial Nominees.....	124
Rep'tives of Highest Tax-Payers .....	45
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	362

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:—

Kenkyū-kai, "Investigation Society," (mostly Vis'ts) ....	79
Mokuyō-kai, "Thursday Society," (mostly Barons) .....	49
Dokuritsu (Independent) Club (Barons and number of Imp. nominees) .....	46
Chawa-kai "Conversazione," (mostly Imp. nominees)....	46
Doyō-kai, "Saturday Society," (mixed) .....	45
Jitsugyo (Business) Club (highest tax-payers members) .....	11

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They are therefore called Koshō-in or conference committees.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS.—Count (afterward Marquis) Itō, from Oct., 1890—July, 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July, 1891—Oct., 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct., 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa, Dec., 1903—.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Count Higashikuzē, Oct., 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept., 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov., 1893—Oct., 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct., 1894—.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities form independent electoral districts, and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election, for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by

the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment, but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest

from rural districts.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the first session of the House is shown below:—

*Sessions of the House.*

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-President.
1st session .....	{ 29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Tsuda.
D. 2nd „ .....	{ 26 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec., 1891.	„	„
Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb., 1892.			
3rd session .....	{ 5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sonō.
4th „ .....	{ 29th Nov., 1892 —1 March, 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
D. 5th „ .....	{ 28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec., 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1894.			
D. 6th session ...	{ 15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.
Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept., 1894.			
7th session .....	{ 18 Oct., 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „ .....	{ 24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „ .....	{ 28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „ .....	{ 25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
D. 11th „ .....	{ 24 Dec., 1897 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th March, 1898.

D. 12th session...	{ 19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th August, 1898.

13th session .....	{ 3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
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14th „ .....	{ 22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	„	„
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15th „ .....	{ 25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
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16th „ .....	{ 10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„	„
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General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

D. 17th session...	{ 9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903.

18th session .....	{ 12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
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D. 19th „ .....	{ 10 Dec., 1903 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kōno.	„
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904.

20th session .....	{ 20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
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21st „ .....	{ 30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	„	„
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22nd „ .....	{ 28 Dec., 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sagita.	„
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Note.—D.=Dissolution.

#### *The Composition of the House.*

The present House is classified as follows as to party colors.—

Seiyukai .....	149
Progressives .....	96
Daido Club .....	78
Seiko Club .....	36
Independents .....	20

Total ..... 379

#### *M.P.'s of the Unbroken Record.*

Of the 379 M.P.'s only nine enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary régime in Japan, and they are,—

Junko Haseba, Seiyu-kai Leader, from Kagoshima-ken.

Ki Inukai, Prog. Leader, from Okayama-ken.

Kuro Kikuchi, Prog., from Aomori-ken.

Hironaka Kono, Ind., from Fukushima-ken.

Katsundo Mino-ura, Prog., Vice-Pres. House, from Oita-ken.

Yukio Osaki, Ind., from Miyake-ken.

Shozo Sasaki, Prog., from Saga-ken.

Tomofusa Sassa, Daido, from Kumamoto-ken.

Saburo Shimada, Ind., from Yokohama.

Their "Parliamentary life" reaches, with the opening of the last 22nd session of the Diet, 14 years 6 months. Mr. Hajime Motoda, Seiyukai leader, with 14 years 4 months. Mr. Kakugoro Inouye, Daido, with 14 years 2

months. Mr. Satoji Sato, Prog., with 14 years 1 month, closely come next. Of the remaining 367 members 44 have sat for not less than ten years, 57 for five to ten years, the majority being new members who have not sat more than two years.

#### *Allowances.*

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth, all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year, besides cost of travelling. The allowances to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses are *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively.

#### *Number of Franchise-Holders.*

Year.	Franchise Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 Member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890 .....	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891 .....	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892 .....	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893 .....	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894 .....	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895 .....	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896 .....	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897 .....	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898 .....	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.).....	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.).....	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.).....	†757,788	1,999	16.69

\* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from 33 per cent to the original 2.5 per cent, of the assessed value.

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after

the Japan-China war, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since may be seen in the following list:—

*Ministries from 1885 (1)*

Min'al chairs.	1st Ito Ministry. Dec. '85-'87.	Kur da Ministry. Apr. '87-'89.	1st Yamagata Ministry. Dec. '89-'91.	1st Matsukata Ministry. May '91-'92.	2nd Ito Ministry. Aug. '92-'96.
Premier .....	Ito.	Kuroda (late).	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito.
Foreign .....	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Matsu (late).
Home .....	Yamagata.	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo (late).	Shinagawa (la c), Soyejima (late), Kono (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance .....	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War .....	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy .....	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late), Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo (late).
Justice .....	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka, Kono (late).	Yamagata, Yoshikawa.
Education .....	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	O-ki (late).	Kono (late), Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture & Commerce .....	Tani, Hiji-kata, Kuroda (late).	Inouye.	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kono (late), Sano (late).	Goto (late), Enomoto.
Communication .....	Enomoto.	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Kuroda (late), Watanabe, Shirane (late).

*Ministries from 1885 (2).*

	2nd Matsukata Ministry. Sep. '91-'98.	3rd Ito Ministry. Jan.-June, '98.	Okuma Ministry. June-Nov. '98.	2nd Yamagata Ministry. Nov. '92-'99.	4th Ito Ministry. Oct. 1900-'01.
Premier .....	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.
Foreign .....	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home .....	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo (late).	Suyematsu.
Finance .....	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe.
War .....	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy .....	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice .....	Kiyoura.	Sone.	O Higashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education .....	Hachisuka, Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agriculture & Commerce .....	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada (late).	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Communication .....	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.

*Katsura Ministry.*

(June, 1901—Dec. 1905).

Min'al chairs.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov., 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.	Appointed Sept. 1905.
Prime Minister..	General Count Katsura.	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign .....	Baron Sone.	Baron Komura.	—	—	—	—
Home .....	Baron Uchimi. (late).	—	General Baron Kodama.	General Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshi- kawa.	Baron Kiyoura.
Finance .....	Baron Sone.	—	—	—	—	—
War .....	General Baron Kodama.	Lieut.- General Terauchi.	—	—	—	—
Navy .....	Admiral Baron Yama- moto.	—	—	—	—	—
Justice .....	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	K. Hata- no.	—	—
Education .....	Baron Kikuchi.	—	General Baron Kodama.	K. Kubo- ta.	—	Katsura. (Dec. '05).
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Hirata.	—	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	—
Communication.	Viscount Yoshi- kawa.	—	Baron Sone.	K. Oura.	—	—

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

As the highest advisory body to the sovereign the Privy Council deliberates on all matters referred to it by His Majesty. At present

the Council is composed as follows:—

President.

Marquis Marshal Yamagata.

Vice-President.

Count M. Higashikuzê.	Baron M. Takasaki.
Councillors.	Lieut.-Gen. Vis. T. Takashima.
Marquis H. Ito.	Baron M. Ito.
Count M. Matsukata.	Prince T. Iwakura.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.	Viscount Y. Nomura.
Count T. Sasaki.	Viscount T. Hayashi.
Viscount F. Tanaka.	Viscount K. Kuroda.
Viscount N. Kaieda.	Baron T. Nishi.
Baron J. Hosokawa.	Count S. Kabayama.
Viscount M. Kawase.	Viscount A. Saisho.
Vice-Adm. Vis. K. Nakamura.	Baron K. Kaneko.
Baron K. Otori.	Baron A. Sone.
Baron R. Kuki.	Baron K. Kiyoura.
Viscount M. Sugî.	Baron K. Suyematsu.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF CIVIL SERVICE NOW IN OFFICE.

*Cabinet.*

Chief Sec. for Cabinet, ... ..	<i>Dr. B. Ishiwatari.</i>
President of the Bureau of Decorations, ... ..	<i>Viscount Y. Ogyu.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Legislation, ... ..	<i>Dr. K. Okano.</i>
" " " " " Pensions, ... ..	" "
" " " " " Statistics, ... ..	<i>N. Hanabusa.</i>
" " " " " Printing Bureau, ... ..	<i>M. Tokunô.</i>

*Department of Foreign Affairs.*

Vice-Minister, ... ..	<i>S. Chinda.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, ... ..	<i>E. Yamaza.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, ... ..	<i>S. Ishii.</i>
Foreign Adviser, ... ..	<i>H. W. Denison.</i>

*Home Department.*

Vice-Minister, ... ..	<i>S. Yoshizawa.</i>
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau, ... ..	<i>T. Tokonami.</i>
" " Police Bureau, ... ..	<i>Dr. R. Kôga.</i>
" " Public Works, ... ..	<i>K. Inutsuka.</i>
" " Sanitary Bureau, ... ..	<i>S. Kubota.</i>
" " Bureau of Religions, ... ..	<i>J. Shiba.</i>
" " Shrines Bureau, ... ..	<i>R. Midzuno.</i>

*Finance Department.*

Vice-Minister, ... ..	<i>R. Wakatsuki.</i>
Director of the Accounts Bureau, ... ..	<i>K. Arai.</i>
" " Revenue Bureau, ... ..	<i>T. Sakurai.</i>
" " Bureau of Finance, ... ..	<i>K. Midzumachi.</i>
" " Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, ... ..	<i>K. Nio.</i>

*Directors of Customs Houses.*

Yokohama, ... ..	<i>K. Hashimoto.</i>	Nagasaki, ... ..	<i>R. Otsuka.</i>
Kobe, ... ..	<i>S. Saito.</i>	Hakodate, ... ..	<i>U. Miyoshi.</i>
Osaka, ... ..	<i>S. Soga.</i>		

*War Department.*

Vice-Minister	... ..	<i>Lieut.-General Ishimoto.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Personal Affairs,	...	<i>Major-General Hongo.</i>
" " " " Army Affairs,	...	<i>Major-General Usagawa.</i>
Director of the Department of Quarter-masters, Subsistence, Pay, &c.	... ..	<i>M. Tomatsu.</i>
Director of the Medical Bureau,	... ..	<i>Dr. M. Koike.</i>
" " Judge Advocates Bureau,	... ..	<i>Lieut.-General Ishimoto.</i>

*Naval Department.*

Vice-Minister,	... ..	<i>Rear-Admiral T. Kato.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs,	...	<i>Vice-Admiral G. Ijuin.</i>
" " " " Personnel,	...	<i>Rear-Adm. M. Hashimoto.</i>
" " " " Medical Affairs,	...	<i>Baron Saueyoshi.</i>
Director of the Bureau of General Accounts and Supplies,	... ..	<i>K. Murakami.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Justice,	... ..	<i>Y. Toki.</i>

*Department of Justice.*

Vice-Minister,	... ..	<i>Dr. J. Kawamura.</i>
Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau,	...	<i>H. Hiranuma.</i>
Director of the Prison Affairs Bureau,	... ..	<i>K. Kubota.</i>

*Department of Education.*

Vice-Minister	... ..	<i>M. Sawayanagi.</i>
Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs,	...	"
" " Special School Affairs,	...	<i>R. Fukuhara.</i>
" " Technical School Affairs,	...	<i>Dr. B. Mano.</i>

*Department of Agriculture and Commerce.*

Vice-Minister,	... ..	<i>H. Wada.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Agriculture,	...	<i>Dr. J. Sakô.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry,	...	<i>M. Morita.</i>
" " " " Forest Affairs,	...	<i>K. Kume.</i>
" " " " Mining,	...	<i>M. Isobe.</i>
" " Patent Bureau,	...	<i>H. Oda.</i>
" " Marine Products Bureau,	...	<i>B. Maki.</i>
Chief of the Commercial Museum,	... ..	<i>H. Yamarwaki.</i>

*Department of Communication.*

Vice-Minister,	... ..	<i>R. Nakakoji.</i>
Director of the Accountants Bureau,	...	<i>M. Seki.</i>
" " Post and Telegraphs' Affairs,	...	<i>K. Komatsu.</i>
" " Imperial Railway Bureau,	...	<i>I. Yamanouchi.</i>
President of the Imperial Government Railway Works,	... ..	<i>Dr. S. Hirai.</i>
Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau,	... ..	<i>K. Uchida.</i>

## THE CIVIL SERVICE STAFF.

	Higher officials (1st class).	Higher officials (2nd class).	Clerks.	Employees.	Total.
1898 ... ..	259	4,269	38,082	26,266	68,876
1899 ... ..	269	4,649	43,116	30,949	78,983
1900 ... ..	288	5,031	43,940	43,312	92,571
1901 ... ..	289	5,227	44,867	47,233	97,616
1902 ... ..	300	5,506	44,054	50,132	99,992
1903 ... ..	299	5,582	40,308	51,922	98,111
1904 ... ..	319	5,420	38,751	48,657	93,147

Salaries and allowances paid out of the National Treasury on account of the Civil Service amounted to yen 27,655,393 in 1904. The pay to the officials of the Imperial Household is of course excluded.

## ARMY AND NAVY STAFF.

(Existing at the end 1904.)

## ARMY.

Generals and their Equivalents in rank .....	92
Colonels and Equivalents ..	127
Lieut.-Col's and Equivalents.	167
Major and Equivalents ....	684
Captains and Equivalents ...	2,163
Lieutenant and Equivalents.	3,037
Second-Lieutenants and Equivalents .....	1,878
Total .....	8,148

## NAVY.

Admirals and their Equivalents in rank .....	54
Captains and Equivalents ..	109
Commanders and Equivalents .....	237
Lieut.-Commanders and Equivalents .....	300
Lieutenants and Equivalents.	666
Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents .....	366
Midshipmen and Equivalents .....	701
Total .....	2,433

## CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin*, and *Han-nin*. The

*Shin-nin* officials who comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Counsellors, Ambassadors and a few others all of whom are nominated by the Emperor in person and who, in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present, Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureaux Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of higher grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials differ from the *Choku-nin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Counsellors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Koto-kan*

(higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

SALARY.	
Duty.	per annum.
<i>Shin-nin Rank.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Prime Minister .....	9,600
Minister of State .....	6,000
President of Privy Council.	5,000
Vice-President of Privy Council .....	4,500
Resident-General at Seoul.	6,000
Privy Councillor .....	4,000
Ambassador .....	5,000
Gov.-Gen. of Formosa ....	6,000
President of the Court of Administrative Litigation .....	5,000
Chief of the Board of Audit.	5,000
<i>Choku-nin Rank.</i>	
Director of the Civil Administrative Bureau of Formosa .....	4,500

Vice-Minister of State....	4,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau.	4,000
Chief Sec. for Cabinet ....	4,000
Chief of Imp. Steel Works.	4,000
Chief of Railway Traffic Bureau .....	4,000
President of Board of Decorations .....	3,500
Bureaux Directors .....	3,000
Chief Sec. both Houses of Diet .....	3,000
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police...	4,000
Local Governors .....	{ 3,600 3,000

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of *yen* 400; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, allowance of *yen* 200.)

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

	Salary.	Allowance.
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Ambassador ... ..	6,000	{ 30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France). 25,000 (Germany).
Min. Ple. En. Ex., ... {	{ 4,000 3,500	{ 22,000 (Russia), 18,000 (Austria) 17,000 (Italy, Spain, Sweden), 14,000 (Belgium, Holland), 12,000 (China) 10,000 (Mexico)
Councillor ... .. {	{ 4,000 3,500	{ 10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France), 9,000 (Germany)
Minister Resident ... {	{ 3,000	{ 12,000 (Brazil), 8,000 (Siam)
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd {	{ 2,500 1,000	{ 1st Class Sec., 7,000-6,000 (Europe, U.S.A.) 2nd Class Sec., 5,800-4,500 ( " " ) 3rd Class Sec., 4,500-4,000 ( " " )
Consul-General ... .. {	{ 2,500 1,800	{ 8,000 4,500
Consul ... .. {	{ 2,200 1,000	{ 6,000 1,600

OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE-  
HOLD DEP'T.

	SALARY.	yen.
Minister .....	6,000	
Grand Chamberlain .....	5,500	
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals. ( <i>Shin-nin</i> ).....	6,000	
Vice-Minister .....	4,500	
Lord Steward to Empress..	4,500	
Grand Master of Cere-		

monies .....	4,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau .....	4,500
Director of Peerage Bureau (Accorded treatment of <i>Shin-nin</i> rank)....	4,500
Officials of the higher civil ser- vice to draw from <i>yen</i> 3,500 to <i>yen</i> 3,000.	

## JUDGES AND PUBLIC PROCURATORS.

*The Court of Cassation.*

Salary per annum.

	yen
President ... ..	5,000
Solicitor-General ... ..	4,000
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 3,500 2,000

*Appeal Courts.*

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ..	4,000
" (other places) ... ..	3,500
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ..	{ 4,000 3,500
" " (other places) ... ..	{ 3,500 3,000
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 2,200 1,000

*District Courts.*

Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka) ... ..	{ 3,000 2,200
Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (other places) ... ..	{ 2,500 1,600
Judges and Procurators ... ..	{ 1,600 600

## UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

President of an Imp. University ... ..	4,000—3,500
Professor ... ..	1,600—800
Assist.-Professor ... ..	800—300
Additional emolument attached to a chair ... ..	1,200—400

## NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral... ..	6,000
Vice-Admiral ... ..	4,000
Rear-Admiral ... ..	3,300
Captain ... ..	2,496—2,263
Commander ... ..	1,898—1,606

Lieut.-Commander ... ..	1,277—1,095
Lieutenant ... ..	960—864—780
Sub-Lieutenant ... ..	600—540
Midshipman ... ..	444

## MILITARY OFFICERS.

	Salary for the with the colors.	Salary for commissions.	Total
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
General ... ..	3,000	3,000	6,000
Lieut.-Gen. ... ..	2,000	2,000	4,000
Major-Gen. ... ..	1,575	1,575	3,150
Colonel ... ..	1,116	1,236	2,352
Lieut.-Col. ... ..	816	936	1,752
Major ... ..	516	708	1,224
Captain ... ..	300	{ 540 420 }	{ 840 720 }
Lieutenant ... ..	228	{ 312 204 }	{ 540 432 }
Sub-Lieutenant ... ..	180	180	360

## MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHES AT EMBASSY AND LEGATION.

Generals and Equivalents (Army) ...	{ 8,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France) 7,700 (Austria, Germany, Italy) 3,700 (China).
Admirals and Equivalents (Navy) ..	{ 6,400 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France) 5,900 (Germany, Austria, Italy) 2,700 (China).
Colonels and Equivalents in rank (Army), Captains and Equivalents (Navy) ... ..	{ 5,500 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France) 5,100 (Germany, Austria, Italy) 2,400 (China).
Lieutenants and Equivalents (Navy) ..	{ 5,500 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France) 5,100 (Germany, Austria, Italy) 2,400 (China).

## RESIDENCY-GENERAL IN KOREA.

	Salary.	Bonus.	Allowance.
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Resident-General ( <i>Shimin</i> ) ...	6,000	6,000	12,000
General Director of Civil Affairs ( <i>Choku-nin</i> ) ... ..	{ 4,500 4,000 }	{ 4,500 4,000 }	3,000
Director of Bureau of Agr., Commerce and Industry ... ..	{ 4,000 3,500 }	{ 4,000 3,500 }	—
Director of Police Bureau ... ..	4,000	4,000	—
Director of Bureau of Communication ... ..	3,500	3,500	—
( <i>Choku-nin</i> )			

Residents (Cor. to former Consuls) and officials of higher civil service are allowed premium equivalent in amount to their salaries (2,800 to 800), while are also granted allowance not exceeding *yen* 1,500.

## RESUME OF THE GROWTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS.

The Imperial Constitution was granted by the Emperor, on February 11th of 1889, and in the following year, the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked. It was a result of voluntary concession on the part of the Sovereign in fulfilment of that solemn declaration made at the time of his coronation that "public affairs shall be determined by public assembly." The advent of constitutional government, though effected in that peaceful manner, was not without some tragic side, for as early as about 1873 an enthusiastic band of pioneers of the democratic movement began to raise their voices in favor of liberty, and collisions between them and local Governors were no novel occurrences, very frequently these collisions terminating in the arrest and imprisonment of the former. The inauguration of the Provincial Assembly System in 1880 was a distinct advance towards the introduction of representative government, for it enabled the people to participate for the first time in the management of public affairs, and paved the way, as it certainly supplied excellent preliminary trainings, for the ushering in of the long-expected National Assembly. The progress of Parliamentary movement in Japan may be categorically enumerated as follows:—

1. The Emperor's oath, on the occasion of his accession, that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly."
2. In 1873 Itagaki and others petitioned the Government to take steps for realizing the Imperial Oath.

3. In 1880 a national organization for promoting the cause of popular rights was effected and in its name a petition was submitted to the Emperor for the immediate establishment of parliament.
4. In 1880 the Provincial Assembly Regulations were enacted and popular craving was partially satisfied.
5. In 1881 Itagaki and his fellow politicians organized the Liberal Party, and passed a resolution to push the movement with vigor.
6. In the same year a proclamation was issued announcing the establishment of a national assembly ten years hence.
7. In 1882 Okuma organized the Progressive Party.
8. In 1884 the Civil Corporation Regulations were enacted.
9. On February 11th, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated.
10. In November of the following year the first session of the Diet was convoked.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

### CHAPTER I.—THE EMPEROR.

ART. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ART. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ART. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ART. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to

the provisions of the present Constitution.

ART. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

ART. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ART. VIII.—Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor deter-

mines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of seige.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

#### CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS.

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects, may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ART. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ART. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall within the limits of Law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present Chapter, shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

### CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Treaty of Peace to which they are Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ART. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ART. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for Houses, rules neces-

sary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The Members of both Houses, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

#### CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the counter-signature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

#### CHAPTER V.—THE JUDICATURE.

ART. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ART. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

ART. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ART. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by Law.

ART. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

#### CHAPTER VI.—FINANCE.

ART. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

ART. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ART. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ART. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ART. LXX.—When the Imperial

Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

#### CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend

the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

## CHAPTER VI.

## LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For convenience of administration the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i.e., Hokkaidō and Formosa. The last-named region which was ceded by China ten years ago may be left out here, as it is still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so

far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Sagalien. The 46 prefectures and one Dominion comprise, according to the returns compiled at the end of 1904, 638 *gun* or *kōri* (sub-prefectural counties), 60 cities, 1,125 rural towns, and 12,274 villages. The area and number of counties, cities, etc., contained in each prefecture and Hokkaidō are shown in the following table:—

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu ... ..	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken ... ..	155.67	11	1	19	202
Saitama-ken ... ..	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken ... ..	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaragi-ken ... ..	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken ... ..	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken ... ..	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano-ken ... ..	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken ... ..	289.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken... ..	503.82	13	1	38	306
Aichi-ken ... ..	312.78	19	1	74	592
Miye-ken ... ..	368.55	15	2	19	325
Gifu-ken .. ...	671.45	18	1	42	299
Shiga-ken ... ..	258.44	12	1	12	190
Fukui-ken ... ..	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken .. ...	270.72	8	1	16	259
Toyama-ken ... ..	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken ... ..	824.59	16	1	47	401
Fukushima-ken ... ..	846.07	17	1	37	388
Miyagi-ken ... ..	540.79	16	1	31	172
Yamagata-ken ... ..	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken ... ..	754.00	9	1	42	197
Iwate-ken ... ..	899.19	13	1	23	217
Aomori-ken ... ..	607.03	8	2	9	159
Kyoto-fu ... ..	296.55	18	1	20	260
Osaka-fu... ..	115.72	9	2	13	289
Nara-ken ... ..	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken ... ..	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyōgo-ken ... ..	556.68	25	2	29	403

Prefecture.	Square	"Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Okayama-ken...	...	420.98	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken...	...	520.78	16	3	27	420
Yamaguchi-ken...	...	389.99	11	1	10	215
Shimanë-ken...	...	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken...	...	224.16	6	1	8	227
Tokushima-ken...	...	271.28	10	1	2	137
Kagawa-ken...	...	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehimë-ken...	...	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kôchi-ken...	...	454.72	6	1	14	183
Nagasaki-ken...	...	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken...	...	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken...	...	317.81	19	4	38	340
Kumamoto-ken...	...	465.47	12	1	33	331
Ôita-ken...	...	402.73	12	—	28	251
Miyazaki-ken...	...	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken...	...	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken...	...	156.91	5	2	—	52
Hokkaidô-chô...	...	6,095.36	88	3	19	456

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

A Governor appointed in each prefecture represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents rights and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self-governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in

short Parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Below is given a table showing the returns for 1903 of the numbers of members, electors and those who are eligible.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Tokyo-fu ...	51	59,883	26,059
Kanagawa-ken ...	36	35,344	15,706
Saitama-ken ...	38	58,145	29,362
Chiba-ken ...	39	64,424	30,543
Ibaragi-ken ...	38	60,460	31,105
Tochigi-ken ...	32	37,736	19,781
Gumma-ken ...	32	41,622	17,609
Nagano-ken ...	39	69,474	26,940
Yamanashi-ken ...	30	19,386	7,545
Shizuoka-ken ...	38	57,298	25,416
Aichi-ken ...	50	95,780	43,153
Miye-ken ...	35	57,552	30,725
Gifu-ken ...	35	48,990	19,846
Shiga-ken ...	30	47,277	27,235

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Fukui-ken ... ..	30	30,909	17,101
Ishikawa-ken ... ..	31	35,988	18,348
Toyama-ken ... ..	31	32,527	16,819
Niigata-ken ... ..	46	71,175	33,432
Fukushima-ken ... ..	37	59,955	30,748
Miyagi-ken ... ..	32	31,320	14,775
Yamagata-ken ... ..	32	36,952	19,996
Akita-ken ... ..	31	31,162	15,062
Iwate-ken ... ..	30	37,211	13,202
Aomori-ken ... ..	30	24,334	9,837
Kyoto-fu ... ..	35	47,387	22,364
Osaka-fu ... ..	44	50,781	28,453
Nara-ken ... ..	30	24,011	12,444
Wakayama-ken ... ..	30	26,747	11,531
Hyōgo-ken ... ..	52	76,237	41,634
Okayama-ken ... ..	38	63,037	26,632
Hiroshima-ken ... ..	51	67,967	30,010
Yamaguchi-ken ... ..	35	43,839	17,340
Shimanē-ken... ..	30	34,448	13,189
Tottori-ken ... ..	30	16,764	7,617
Tokushima-ken ... ..	30	26,117	10,544
Kagawa-ken ... ..	39	20,624	9,697
Ehimē-ken ... ..	35	37,407	14,533
Kōchi-ken ... ..	30	23,560	8,738
Nagasaki-ken ... ..	34	34,442	10,452
Saga-ken ... ..	30	35,940	18,132
Fukuoka-ken... ..	41	60,842	31,605
Kumamoto-ken ... ..	37	54,106	23,654
Ōita-ken ... ..	32	43,710	16,236
Miyazaki-ken ... ..	30	27,415	10,342
Kagoshima-ken ... ..	37	49,461	14,015
Total ... ..	1,594	2,009,745	919,507

*Local Administrative Jurisdiction.*

Name of Prefecture. (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on.)	Name of Governor.
Hokkaidō-chō ... ..	Hokkaidō ... ..	Baron Y. Sonoda.
Tokyo-fu ... ..	Musashi (a part), Izu (islands)...	Baron S. Senge.
Kyoto-fu ... ..	{ Yamashiro, Tango, Tanba (a part) ... .. }	Ōmori, Shōichi.
Osaka-fu... ..	Settsu (a part), Kawachi, Izumi.	Takasaki, Taka-aki.
Kanagawa-ken ... ..	Musashi (a part), Sagami... ..	Sufu, Kohei.
Hyōgo-ken ... ..	{ Harima, Tajima, Awaji, Settsu (a part), Tamba (a part) ... }	Hattori, Ichizō.
Saitama-ken ... ..	Musashi (a part)...	Okubo, Toshitakē.
Ibaragi-ken ... ..	Hitachi, Shimōsa (a part) ..	Terahara, Nagateru.

Name of Prefecture. (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on.)	Name of Governor.
Chiba-ken ... ..	Awa, Kazusa, Shimōsa (a part)...	Ishihara, Kenzo.
Gumma-ken ... ..	Kōzuke... ..	Yoshimi, Akira.
Tochigi-ken ... ..	Shimozuke ... ..	Shirani, Takeshi.
Nara-ken ... ..	Yamato... ..	Kōno, Chūzō.
Miye-ken ... ..	Isē, Shima, Kii (a part) ... ..	Arimatsu, Hideyoshi.
Wakayama-ken ... ..	Kii (larger part)... ..	Count I. Kiyozumi.
Shizuoka-ken... ..	Suruga, Tōtōmi, a part of Izu. .	Rinoiye, Ryusukē.
Yamanashi-ken ... ..	Kai ... ..	Taketa, Chiyoaburo.
Aichi-ken ... ..	Owari, Mikawa ... ..	Fukano, Ichizō.
Shiga-ken ... ..	Ōmi ... ..	Suzuki, Sadanao.
Gifu-ken... ..	Mino, Hida ... ..	Kawaji, Toshiyasu.
Nagano-ken ... ..	Shinano ... ..	Oyama, Tsunamasa.
Miyagi-ken ... ..	{ Rikuzen (larger part), Iwaki (a part) ... .. }	Kamei, Eisaburo.
Fukushima-ken ... ..	Iwashiro, Iwaki (larger part) ... ..	Arita, Yoshisukē.
Iwate-ken ... ..	{ Rikuchū (larger part), Rikuzen (a part), Mutsu (a part) ... .. }	Oshikawa, Norikichi.
Aomori-ken ... ..	Mutsu (larger part) ... ..	Nishizawa, Masaataro.
Akita-ken ... ..	{ Ugo (larger part), Rikuchū (a part)... .. }	Kiyono, Chōtaro.
Yamagata-ken ... ..	Uzen, Ugo (a part) ... ..	Tanaka, Kidō.
Fukui-ken ... ..	Wakasa, Ichizen... ..	Sakamoto, Hin-nosukē.
Ishikawa-ken ... ..	Kaga, Noto... ..	Murakami, Yoshio.
Toyama-ken ... ..	Itchū ... ..	Kawakami, Tsukaharu.
Niigata-ken ... ..	Echigo, Sado ... ..	Abe, Kō.
Tottori-ken ... ..	Inaba, Hōki... ..	Terada, Sukeyuki.
Shimanē-ken ... ..	Izumo, Iwami, Ōki ... ..	Matsunaga, Bukichi.
Okayama-ken ... ..	Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchū ... ..	Higaki, Naosukē.
Hiroshima-ken ... ..	Aki, Bingo ... ..	Yamada, Haruzo.
Yamaguchi-ken ... ..	Suhō, Nagato ... ..	Watanabē, Tōru.
Tokushima-ken ... ..	Awa ... ..	Iwao, Saburo.
Kagawa-ken ... ..	Sanuki ... ..	Onoda, Ki.
Ehimē-ken ... ..	Iyo ... ..	Andō, Kensukē.
Kōchi-ken ... ..	Tosa ... ..	Munakata, Sei.
Nagasaki-ken ... ..	Hiizen (a part), Tsushima, Iki... ..	Arakawa, Yoshitaro.
Fukuoka-ken ... ..	Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen (a part) ... ..	Kawashima, Zun.
Ōita-ken ... ..	Bungo, Buzen (a part) ... ..	Ogura, Hisashi.
Saga-ken... ..	Hiizen (larger part) ... ..	Kagawa, Teru.
Kumamoto-ken ... ..	Higo ... ..	Egi, Senshi.
Miyazaki-ken ... ..	Hyūga ... ..	Toda, Tsunetaro.
Kagoshima-ken ... ..	Satsuma, Ōsumi ... ..	Chikami, Kiyo-omi.
Okinawa-ken ... ..	Islands of Okinawa ... ..	Baron S. Narahara.

## PRINCIPAL CITIES AND THEIR MAYORS.

	P. at end 1903.	Name of Mayor.
Tokyo ... ..	1,795,128 ... ..	Y. Osaki.
Osaka ... ..	988,200 ... ..	S. Yamashita.

	P. at end 1903.	Name of Mayor.
Kyoto ... ..	379,409 ... ..	K. Saigo.
Yokohama ... ..	324,776 ... ..	M. Saito (Acting).
Nagoya ... ..	284,829 ... ..	J. Kato.
Kobe ... ..	283,839 ... ..	K. Minakami.
Nagasaki ... ..	151,727 ... ..	T. Yokoyama.
Hiroshima ... ..	113,545 ... ..	S. Ban.
Kanazawa ... ..	97,548 ... ..	M. Watasê.
Sendai ... ..	93,773 ... ..	C. Hayakawa.
Hakodate ... ..	84,746 ... ..	K. Yamada.
Okayama ... ..	80,140 ... ..	H. Okada.
Otaru ... ..	79,746 ... ..	S. Tsubaki.
Fukuoka... ..	70,107 ... ..	N. Matsushita.
Wakayama ... ..	67,908 ... ..	U. Kato.
Tokushima ... ..	62,998 ... ..	J. Kawamura.
Kurê ... ..	62,825 ... ..	K. Arai.
Niigata ... ..	58,821 ... ..	R. Yoshida.
Kagoshima ... ..	58,384 ... ..	K. Kamimura.
Toyama ... ..	56,276 ... ..	K. Kato.
Sapporo ... ..	55,304 ... ..	K. Kato.
Kumamoto ... ..	55,277 ... ..	K. Kamimura.
Saseho ... ..	52,607 ... ..	O. Watanabe.

## CHAPTER VII.

## DIPLOMACY.

In the brief survey to be given in the present chapter of the history of Japan's diplomacy in modern time we must start with the arrival on June 3rd, 1853, of Commodore Perry to Uraga carrying from President Filmore a message proposing to establish between the two countries regular connection of trade and intercourse. The mission bore fruit and on June 19th, '58, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the Government of the time and the Representative of U.S.A., Townsend Harris, who had arrived as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in July '56. That was the first treaty of the kind that was ever concluded by Japan with a foreign country. In the same year a similar treaty was concluded with Netherland, Russia, Great Britain, and France. Owing to the ignorance of Japan about foreign affairs and also owing to peculiar circumstances existing at that time, all those international stipulations were necessarily one-sided and were highly detrimental to the interests of Japan. The presence in them of provisions about extra-territorial rights, tariff rates, etc. long subjected Japan to serious material disadvantages and to keen humiliation. When, in 1872, Japan dispatched to America and Europe the late Prince Iwakura as embassy, America was approached with the object of revising this treaty. The attempt was of course premature. However, in 1879, America was kind enough to conclude a revised

treaty from which the obnoxious clauses had been removed, but as proviso was tacked to it that the treaty would not be operative unless the other Powers similarly revised their treaties with Japan, this magnanimous act of America was barren of any practical result.

For more than two decades afterward Japan devoted all her energy to the work of improving her internal system along the line of Western civilization, and in 1885 the question of revising the treaty was revived at the instance of Great Britain and Germany both of which admitted that Japan, having made a striking progress in her civilization, was now entitled to take rank with the advanced Powers of the Occident on the status of equality. A draft of a new treaty was drawn up in time, but a presence in it of a clause for providing the system of mixed courts like those in Egypt evoked the opposition of the public. Count Inouye, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, in consequence, obliged to resign in '87. The revision affair was however continued, Count Okuma appointed to the vacant post. The mixed court clause was minimized and the appointment of foreign judges was limited only to the Supreme Court whereas in the Inouye draft they were to sit in the lower tribunals also. Again the public opinion began to agitate itself against that clause, and the agitation culminated in the throwing of a bomb by a would-be patriot at the Foreign Minister, who, had also

to leave office. The incident deprived him permanently of one leg which was hit by splinters and had to be amputated.

These repeated thwartings and failures all the more fortified the resolution of the Government to carry to a definite solution this grave problem of treaty revision, and every possible obstacle that stood in the way of that great goal was steadily removed. When in 1892 this long-standing affairs was taken up by the new Foreign Minister, the late Count Mutsu, he first of all approached Great Britain as the country which held larger share of interests than any other in the question. At last the negotiation bore fruit and a revised treaty was concluded with our present ally on July 17th, 1894; the other Powers followed suit, the revised treaties were put in practice on 17th, July, 1899, and for the first time Japan gained admittance into the comity of nations on the status of equality, and her long persevering efforts for internal reform were fittingly rewarded.

#### JAPAN-KOREAN RELATION.

The maladministration and lack of consistent policy of Korea has constituted a serious menace to the interests and peace of Japan, so much so that Japan has been twice involved on that account in great foreign war in the space of only ten years, first with China and then Russia. Maintenance of peace and order in the peninsula being a matter of such vital importance for Japan, it was quite natural that our Government, with the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, should have devised measures for definitely guarding erratic doings of Korea.

#### JAPAN-KOREAN TREATY.

"Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yi Tchi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

ART. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

ART. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

ART. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points of view.

ART. V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in

future, without mutual consent, conclude, with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principle of the present Protocol.

ART. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

Done at Seoul, February 23rd, 1904."

This relation between the two countries was further made closer with the restoration of peace, and by a new convention concluded at that time Korea was placed under the protection of Japan.

#### THE NEW CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

"The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

ART. I.—The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

ART. II.—The Government of Japan undertake to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers and the Government of Korea engage not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

ART. III.—The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan undertake to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

Signed. HAYASHI GONSUKE,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Signed. PAK CHE SOON,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
November 17th, 1905."

#### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

It speaks volume for the wisdom of Britain's diplomatic policy in the Far East, that as soon as she saw that China was a huge hum-

bug and hardly deserved to be relied upon as a friend, she lost no time to adopt a policy conciliatory Japan. Thus Britain rejected Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula, and this act of Britain may be said to have marked a new departure in her Far Eastern policy. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when she evacuated Wei-hai-wei she did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This relationship acquired greater strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. The potent influence which that brief document exercised not only for the benefit of the parties concerned but for the peace of the whole world was significantly demonstrated on the occasion of the late war.

#### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT FOR ALLIANCE.

"ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by

disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ART. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its

expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

#### THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY FOR ALLIANCE.

The Agreement was further advanced both in spirit and scope, and in the same month when the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace was concluded, the following Treaty of Defensive and Offensive Alliance was announced:—

(Official Text made public Sept.  
27, '05.)

#### PREAMBLE.

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object,

(a).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common

the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Bri-

tain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed TADASU HAYASHI,  
Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of  
His Majesty the Emperor of  
Japan at the Court of St.  
James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSLOWNE,

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

(Official Text.)

The Treaty of Peace, signed at Portsmouth on September 5, was ratified by the Emperors of Japan and Russia on the 14th October, and was published in Tokyo on the afternoon of 16th of the same month, in triple texts of Japanese, English and French. The following is the English text:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency M. Takahira Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias:

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles:

ART. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

ART. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

ART. III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1.—To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty; and

2.—To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the

exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

ART. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

ART. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kuan-cheng-tzu) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all

rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

ART. VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

ART. IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may im-

pede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tarry.

ART. X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects and inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

ART. XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

ART. XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country

in the territories of the other.

ART. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

ART. XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokio and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the *lata* of such announcements

this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

ART. XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Sig'd) SERGE WITTE. [L. S.]

(Sig'd) ROSEN. [L. S.]

(Sig'd) JUTARO KOMURA. [L. S.]

(Sig'd) K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]

#### SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Articles:

I.—To ART. III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operations, and within a period of eighteen months from that date, the Armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries

occupying the front position shall be first withdrawn.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilomètre and within that maximum number, the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II.—To ART. IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot, mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of

the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August (5th September) 1905.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE.

(Signed) ROSEN.

(Signed) JUTARO KOMURA.

(Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

The Evacuation Agreement signed on Oct. 31, '05 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries is as follows:—

1. " By the 31st of December, 1905, the Japanese troops are to withdraw from their advanced posts within the lines of Faku-mun, Kinkiatun, Changtu, Weiyuanpamun and Fushun. The Russians, by the same date, are to withdraw within the lines of Itungchow, Yeholing, Weitszkan, Pamienching and Shanchingtsz.

2. By the 1st of June, 1906, the Japanese will withdraw from Faku-mun, Tiehling, Fushun and the regions immediately south of them; and the Russians will withdraw from Shanchingtsz, Kunchuling station, Itungchow and the regions immediately north of them.

3. By the 1st of August, 1906, the Japanese will retire from Hsinmintun, Mukden, Fushun and the districts immediately south of them; and the Russians, from Sankiatun, Changchun, Palipau and the regions immediately north of them.

Proceeding in the above order, the two armies will withdraw so as not to leave more than 250,000 men each in Manchuria after the

15th of April, 1906, and not more than 75,000 men each after the 15th of October, 1906; and the high contracting parties agree that by the 15th of April, 1907, each shall have withdrawn the whole of its forces. But it is provided that, as laid down in the Portsmouth Treaty, 15 men per kilometer may be retained as railway guards."

With regard to the transfer of the railway, the arrangements are as follows:—

"On the 15th of May, 1906, a committee of 3 shall be sent out by both sides and the transfer shall commence. By June 1st, 1906, the line south of Kunchuling station shall be handed over, and by the 1st of August the section northward of that place shall be placed in Japanese possession."

#### THE PEKING TREATY.

(Signed Dec. 22, '05.)

The Portsmouth Treaty made it necessary for Japan to arrive at a definite and formal Convention with China concerning the decisions made by the Japanese and Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth.

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference.)

ART. II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engage that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide

it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature.

It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement:—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Aihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself

capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese li from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs

and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be

concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the organization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment

shall be reciprocally extended:

ART. XII.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended."

#### THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given

this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.

(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare that "the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications."

The Convention was ratified on Apr. 28, '06.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

### FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO.

#### Great Britain.

*Kōjimachi-ku Goban-cho.* (Teleph. "Bancho" 59.)

Ambassador	... ..	Colonel Sir Claude M. MacDonald.
1st Secretary	... ..	John Harington Gubbins.
2nd Secretary	... ..	The Hon. Francis Oswald Lindley.
3rd Secretary	... ..	Robert Henry Clive.
"	... ..	J. Twizell Wawn.
Commercial Attaché	... ..	E. F. Crowe.
Interpreter	... ..	Oswald White.
"	... ..	George Baily Sanson.
"	... ..	Gerald Hastings Phipps.
"	... ..	W. B. Cunningham.
"	... ..	G. P. Paton.
Military Attaché	... ..	
Naval Attaché	... ..	Captain W. C. Pakenham.
"	... ..	Captain T. Jackson.

#### U. S. A.

*Akasaka ku Enokisaka-machi.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 144.)

Ambassador	... ..	Luke E. Wright.
2nd Secretary	... ..	Irwin Laughlin.
Interpreter	... ..	Ransford S. Miller.
Councillor	... ..	George H. Scidmore.
Military Attaché	... ..	Captain John J. Pershing.
Naval Attaché	... ..	Lieutenant Franc Marble.

#### Germany.

*Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 1658.)

Ambassador	... ..	Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein.
Councillor	... ..	Von Erckert.

Secretary ... ..	Fritz Thiel.
" ... ..	Dr. von Riepenhausen.
Attaché ... ..	Oberleutnant Sander.
Interpreter ... ..	Dr. Sprcka.
" ... ..	Dr. Fuehr.
" ... ..	Dr. Mechlenburg.
" ... ..	Dr. Vogt.
Military Attaché ... ..	Major Günther von Etzel.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Lieut.-Com. Cornette Lange.

### France.

*Kōjimachi-ku Iida-machi Ichome.* (Teleph. "Bancho" 291.)

Ambassador ... ..	—
1st Secretary ... ..	De Panafieu.
" ... ..	M. Conget.
2nd Interpreter... ..	Rene Andre.
Military Attaché ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel Baron C. P. Corvisart.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Martinie.

### Argentina.

*Tsukiji.*

Chargé d'Affairs ... ..	Baldomero Garcia-Sagastume.
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### Austro-Hungary.

*Kōjimachi-ku Kōi-cho.* (Teleph. "Bancho" 1308.)

Minister ... ..	d'Ambro.
1st Secretary ... ..	Otto Franz.
Military Attaché ... ..	Major Dani de Gyarmata.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Lieut. Count J. Colloredo Mannsfeld.

### Belgium.

*Kōjimachi-ku Ura-kasumigaseki.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3180.)

Minister ... ..	Baron d'Anethan.
Attaché ... ..	Albert Monlaert.

### Brazil.

*Akasaka-ku Aoi-cho.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3931.)

Minister-Resident ... ..	Manoel Carlos Goncalves Pereira.
Secretary ... ..	Luis Guimaraes.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Captain Oliveira de Sampaio.

### China.

*Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 808.)

Minister ... ..	Yang Shoo.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Lu Yung Ming.

Attaché	...	...	...	Chau Litai.
"	...	...	...	Liang Kei-Tai.
"	...	...	...	Wang Kerh-min.
"	...	...	...	Yen Tek.
"	...	...	...	Jun Shau.
"	...	...	...	Chang Yuen-Chih.
"	...	...	...	Toh Ying-Chang.
"	...	...	...	Chang Yun Pao.
"	...	...	...	Pao Hueng Tao.
"	...	...	...	Woo Pao Ching.
"	...	...	...	Ma Yung Kuan.
"	...	...	...	Yang Shih Jun.

**Denmark.***Kiridōshi Shiba.*

Diplomatic Rep'tive ... .. Jonkheer Loudon.

**Italy.***Kōjimachi-ku Urakasumigaseki.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2385.)

Minister	...	...	...	Count Giulio Cesare Vinci.
Interpreter	...	...	...	L. Casati.
"	...	...	...	Chev. Alphonse Gasco.

**Mexico.***Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3538.)

Minister	...	...	...	C. A. Lera.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Waldo Rascon.
"	...	...	...	Ferdinando Lera.
Attaché	...	...	...	Benjamin Barrios.

**Portugal.***Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 439.)

Minister	...	...	...	José Batalha de Freitas.
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**Russia.***Kōjimachi-ku Urakasumigaseki.* (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2042.)

Minister	...	...	...	George Bankhmeteff.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	G. Kozakow.
2nd "	...	...	...	A. Bouteneff.
Military Attaché (Agent)...				Colonel Samoiloff.
Naval " ( " )...				Lieutenant Voskressensky.

**Siam.***Kōjimachi-ku Yaesucho.*

Minister	...	...	...	Phya Narisra Rajkitch.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Nai Chai Prapah.

**Spain.***Tsukiji.*

Minister	...	...	...	Don Luis de la Barrera Y. Riera.
Secretary	...	...	...	T. Garrido Cisneros.

**Sweden.***Shiba-ku Sakaecho.*

Minister	...	...	...	Jonkheer Loudon.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	Léon van de Polder.
Interpreter	...	...	...	Dr. M. W. de Visser.

**Switzerland.***The Imperial Hotel.*

Minister	...	...	...	Dr. Paul Ritler.
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## FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN.

**Argentine.**

Yokohama	...	...	Don Baldomero Garcia Sagastume (Consul-General).
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**Austro-Hungary.**

Yokohama	...	...	Von Szathmary-Kiraly (Consul-General).
			A. Prohaska (Secretary).
Kobe	...	...	Henry Bonar (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	Harold G. Parlett (Acting-Consul).
Hakodate	...	...	Hugh Horne (Acting-Consul).
Shimonoseki	...	...	E. A. Griffiths (Acting-Consul).

**Belgium.**

Yokohama	...	...	Mave Curelier (Officer in Charge of Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	Alb. Hofmann (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	F. Ringer (Consul).
Osaka	...	...	J. Favre (Consul).

**Brazil.**

Yokohama	...	...	H. Victor Gielen (Consul).
Kobe	...	...	Alb. Hofmann (Vice-Consul).

**Chili.**

Yokohama	...	...	Chev. L. Casati (Officer in Charge of Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	M. Vendrel (Consul).

**China.**

Yokohama	...	...	Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	Woo Chung Yen (Consul), Foo Chen Yu (Attaché).
Nagasaki	...	...	Bien Pu Cheong (Consul).

**Denmark.**

Yokohama ... ..	S. Warming (Consul).
Kobe ... ..	Chas. Braess (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ..	F. Ringer (Consul).
Hakodate ... ..	S. Warming (Acting-Consul).
Tansui ... ..	F. Reindorf ( " )

**France.**

Yokohama ... ..	F. Steenackers (Consul).
	George La-Loche (Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	H. Ayme Martin ( " )
Nagasaki ... ..	G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).

**Germany.**

Yokohama ... ..	F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
	Dr. Mudra (Vice-Consul).
	F. Von Rueb ( " )
Kobe ... ..	F. Krien (Consul)
	E. Hafen (Secretary).
Nagasaki ... ..	G. Mueller-Beeck (Consul).
Tansui ... ..	F. Reinsdorf (Consul).

**Great Britain.**

Yokohama ... ..	J. C. Hall (Consul-General).
	E. M. Hobart Hampden (Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	Henry Bonar (Consul).
	J. B. Rentiers (Vice-Consul), W. M. Royds (Assistant).
Nagasaki ... ..	Harold G. Parlett (Consul).
Hakodate ... ..	Hugh Horne (Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki ... ..	E. A. Griffiths (Consul).
Tansui ... ..	A. M. Chalmers (Consul)

**Italy.**

Yokohama ... ..	Count G. C. Vinci (Consul-General).
Kobe ... ..	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ..	G. Müller-Beeck (German-Consul in Charge).

**Netherland.**

Yokohama ... ..	F. Retz. (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	H. van Oordit de Lauwenrecht (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ..	G. Goudareau (in Charge).
Tansui ... ..	A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).

**Norway.**

Yokohama ... ..	F. Retz (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	William Campbell (Acting Vice Consul).

**Peru.**

Yokohama ... ..	R. Fachtmann (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	George Peterson (Vice-Consul).

**Portugal.**

Yokohama ... ..	Jose Batalha de Freitas (Consul-General).
Kobe ... ..	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ..	F. Ringer (Vice Consul).

**Roumania.**

Kobe ... ..	W. de Moraes (Consul in Charge).
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**Russia.**

Yokohama ... ..	Victor Grosse (Consul General).
Nagasaki ... ..	Zinovi Polianovsky (Consul).
Hakodate ... ..	L'Assesseur de College Guilanme Trautschold (Vice-Consul).

**Spain.**

Yokohama ... ..	Don Rafael Acquaroni y de Solis (Consul).
Kobe ... ..	H. Ayme Martin (French Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki ... ..	A. Gese (in Charge).

**Sweden.**

Yokohama ... ..	F. Retz (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	O. Skybak (Acting Consul-General).
Nagasaki ... ..	F. Ringer (Acting Vice-Consul).

**Switzerland.**

Yokohama ... ..	Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General).
Kobe ... ..	F. Kr'en (Consul in Charge).

**U. S. A.**

Yokohama ... ..	Henry B. Miller (Consul-General).
	John McLean (Vice-Consul).
Kobe ... ..	Walter Gassett (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ..	Charles B. Harris (Consul).
	Charles S. Leavenworth (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate ... ..	Edward Julian King (Consular Agent).
Tansui... ..	S. D. Fisher (Consul).

**JAPANESE EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES ABROAD.****Great Britain.***Embassy at London.*

Ambassador ... ..	Baron Jutaro Komura.
Councillor ... ..	—

1st Secretary	...	...	Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
2nd Secretary	...	...	Chozo Koike.
"	...	...	Jūjiro Sakata.
"	...	...	Torikichi Obata.
Military Attaché	...	...	Colonel G. Shiba.
Naval Attaché	...	...	Captain S. Tochinai.

*Consulates-General.*

London	...	M. Arakawa.
Ottawa (Canada)	...	T. Nose.
Sydney (New South Wales)	...	M. Iwasaki (Acting).

*Consulates.*

Liverpool	...	P. E. J. Hemelrik (Hon. Consul).
Glasgow	...	A. R. Brown (Hon.).
Middlesbrough	...	Waynman Dixon (Hon.).
Melbourne	...	Sir Malcolm McEacharn (Hon.).
Wellington (New Zealand)	...	A. S. Aldrich (Hon.).
Vancouver	...	K. Morikawa.
Townsville	...	G. Narita.
Bombay	...	S. Hayashi.
Colombo	...	C. E. H. Symons (Hon.).
Hongkong	...	K. Yoshisawa.
Singapore	...	T. Tanaka.
Adelaide	...	Herbert Angus Parsons (Hon.).

**U. S. A.***Embassy at Washington.*

Ambassador	...	Viscount Shūzo Aoki.
Councillor	...	Tsunejiro Miyaoka.
1st Secretary	...	Yeki Heki.
2nd Secretary	...	Masanao Haniwara.
3rd Secretary	...	Bunzo Kubota.
Military Attaché	...	Lieut.-Colonel K. Tanaka.
Naval Attaché	...	Captain J. Takeshita.

*Consulates-General.*

New York	...	S. Uchida.
Honolulu	...	I. Matsuhara (Acting).

*Consulates.*

San Francisco	...	S. Uyeno.
Chicago	...	S. Shimizu.
Seattle	...	S. Hisamizu.
New Orleans	...	J. W. Philips (Hon.).
Philadelphia	...	J. Franklin Mcfadden (Hon.).
Boston	...	Osborne Hawes (Hon.).
Manila	...	S. Noma.

**France.***Embassy at Paris.*

Ambassador	...	...	...	Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor	...	...	...	Keishiro Matsui.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Shichita Tatsuke.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Tokugoro Oda.
"	...	...	...	Shun-ichi Nagaoka.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel K. Machida.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Commander Prince Ichijo.

*Consulates.*

Marseilles	...	...	...	B. Serène (Hon.).
Lyons	...	...	...	T. Yamada.
Bordeaux	...	...	...	Charles Luis Braquehay (Hon.).
Havre	...	...	...	W. R. Langstaff (Hon.).

**Germany.***Embassy at Berlin.*

Ambassador	...	...	...	Kaisunosuké Inouye.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Otojiro Sasano.
"	...	...	...	Mitsunojō Funakoshi.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Colonel M. Akashi.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Captain R. Yashiro.

*Consulates.*

Berlin	...	...	...	Karl Wolffson (Hon.).
Bremen	...	...	...	Max Nössler (Hon.).

**Austro-Hungary.***Legation at Vienna.*

Minister	...	...	...	Kōsai Uchida (expected).
1st Secretary	...	...	...	Genshiro Nishi.
Attaché	...	...	...	Yoshiro Kikuchi.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Colonel H. Yamanashi.

*Consulates.*

Trieste	...	...	...	Georg Huetteroott (Hon.).
Vienna	...	...	...	Arnold Wolff (Hon.).

**Belgium.***Legation at Brussels.*

Minister	...	...	...	Tsunetada Kato.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Matsujirō Kameyama.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Sadao Matsumura.

*Consulates.*

Antwerp	...	...	...	R. Moroi.
Brussels	...	...	...	Alexandre Halot (Hon.).

**Brazil.***Legation at Rio de Janeiro.*

Minister-Resident	...	...	...	...	—
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Arajira Miura.

**China.***Legation at Peking.*

Minister	...	...	...	...	Gonsuké Hayashi.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Moritáro Abe.
"	...	...	...	...	Yu Nakashima.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Nagakuni Tei.
"	...	...	...	...	Kumataro Honda.
2nd Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Kisaburo Shimakawa.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Colonel N. Aoki.

*Consulates-General.*

Shanghai	...	...	...	...	H. Nagataki.
Tientsin	...	...	...	...	H. Ijūin.
Mukden	...	...	...	...	M. Hagihara.

*Consulates.*

Chefoo	...	...	...	...	T. Obata.
Newchwang	...	...	...	...	A. Sagawa; S. Takahashi.
Foochow	...	...	...	...	K. Nakamura.
Amoy	...	...	...	...	S. Uyeno; Y. Yoshida.
Shashi	...	...	...	...	I. Hombu.
Hangchow	...	...	...	...	K. Mizuno.
Suchow	...	...	...	...	C. Shirasu.
Changking	...	...	...	...	S. Tokumaru.
Antung	...	...	...	...	S. Okabe.

**Denmark.***Consulate.*

Copenhagen	...	...	...	...	J. Henningsen (Hon.).
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**Holland.***Legation at the Hague.*

Minister	...	...	...	...	Nobukata Mitsuhashi (also accredited to the Court of Denmark).
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Fujitaro Otori.

*Consulates.*

Amsterdam	...	...	...	...	B. H. Schroeder (Hon.).
Rotterdam	...	...	...	...	Hermanns de Jongh (Hon.).

**Italy.***Legation at Rome.*

Minister	...	...	...	...	Tsunasuke Oyama.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Masakata Ichiku.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Ninro Inai.

*Consulates.*

Milan ... ..	Costanzo Cantoni (Hon.).
Naples... ..	Marquis Francois de Goyzueta (Hon.).
Messina ... ..	Chevalier Ricardo Contarelli (Hon.).
Venice... ..	Commandeur Guillaume Berchet (Hon.).
Palermo ... ..	Chevalier Michele Follina (Hon.).
Genoa ... ..	Chevalier Edward Canali (Hon.).

**Mexico.***Legation at Mexico.*

Minister ... ..	Toraichi Sugimura.
1st Secretary ... ..	Hinsaku Kohdera.
3rd Secretary ... ..	Chonosuké Yada.

**Siam.***Legation at Bangkok.*

Minister ... ..	Manjiro Inagaki.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Kumasaburo Tanabe (Consul at Bangkok).

**Russia.***Legation in St. Petersburg.*

Minister ... ..	Dr. Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary ... ..	Kentaro Ochiai.
3rd Secretary ... ..	Goro Tsuda.
Military Attaché ... ..	Major-General K. Uchiyama.
Naval Attaché ... ..	Captain T. Kuroi.

*Consulate.*

Odessa... ..	Kametaro Iijima.
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**Spain.***Legation at Madrid.*

Minister ... ..	Shiro Akaba.
1st Interpreter ... ..	—

**Sweden.***Legation at Stockholm.*

Minister ... ..	Satsuo Akitsuki.
2nd Secretary ... ..	Sankuro Kurakabe.
„ ... ..	Kuma-ichi Horiguchi.

*Consulate.*

Stockholm ... ..	Carl Setterwall (Hon.).
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**Others.***Consulates.*

Lima (Peru) ... ..	Luis N. Brayce (Hon.).
Buenos Ayres (Argentine) ... ..	Herbert Shephert (Hon.).

## SUCCESSIVE JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED

(From opening of the country)

## to Austro-Hungary.

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Late Count Sano ... ..	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Dec '73	Dec. '74
Viscount Aoki ... ..	do.	Aug. '76	March '80
Late Yuzuru Ida ... ..	do.	March '81	July '82
Late Kagenori Uyeno ... ..	do.	July '82	Dec. '84
Marquis Saionji ... ..	do.	Feb. '85	June '86
Count Toda ... ..	do.	June '87	Dec. '90
Late Kōki Watanabe ... ..	do.	July '90	April '92
Kogoro Takahira ... ..	do.	Dec. '96	Dec. '98
Nobuaki Makino ... ..	do.	Feb. '99	April '06

## to France.

Late Samejima ... ..	Res.—Min.	Oct. '70	—
do. ... ..	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec. '80
Late Yuzuru Ida ... ..	do.	July '81	April '83
Marquis Hachisuka ... ..	do.	Dec. '82	Sept. '86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ... ..	do.	June '87	June '90
„ Yasushi Nomura ... ..	do.	March '91	April '93
Baron Arasuke Sone ... ..	do.	May '93	Feb. '97
Shin-ichiro Kurino ... ..	do.	May '97	{ Rem. to Russia, — '01
Dr. Motono ... ..	do.	— '01	{ Rem. to Russia, Jan. '06
Shin-ichiro Kurino ... ..	Amb.	Feb. '06	—

## to Germany.

Viscount Shuzo Aoki .. ..	do.	Sept. '74	Dec. '85
Late Viscount Shinagawa ... ..	do.	Sept. '85	March '87
Marquis Saionji ... ..	do.	June '87	Aug. '91
Viscount Aoki ... ..	do.	Jan. '92	May '97
Katsunosuke Inouye ... ..	do.	Feb. '98	—
do. ... ..	Amb.	Jan. '06	—

## to Great Britain.

Late Count Terajima ... ..	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	April '72	Oct. '73
Late Kagenori Uyeno ... ..	do.	Sept. '74	July '79
Late Viscount Mori ... ..	do.	Nov. '79	April '84
Viscount Kawase ... ..	do.	May '84	Dec. '93
Viscount Aoki ... ..	do.	Dec. '98	Nov. '94
Taka-akira Katō ... ..	do.	Nov. '94	'99
Viscount Hayashi ... ..	do.	'99	—
do. ... ..	Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Baron Jutaro Komura ... ..	do.	June '06	—

## to Italy.

Late Count Sano ... ..	Res.-Min.	Jan. '73	Sept. '73
Viscount Kawase ... ..	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '73	
Marquis Nabeshima ... ..	do.	March '80	May '82
Marquis Asano ... ..	do.	March '82	May '83
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	May '83	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa ... ..	do.	July '87	Jan. '91
Late Baron Nakashima ... ..	do.	Oct. '92	Aug. '94
Kogoro Takahira ... ..	do.	Aug. '94	{ Rem. to Vienna, Dec. '95
Shin-ichiro Kurino ... ..	do.	April '96	{ Rem. to Paris, May '97
Nobuaki Makino ... ..	do.	May '97	{ Rem. to Vienna, '99
Tsunasuke Oyama ... ..	do.	'99	—

## to Russia.

Viscount Vice-Adm. Enomoto	do.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
Late Count Yanagiwara ...	do.	March '80	Jan. '83
Baron Yoshitada Hanabusa...	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi ...	do.	June '86	June '96
Viscount Tadasu Hayashi ...	do.	March '97	'99
Baron Jutaro Komura ... ..	do.	Feb. 1900	{ Rem. to Peking, Oct. '00
Sutemi Chinda ... ..	do.	1900	Recalled to Feb. '04
Shin-ichiro Kurino ... ..	do.	Nov. 1900	—
Dr. Ichiro Motono ... ..	do.	Jan. '06	—

## to U.S.A.

Late Viscount Mori ... ..			June 25, '73
Late Kagenori Uyeno ... ..	Res.-Min.	Oct. '72	{ Did not proceed to post.
Late Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida...	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan. '82
Late Count Munenori Terajima	do.	July '82	Nov. '83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki ... ..	do.	May '84	Nov. '87
Late Count Munemitsu Mutsu	do.	Feb. '88	Jan. '90
Mr. Gozo Tateno ... ..	do.	Dec. '90	Aug. '94
Mr. Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	Sept. '94	{ Rem. Rome. April '96
Late Mr. Toru Hoshi ... ..	do.	April '96	Sept. '98
Baron Jutaro Komura ... ..	do.	Sept. '98	{ Rem. St. Peters- burg. Feb. 9 co.
Mr. Kogoro Takahira ... ..	do.	June '00	Jan. '06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki ... ..	Amb.	Jan. '06	—

## CHAPTER VIII.

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo. Ok.=Osaka. Ak., T.=Akasaka. T.; As., T.=Asakusa. T.; Az., T.=Azab. T.; Fu., T.=Fukagawa. T.; Hg., T.=Hongo. T.; Hj., T.=Honjo. T.; Ka., T.=Kanda. T.; Koi., T.=Koishikawa. T.; Koj., T.=Kojimachi. T.; Ky., T.=Kyobashi. T.; N., T.=Nihombashi. T.; Sb., T.=Shiba. T.; St., T.=Shitaya. T.; U., T.=Ushigomô. T.; Y., T.=Yotsuya. T.)

ABE, *Taizo*, b. '49 at Toyohashi; entered Keiogijiku '68, was its teacher for some years after he had graduated it. Was appointed teacher on English at the Imp. Univ. Tokyo at his 22nd years of age; visited U.S.A. '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor, and was so deeply impressed with importance of insurance business, that on returning home the following year he resigned Gov. post to devote himself to starting insurance in Japan. The result was the creation of the Meiji Life Insurance Company, in 1881, being the pioneer establishment in Japan, as the Meiji Fire Insurance Co. founded ten years later by him and others interested is the pioneer in this line. He is president of the two establishments.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

ABACHI, *Tsune-yuki*, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, Nov., '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office, in '01; the post of the Inspector-Gen-

eral he had to resign in Oct. '05 in consequence of the celebrated Sept. 5th anti-peace agitation.

Add. Odawara, Kanagawa-ken.

AKABANE, *Shiro*, Japanese Minister at Madrid, was b. at Aidzu, '59; studied at Yale University, U.S.A.; entered the Department for Foreign Affairs '80; then Secretary of Japanese Legations at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington; private Secretary to Minister for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Aoki) '90-'91; afterwards Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; Minister Resident in Netherland '94-'99; Chief Councillor for Foreign Office '96-1900.

AKAMATSU, *Noriyoshi*, Baron (cr. '87), Vice-Admiral (retired), M. of the House of Peers, was b. at Shizuoka, Nov. '41; was sent, together with Adm. Vis. Enomoto by the Tokugawa-Government to Holland to study naval theory and art from 1861 (?) to '66, so that he is a pioneer naval officer in Japan; promoted Rear-Admiral '74; Commander-in-Chief of Sasebo Naval Station and of Yokosuka Naval Station, &c.; Vice-Admiral '87 when he retired.

Add. Mitsuke-machi, Shizuoka.

AKIMOTO, Viscount, (cr. '84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, born May, '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to '92; is a great connoisseur in pictorial art and a patron of the national game of wrestling.

Add. Suruga-dai, Tokyo.

AMANO, *Tameyuki*, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, economist, Professor of

Waseda University, b. in Hizen, Dec. '59; grad. Tokyo University '82; since then devoting himself to teaching at Waseda; sat 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Representatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote several works on economics and history of which "Principles on Economic" is popular; is editor and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.

Add. 3-chome, Iida-machi, T.

AMEMIYA, *Keijiro*, was b. in the province of Kai, Sept. '45; once a great power on the Exchange and at present in business circles. It was owing to his strenuous opposition to the proposal of amalgamating the Tokyo Street R'y Co. with the Tokyo Electric Railway Co. that the citizens are at present enjoying the benefit of the uniform 3 sen fare system. Resigned the post of chairman of his Company when in Mar. '06 petition to advance the fare was submitted to the authorities. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity. Energy and great decision are prominent features in his character.

Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

AOKI, Viscount, (cr. '84), Amb. to America b. Jan. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura, a village doctor; adopted when about 18 years by Shu-ikn Aoki, physician in ordinary to the Lord of Cho-shu; was sent '69 to Berlin for study by his master '69; appointed a few years after Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; and promoted Minister '74; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-'91 and '98-1900. Was twice Minister at Berlin and for

short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child, is Countess Hatzefelt, a celebrated German family.

AOYAMA, *Tanemichi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in May '59; studied medicine in Germany and was made Professor of the Col. of Medicine of the Imp. Tokyo University; was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 whither he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He pulled through, and this incident explains why he bears a Court rank higher in degree than that of most of his colleagues. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., T.

ABAKI, *Kwanpo*, b. June '31 in Tokyo, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school, is a Professor of the Gov. Fine Arts Institute and a member of the Fine Art Committee attached to the Imp. Household.

Add. Nishi-machi, St., T.

ARIGI, Shinanosuke, Baron Vice-Admiral (retired), Member of the House of Peers since '97, was b. in Choshu, March '43; Lieut.-Commander '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.

Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

ARIGA, *Nagao*, Dr., Hogaku-hakushi, was b. in Settsu, Oct. '60; grad. Tokyo University '82; Private Secretary to Marquis Ito (then President of Privy Council) '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relat-

ing to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95, and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor of Waseda University, and author of several works on history, diplomacy and international law.

Add. Myogadani, Koi., T.

ARISAKA, Major-General, inventor of the Arisaka gun, was b. in Choshu, Feb. 1852; appointed Col. in 1895 and Major-Gen. about six years after. It was in Nov. 1901 that his quick-firing mountain gun was completed.

Add. Tsukuto-Hachiman, U.T.

ARISHIMA, *Takeshi*, Dir. Nippon Railway, b. 42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the stormy days of the Restoration; abandoned soldiery and entered civil career '70; appointed Dir. Tax. Bureau '72; sent Europe and America '78 to investigate taxation affairs; Customs Chief, Yokohama '82; Dir. Customs Bureau '90; National Debt Bureau '91 which he resigned '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu; subsequently entered the 15th (Peers) Bank, the Nippon Railway and several other leading establishments.

Add. Nippon Railway Co., T.

ASABUKI, *Yei-ji*, b. '49 in Oita-ken, Director of the Mitsui Company, (taking charge of spinning dept.), was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed its spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity.

Add. 9-chome, Kobiki-cho, Ky., T.

ASADA, *Nobuoki*, Lieut.-Gen. Com. of the Guards Division, b. at Kawagoye '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97; and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division.

Add. Miyamura-cho, Az., T.

ASADA, *Yasunori*, M. of the House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, Nov. 1848; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs '86; Governor of Nagano and next of Kanagawa, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1900; then that of Communications. Since 1903 Member of the House of Peers.

Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

ASANO, *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., was b. Mar. 1848; is prominent in connection with cement and petroleum business, a very sharp man who has risen from obscurity to the present position; an acknowledged force in business circles.

Add. Shibatamachi, Sb., T.

ATOMI, *Tatino*, b. April '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Tokyo.

BABA, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Imoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire

in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan.

Add. Tori 2 chome, Tokyo.

CHINDA, *Sutemi*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. at Hirosaki '56; graduated an American University '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office '85, had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco '90; removed to the Consulate at Ninsen; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

DAN, *Takuwa*, Man. Mining Dep't of the Mitsui Firm, b. '58 at Fukuoka, 3rd son of one Suwa in that place and adopted into the present family '80; studied mining in U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. Schools before he was engaged by the Firm.

Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

DEN, *Kenjiro*, Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'y Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00-'06.

Add. Kanasugi, Sh., Tokyo.

DOI, *Keizo*, Dr., Prof. of Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japan Skin Disease Society; grad. the Med. Col. '90; assist and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany and France '95-'98, to be appointed

to the present chair on his returning home; was on suit of the late Prince Komatsu when his highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward '02.

Add. Fujimi-cho 4-chome, T'yo.

DOI, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Com. b. in Kanagawa '41; was a Judge till '84 to enter the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

EEARA, *Soroku*, M. P., educationalist, a leader of the Constitutional Party, b. at Tokyo in Jan., '42; Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70; but chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he now represents Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.

Add. Torii-saka, Tokyo.

EBINA, *Danjo*, b. at Kumamoto, Oct. '56; one of the most noted Christian ministers and is at present engaged in evangelical work at Tokyo. Was once a School Principal at several places.

Add. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

ENOMOTO, *Bayo*, Viscount (er. 1884), Vice-Admiral (retired), b. Aug. '36 at Tokyo (Yedo); was a pioneer naval officer sent for study to Holland by the Tokugawa Government; returned home in '66 on board the corvette *Kanyo Maru* built at Amsterdam to the order of that Government. In the civil war of the Restoration he at the head of that vessel and others fled to Hakodate where for several months he with Otori (now Baron) successfully withstood the attack of the Imperial army. Surrendered at the earnest remonstrance of the leader of the Imperial Army and was released

after the imprisonment of a year or two, to be at once appointed to an important Government post in Hokkaido. Dispatched '74 to St. Petersburg to conclude the treaty of exchanging Saghalien with the Kuriles; was Minister at Peking '82, and sat in almost every Ministerial chair with the exception of that of Army, Finance and Justice.

Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

FURII, *Shigetaka*, Maj. Gen., 4th order Golden Kite, chief staff officer to the Gen. Kuroki's Army in the late War; b. 60 in Hyogoken; entered the Military Academy '77; Ensign of Artillery '79; entered the Military Staff Col. '84; studied tactics in Germany '90; Staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen. '02 and appointed Dir. Military Staff College. He was once an attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Legation.

Add. Oban-cho, Y., T.

FUJIOKA, *Ichisuke*, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College, '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. '93 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. being at present its chief engineer. He is a pioneer electric engineer in Japan.

Add. Zaimoku-cho, Az., T.

FUJINAMI, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, Sept. '53; Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty from childhood, and since '89, Superintendent of the Imperial Mews.

Add. Shimo-Nibanchō, Koj., T.

FUJITA, *Denzaburo*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. in Choshu, May '41; promoted the Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government besides undertaking mining

and engineering works. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.

Add. 9 Ami-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

FUJITA, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, June '61; attaché of Japanese Legation in Vienna '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUJITA, *Kyotaro*, Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the present post from '98.

Add. Nagoya.

FUJISAWA, *Rikitaro*, Dr., Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Science of Tokyo University, b. in Echigo, Sept. '61; pursued his special study, that of mathematics, in England and Germany '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.

Add. Suwa-cho, Koi., T.

FUKUHA, *Bisei*, Viscount (cr. '84), former *Daimyo* of a small fief in Iwami, b. in July '31; member of the House of Peers, and a high authority on native poetry.

Add. Yodo-bashi, Tokyo.

FUKUOKA, Viscount (cr. '84), a Member of the Privy Council, b. in Tosa, Feb. '35; after the Restoration of '67 entered civil service and became Minister of Education '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the present post.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

FUKUSHIMA, *Yasumasa*, Major-

General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office b. in Shimano, Sept. '53; entered military service; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Peking '83; afterward at Berlin '87-'92; Major '88; was welcomed by the populace almost as a triumphant hero when in June '93 he returned home successfully after travelling through Siberia on horseback. Promoted Major-General in '99, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by King Edward. Was on the Staff Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son.

Add. Yurai, U., T.

FUKUZAWA, *Sutejiro*, born at Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; was together with his elder brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji* started '05.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, *Momotsuké*, brother-in-law of the above, being a husband of their sister. Tokyo Agent of the Hokkaido Railway and Colliery Co., b. '64 at Kawagoye, second son of a rich merchant there; studied at the Keio-gijuku where his uncommon ability attracted the attention of its founder; proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col., returning home 89, to enter the Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others.

Add. Mita, Tokyo.

FUNAKOSHI, *Munoro*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. at Hiroshima, June '40; in '68

he entered civil service; appointed Secretary of the Home Office, then filled successively the Governorship Chiba, Ishikawa, and of Miyagi, &c.; nominated the Member of the House of Peers '94.

Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, T.

FURUTCHI, *Koi*, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, President of the Seoul-Fusan Rly. Co., Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which resigned '03 in order to take up the present post. He is one of the best amateur singers and actors.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., T.

GA, *Rishii*, Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki in July '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

Go, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

GOTO, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), a Dr. Jameson of Japan in career and perhaps in ability, being now practically the "Premier" of our new territory Formosa. Born '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, he is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior

Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal but was acquitted a few months afterward on the ground that he himself was a victim of the author of that scandal. Nishigori, a petty Cagliostro. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its director. Was recommended '97 by the Gov. error-General of Formosa. Baron Kodama, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau; since then his career is identified with the growth and progress of that new dominion. He was created a Peer in recognition of this service in April '06.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

GWASSAN, *Yagoro*, master swordsmith just appointed Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Opi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. Has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and his swords have acquired wide renown for perfect elasticity combined with unique sharpness.

Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

HACHISUKA, *Shicakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *Dainyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the Privy Councillorship the following year.

Add. Mita-Tsuma-machi, Sb., T.

HAMADA, *Gentatsu*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken;

studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course of the Tokyo Univ. '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Kichieon*, a millionaire merchant, land-owner and politician, b. '62 at his ancestral seat in Kishu; grad. Keiogijiku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholesaler at the hereditary house in Ko-ami-cho Tokyo; did much to save now flourishing Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir.; started with some others the Tokyo Merchandise Exchange '93; then promoted the Fuji Cotton Mill of which he is President; returned three times to the House of Representatives and fought hard for retrenching administrative extravagance, but has since kept aloof from active politics. Travelled through Europe and America about 1900. The scion of the house, Gihei Hamaguchi, is a millionaire soy brewer at Choshi.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, N., T.

HAMAO, *Arata*, Pre. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897; was granted the honorary title of L.L.D. from Harvard University. Re-appointed to the present post Dec. '05 with *Shin-nin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

HANABUSA, Baron, (cr. '96), Vice-Minister of the Imperial

Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, etc., b. Okayama '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; Charged Affairs at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose at Seoul in '82 and attacked the Japanese Legation; was promoted to Minister at St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

HANAI, *Takuzo*, M.P., Barrister, b. in '68 4th son of a shizoku of Hiroshima and adopted into the present family; grad. the English Law School (private, now Central Univ.) at the age of 18; admitted to the Bar at 20, and has ever since continued the practice with growing reputation. Since '98 he has sat in the House of Representatives for Hiroshima.

Add. Nishiki-cho, Kan. T.

HARA, *Kei*, M.P., Home Minister, b. '54, at Morioka; is a public man who enjoyed a great confidence from the late Count Mutsu under whom he served as personal secretary '90-'92 when the statesman was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Commercial Bureau, to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea '96. He resigned the post the following year and for some while took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, and was one of the right-hand men of Marquis Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyukai '90, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec. '90 to May the following year.

Add. 4, Shiba Park.

HARA, *Rokuo*, b. Tajima '44 and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; entered business and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

HARA, *Ryuta*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Fukuoka, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge of the building several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its Water-works; is a Professor of his alma mater as additional duty, his principal duty being Engineer to the City of Tokyo.

Add. Sashigaya, Koi., T.

HARA, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinshu '70; studied at Waseda Univ., was adopted through a romantic incident into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter who had fallen in love with him; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man reputed for energetic mind.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

HARA, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer b. in Shinano, Feb. '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; appointed Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in '90; afterwards appointed Chief the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka. Left Government service in '93 and has since been practising law. He is reputed as being one of the most level-headed barristers of the Tokyo Bar.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

HARAGUCHI, *Kaname*, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, R'ly. Eng. Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale '75-'79; served long on the Gov. R'ly. service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly. Co. '02; proceeded to the present post early this year.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kensai*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 13th Div., b. '47 in Bungo; Sub.-Lieut. '72; Maj.-Gen. '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Div. and Dir. of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany '90 to investigate military affairs.

Add. Sanai-cho, U. T.

HASEBA, *Sumitaka*, M.P., a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigō's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Itō Cabinet.

Add. Mamiana, Az., T.

HASEGAWA, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. '50 Suwo; Major '72; Colonel '78; Major-General '86; Lieut.-General '96; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honor at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang.

He was then transferred to a highly important post of the Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshiinosuke*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '75 to '80; engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives '02.

Add. Kobinata-dai, Koi., T.

HASHIMOTO, *Gaho*, one of the most celebrated contemporary painters of the Japanese style, b. Tokyo, '35; was Professor of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Ueno, from which he with its President Mr. Okakura and several other members of the faculty several connection in '99 and set up the Nippon Fine Art Institute at Yanaka. Gaho's merit lies in landscapes.

Add. Tatsunoka-cho, Hg., T.

HASHIMOTO, *Tsunatsune*, Dr., Baron, b. Fukui, '45; brother of the celebrated patriot, Sanai Hashimoto, who distinguished himself in upholding the cause of the Imperial House before the Restoration and put to death on that account by the Tokugawa Regency. The Doctor studied medicine in Germany 1872-'77 and was appointed an Army Surgeon soon after his return; promoted to Surgeon-General of the Medical Dep't about '85, resigned two years later to devote himself to the Red Cross work, undertaking the responsible post of the Chief of the Red Cross Hospital; was nominated member of the House of Peers in '90, but

resigned it next year. He is a physician-in-waiting to the Court and is regarded as one of the highest practitioners in internal troubles.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

HATANO, *Yoshi-ao*, ex-Minister of Justice, b. Hizen, '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71. Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '99; resigned the Ministership Jan. '06.

Add. Ukyomachi, Y., T.

HATOYAMA, *Kazuo*, Dr., LL.D. (Yale), Hogaku-hakushi, M.P., a leader of Progressive Party, and lawyer, born Tokyo, '56; grad. Yale University class '79; Professor of Law of Tokyo University '79-'88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs '85-'88. Has sat in the House of Representatives for Tokyo since '92, and was appointed its President twice. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98; was granted LL.D. from Yale Univ. '01. Since '90, he has filled the chair of President of Waseda University.

Add. Otowa-cho, Koi., T.

HAYAKAWA, *Tetzuya*, b. Okayama, '65; grad. Sapporo Agri-Col. '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attaché to the Imperial Legation at Berlin '89-'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident '97-'98; Secretary of the Cabinet '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabi-

net whose reform programme he had undertaken. Is Manag. Director of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., and has taken active part in the recent international economic enterprise of inviting foreign capitalists to invest in Japan, having been principal agent in bringing to successful issue loan negotiations of the Hokkaido Tan-ko, the Tokyo Elec. Light Co.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Senkichi*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; Councillor Depart. Finance '91-1900, which resigned to enter the Mitsui Bank.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Gonsuke*, Minister at Peking b. at Aizu '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; appointed the same year attaché, Foreign Office; elev. Consul at Chefoo '87, at Ninsen '88, promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, removed to a similar post at London '93 to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Is a man of strong will and great resolution.

Add. Jap. Legation at Peking.

HAYASHI, *Tadasu*, Viscount, (cr. Baron '95, Vis. '02), Minister of Foreign Affairs, (May '06) b. at Tokyo '50; was a captain under Enomoto (now Vis. Adm.) when he raised the banner at Hakodate to espouse the cause of Tokugawa; begun civil service in '71 mostly in the Foreign Office where we found him as Vice-Minister June '91-May '96 under the late Count Mutsu; was transferred to Minister Plenipotentiary Envoy Extraordinary at Peking '96, then at St. Petersburg '98; to be re-

moved a few months afterward to the Court of St. James which post he continued to occupy with credit. Was created Baron '95, after the Japan-China War, and in 1902 was granted Viscount in consideration of his service in concluding the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Tomoyuki*, Viscount (cr. '87), b. Choshu, '23; Governor of Tokyo early in the era; Member of the Privy Council. Chiefly known in association of his service in the bringing up of the two Imperial Princesses, Fumi and Yasu.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

HAYASHI, *Yuzo*, M.P., one of the leading politicians and party managers, b. Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken '69; Secretary of Foreign Office '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. One of the few M.P.s with unbroken record since inauguration of Parl. régime in '90. He sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communication in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito) Ministry. In '03 he seceded from the Seiyukwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but dissolved Feb. '05.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

HIBI, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Mushu Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't now known under

the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America '06.

Add. Takanawa, T.

HIBIYA, *Heizamon*, Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill. Dir. Fuji Cotton Mill and other concerns and one of the leading cotton yarn merchants in Tokyo, b. 48 in Echigo, son of a small inn in Echigo; apprenticed to the Matsumoya Cotton Yarn Merchant when only 13; adopted into the Hibiya family '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; had to take over in his name '87 all the debts of his former employer who had been declared bankrupt; redeemed the heavy responsibility in five or six years; promoted the Gassed Yarn Mill '94; undertook '98 the heavy task of readjusting the business of Onagigawa Cotton Goods Factory which had contracted debt of ¥400,000 against its capital of ¥350,000, and converted it into a paying concern from '02; undertook a similar relieve business '00 for Fuji Cotton Mill.

Add. Hibiya Firm, N., T.

HIDAKA, *Sanojō*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Adm., b. 47 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyanishi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Toemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman '77, Commander of Cru. Hashidate in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late War.

HIGASHIKUZE, *Michiyoshi*, Count, (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91. b. in Kyoto '33; one of the prominent figures as supporters of the Im-

perial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration: was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc.; was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers '90-'91. He is a charming poetaster.

Add. Hommura-cho, Aza, T.

HIJIKATA, *Hisa-oto*, Count. (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief-Secretary in Count Ito's (now Marquis) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce July '87-Sept. '87, and Minister of the Imperial Household from September, '87 to November '98.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

HIRAI, *Seijiro*, Kogaku-hakushi, Dir.-Gen. of Gov. Rlys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A. '75, and grad. '77. Stayed in America some years after to study prac. side. Was engaged as Rly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then chief Eng. of Tanko Rly. '94, when he entered Gov. Rly's in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the present post '04.

AA. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. b. in Tokyo, went over to U.S.A. when he was a boy of 16 and so powerfully impressed with the importance of this factor of civilisation, that he at once decided to learn the business of making rolling-stock and was allowed to enter some factory in New York as apprentice; went through the regular stages, and returned home about '80, to be appointed at once

as overseer of the works at Shimabashi. Left the service about '90 and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which proved an immense success as this was the only private factory of the kind then in Japan. When Viscount Inouye, his former chief at the Government Railways, with a number of capitalists started the Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. the subject of the sketch was induced after some years to wind up his own business and to unite it with the Osaka factory.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Kōtaro*, M.P., b. '51 at Fukuoka, took part in the civil wars of the Restoration and of Saga, and joined the rebellion of Satsuma; on being released from confinement he organized powerful local caucus, Genyosha, and was a political boss of local influence and took active part in the agitation promoting the advent of Parliament; but his secession first from the Liberals and next from the Progressives has invited suspicion as to political faith; is an owner of some coal mines in Kyushu.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., T.

HIRATA, *Tosuke*, Baron. (cr. '02) M. of the H. of Peers, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; filled various posts in civil office since '70, attaining post Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June 1901-July '03. Is a trusted follower of Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HIRAYAMA, *Tojiro*, Cap. (Imp. Navy ret.), Pres. Nautical Col. Tokyo; b. in Tokushima '52; entered the Naval Acad. which he grad. '73, and was Capt. of the Scouting vessel *Yayeyama* on the occasion of the Japan-China War but was to leave the service '96 owing to the protest of England for his search of a British vessel

at that time; removed the same year to the present post.

Add. Nautical Coll., Tokyo.

HIROMI, *Jisakuro*, "highest tax" Member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan.

Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

HOMMA, *Mitsuyoshi*, the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back, b. 37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa.

Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

HONDA, *Yo-ichi*, D.D., President of Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin (a Christian College), a leading educationalist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at Hiro-saki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work to which he attends with rare constancy. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. union held at Paris '05.

Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

HOSOKAMA, *Junjiro*, Baron, (ex. '00) scholar of great erudition, b. in Tosa, '34; has been Privy Councillor since '93; Vice-President of the House of Peers '91-93; was the President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariate Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of works of high literary merit.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HOZUMI, *Nobuhige*, Hogaku-hakushi, Professor of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. b. in Iyo, '55; grad. Middle Temple, England, '76; afterwards studied at Berlin University '81; Member of the House of

Peers '90-92, which post he resigned to devote himself to investigation and study. Among his works the "Codes," the "Inkyo" (retirement from active life by transferring the right of family head to the heir), the "Go-nin-gumi" (system of mutual help among 'neighbourhood) may be mentioned.

Add. Haraikata-machi, U. T.

HOZUMI, *Yatsuka*, Hogaku-hakushi, brother of the above, born in Iyo, '60; pursued science of constitution and administrative politics in Germany '88; is the Professor in his special line, Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '89, also Secretary of the Privy Council from '91; appointed Member of the House of Peers in '99.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

IBARAGI, *Isho*, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration, and was Commissioned Major '72 as soon as the Army was organized on a new model; Maj.-Gen. '90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War. He was raised to Peerage with the rank of Baron after the War; was Commander of the 4th Depot Div. during the late War.

ICHIHARA, *Morihiro*, ex-Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto, '58 graduated the late Dr. Nijima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about ten years ago, then the 1st Bank, Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch which post he resigned to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; re-entered the 1st Bank '06 and was appointed Gen. Man. for Korea.

ICHII, *Kosuke*, Major-General (Artillery), b. '54 in Satsuma;

entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff; was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the recent war as chief staff of officers under Gen. Nogi.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

ICHIKI, *Kitokuo*, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Shizuoka, '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor of the Tokyo University '94; Director of the Legislative Bureau '02-'06; nominated Member of the House of Peers in 1900.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

ICHINOHE, *Hyoô*, Chief Staff of Mil. Education Board, Maj.-Gen.; noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Aug. '19-'24 ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub.-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a Reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02.

IDA, *Shun'iké*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub.-Lieut. '73, Major '83, Lieut.-Col. '90 and staff officer of 2nd Div., Col. '94, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03. In the late war he fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div.

IJIMA, *Kuai*, Rigaku-hakushi, b. at Hamamatsu, '61; studied biology at Leipzig 1882-'86; Professor of the Tokyo Imperial Univ. since 1886.

Add. Tosaki-cho, Koi., T.

IMORI, *Teizo*, b. in Saga, Aug. 1851; studied physics in Germany

1884-'87; is a Prof. of the Female Higher Normal School.

Add. Tosaki-cho, Koi., T.

IJIN, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, and Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, b. '52 in Satsuma; entered Navy '71, studied in England and Germany; member of the Naval Staff as a Captain during the Japan-China War; promoted Vice-Admiral '03. For several years he was attaché to the Legation at London, and it was while staying there that he conceived an idea of inventing a new fuse. That idea was definitely embodied in the Ijin fuse adopted by the Imperial fleet.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

IKEBE, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijuro Ikebe, who joined the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77 and made prisoner and executed. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, T.

IKEDA, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron. (cr. '99), b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; chief physician-in-ordinary at the Court.

▲ Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen.

Add. Tsukiji, Tkyo.

INAGAKI, *Manjiro*, Minister Resident at Bangkok, b. at Hirado '61; entered the Tokyo Univ. '82

which he did not graduate; entered Cambridge, England '86 and obtained the degree of B.A. '89; was then lecturer at the Noble's School and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, after which he took to his lecture-tour through principal districts, "preaching" on the catchy subject, the "Oriental Policy." In '97 appointed to Minister Resident accredited at Bangkok, and this post he still holds amidst all the changes that have taken place in the home Government.

INOUECHI, *Seigo*, Maj.-Gen., Section Chief at the General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub.-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Office of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post.

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

INOUE, *Hikaru*, Com. 12th (Kokura) Div. which fought under Gen. Kuroki from the very outset of the late war; b. '51 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of a *samurai* of the clan and adopted into the present family, also of the same clan, in childhood; Capt. in '71, Major in '76 and took part in the civil war of Satsuma; Lieut.-Col. '85; Col '88; Chief Staff to 3rd Division '89; dispatched abroad '94; was recalled in a hurry on the eve of the Japan-China War when as Major-Gen. and Chief Staff to the 2nd Army he took distinguished part and was rewarded with 3rd order of Golden Kite; Chief Staff of Military Inspection Board '96; Lieut.-Gen. '99 as Com. of

Kokura division.

INOUE, *Kakuzoro*, M.P., b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by the Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; is the Managing Director of the Hokkaido Coal Railway Co. and Vice-President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., T.

INOUE, *Kao-u*, Count, (cr. '84), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in '63 when the clan of Choshu defended itself against the attack of the overwhelming host of the Tokugawa. With his bosom friend Marquis Ito he secretly visited England in '64, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki. He and Ito were regarded as renegades by the fellow clansmen who blessed with ignorance scorned at the idea of opening country to hold intercourse with the "red-haired Barbarians." Inoue was waylaid by a set of these men, was terribly wounded and narrowly escaped death. Soon after the consummation of the Restoration, the future Count was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned for a short while in 1873, soon to re-enter the Government service; was dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary with the late Count Kuroda, Chief Plenipotentiary, to Korea to negotiate with that Government about the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort when she called at Kokwa island

to get supply of water. Subsequently down to 1898 when he made up his mind to retire from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office when Marquis Ito, then Premier, met with an accident and was confined in bed while Parliament was sitting; was also Minister to Korea and Adviser to the Court sent soon after the close of the Japan-China War, though his excessive interference did not make his mission a success. On the outbreak of the late war the Count with the other elder statesmen was ordered to attend to all important council and specially to render advice to the Minister of Finance, and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury. He is reputed to be a statesman of vigorous intellect, but to lack breadth of views; possesses a shrewd business taken and is a great virtuoso in arts and possesses collection of Sesshu perhaps the best. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. The eldest is the wife of Hon. Inouye, Japanese Amb. Berlin, who is the Count's adopted heir, the second is the wife of Senator Tsutsuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council and Member of the House of Peers, and the third the wife of Mr. Fujita, Member of the House of Peers. (Vide Chap. "Senior Statesmen.")

Add. Uchidayama, Az., T.

INOUE, *Tsuyoshi*, Viscount. (cr. '87). Member of the House of Peers, born '43 in Choshu; held for many years the post Director-General of Government Railways, which he resigned in 1887; lost greater part of his fortune through failure of the Oriental Bank, Yokohama; is now president of the

Rolling-stock Co., Osaka.

Add. Enokisaka, Ak., T.

INOUE, *Katsunosuke*, Japanese Amb. at Berlin, b. in Choshu, '60; was on the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there. Was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor '92, and in '98 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, promoted to Amb. '06 (Vide "Count Inouye.")

INOUE, *Ryoko*, Admiral Baron, (cr. '87), b. 45 in Satsuma; Captain '82; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral '98; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty, for several years, and removed to post of Mem. of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05.

Add. Yokosuka.

INOUE, *Teijiro*, greatest match exp. of Japan, b. in Tajima '53, son of an obscure country doctor; left home '74 to seek fortune; drifted to Tokyo where he found sheltering haven at his fellow villager's who was running a small match workshop at Shitaya; married his benefactor's daughter; started a small match workshop of his own at Osaka '80, and by diligence he steadily pushed the business; began exporting his productions from about '82 till by '86 he confined himself to exporting alone; effected various important innovations in the industry and was granted the Blue Ribbon medal for public merit '02. He owns six factories in Osaka and Kobe and exports over Y. 700,000 worth of the productions.

Add. Osaka Koyekisha, Osaka.

INOUE, *Tetsujiro*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '55, in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France '84-'90; the Dean and Professor College of

Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

INUKAI, Ki, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shinbun" till the opening of the National Diet '90; and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuver, but is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

IRISAWA, Tatsukichi, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; since '95 Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary to the Court.

Add. Hisamatsu-cho, N., T.

ISEII, Kosei, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Golden Kite for the service, Lieut.-Gen. '00 and Com. 6th Division to be placed on retired list '02, and filled post of Com. of Depot Body Guards Div. during the late war.

ISHIGURO, Isoji, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England '79-'83; was appointed Naval engineer '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in the water works laying of Tokyo; has charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy.

Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

ISHIGURO, Tazasori, Baron, (cr. '95), Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international convention held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated Member of the House of Peers in '02. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all-round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked men of the time.

Add. Agebacho, U., T.

ISHII, Kikajiro, Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, b. '66 at Chiba, 2nd son of a wealthy farmer; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; attache to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; promoted to the present post in '04. He was adopted into the family of late Kunisuke Ishii in '91.

Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T'yo.

ISHIKAWA, Chiyoasatsu, Rigaku-hakushi, b. '60, in Ehime; studied biology in Germany '86-'89; has been Prof. of Zoology, Agri. Col., Imp. Tokyo, Univ. Wrote "Protected Birds" "Popular Evolutionist," etc.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

ISHIMORO, Shinroku, Vice-Minister of War, b. '54; Major-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was for many years Director of the Tokyo

Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post '03.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

ISHIWATARI, *Bin-ichi*, Hogakuhakushi, Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; removed to present post Jan. '06.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

ISHIZUKA, *Yozo*, b. at Aizu, '65; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Governor-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria '05.

Add. Port Arthur.

ISOBE, *Shiro*, M.P., chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, then Judge of the same Court '90 and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is now a M.P. for Tokyo, and is a noted amateur singer of "gidayu."

Add. Kamezawa-cho, Hji., Tyo.

ITAGAKI *Taisuke*, Count, (er. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of bitter struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war attending the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a *sangi* corresponding in rank to the present Cabinet

Minister. Resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated the warlike policy. For several years he lived in his native place devoting himself to the work of disseminating the idea of freedom among his adoring fellow provincials, and Tosa enjoyed the honored title of being the nursery of freedom in Japan. In 1881 he organized the Liberal Party and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the Parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour, at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '82, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America. Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favor of Marquis Ito when he formed a "model party" 1900, the Seiyukai. He has since confined himself to social affairs with the principal object of bettering the condition of the poor. He is believed to be too single-minded and lack breadth to qualify him as successful party leader.

Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITO *Hirobumi*, Marquis (er. Count '84, granted Marquisate '95), hon. LL.D. (Yale), Resident-General, holder of the Grand Cordon, b. Sept. 2nd, '41, an only child of a petty clansman of the Lord of Choshu, and a statesman whose name is more widely known abroad than any other living Japanese. Studied while young at the family school of Yoshida Torajiro, on whom R. L. Stevenson wrote a fine article in his "Men and Books." The uncommon ability of young Ito soon attracted notice

of the seniors of the Choshu Clan, but age and position did not allow him to take any active part in the rough work of blood and iron, in the stormy time immediately preceding and succeeding the Restoration. Visited England '64 with Inouye secretly as sailor boy, to come home in a hurry on learning the proposed bombardment of Shimonoseki by the Allied Squadron and literally found himself placed between the devils in the shape of the exacting foreigners and the deep sea represented by the ignorant but not less yielding clansmen of Choshu. Patronised by the late Kido, then the leader of the Choshu Clan, the young Ito was entrusted with work of grave responsibility. On the advent of the restored Imp. régime in '68 he was appointed a Councillor of State and acted as interpreter to the boy Emperor when he first saw the foreign representatives in February of same year; then Gov. of Hyogoken; Jun. Vice-Min. of Finance July '69, add. post of Jun. Vice-Min. Public Works and also Commissioner of Hok. Colonization Board; despatched to U.S.A. '70 to investigate the banking system leading to issue of Banking Regulations '72; Sen. Vice-Min. Public Works '71 and was appointed one of Jun. Plenip. under the late Prince Iwakura when sent as special embassy to approach the Powers to open negotiation for the revision of the old one sided treaties. With the death of Kido in '77 and of Okubo, the following year, the position of Ito, who had been installed about that time in the Ministry of Public Works, began to acquire redoubled importance. In '82, the year after the memorable proclamation announcing inauguration of the representative system ten years hence the future Marquis was dispatched to Europe

and America to investigate the Constitution and Parliamentary working, returning home the following year. In '83 he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar Alexander III. as representative of Japan. In 1885 he was dispatched to China and concluded the Tientsin Agreement with the late Earl Li about Korea. When the late Prince Sanjo resigned the Premiership in '85 he recommended Ito, created Count the preceding year, as his successor, and at the early age of 44 Ito was installed in this exalted position which he had to occupy no less than four times. In less than three years he resigned the Premiership to be transferred to the less onerous post of the President of the Privy Council just created at that time; at the initial stage of the national legislative institution he filled the chair of President of the House of Peers. It was during his second Premiership that war broke out with China. How he negotiated at Shimonoseki with the Chinese Peace Envoy, how he began to lean in favor of party Cabinet; how he undertook to form a "model party"; how the backstair friction between the Ito and the Yamagata (Marshal Marquis) factions resulted in installation of the Marquis in the post of President of the Privy Council and to sever connection with political party; how the Marquis adroitly checkmated this move by taking with him the Katsura Cabinet's chief, Yamagata, into the political asylum of Privy Council—all these are matters which are too well-known to be described here at any length. The Marquis accompanied Prince Arisugawa when his highness attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen; he was at St. Petersburg in course of foreign

tour when the Anglo-Japanese *entente* was concluded by the Katsura Cabinet and had to leave the place rather in a hurry on learning the news of that diplomatic transaction. Twice he was dispatched to Seoul during the late war and had ultimately to fill the post of Resident-Gen. in the fall of '05, proceeding to Korea in Feb. this year. Mr. Yukichi Ito, Marquis Cerem., is the Marquis' adopted son and heir; and of his two daughters the elder is the wife of Baron Suyematsu and the younger that of Mr. Nishi, Secretary of the Legation Vienna.

Ito, *Minoji*, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder, was Marquis Ito's Private Secretary to '91; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Marquis. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Marquis and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98, which he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed treaty of Peace; was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young career.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Ito *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister

of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a Member of the House of Peers in '99.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukenori*, fleet Admiral, Viscount, (cr. '95), late Chief of the Naval Staff, b. in Satsuma '42, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the united Squadron in '93; and commanded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post Dec. '05.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yukichi*, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, adopted son and heir of Marquis Ito, b. '70, a 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomosaya*, Prince, Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, and Director of the Peerage Bureau, b. '51 at Kyoto; eldest son of the late celebrated Prince Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration.

Add. Kasumiga-seki, Tokyo.

Iwamura, *Mizutoshi*, Baron, b. '40 in Tosa; Governor of the Prefecture of Saga, '73; Secretary of the Public Works Dep't (abolished afterwards) '74; Governor of the Prefecture of Kagoshima '77-78; Chief of the Board of Audit '80-

81; Governor of the Prefecture of Okinawa '82; Vice-Minister of Justice '84; Governor of Hokkaido '86; then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '88-'89; Director of the Imperial Estates Bureau '90-'03.

Add. Marnyama-cho, Koi., T.

IWANAGA, *Sho-ichi*, Man. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. in Omura, Hizen, '53 and adopted by his uncle; studied at Keio-gijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col. London at Gov. expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '78; entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment.

Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, T.

IWASA, *Juzo*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Fukui, '36; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

IWASAKI, *Hisayo*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '65 eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keiogijuku, then the University Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LL.B. class '93; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiard and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. (Consult Baron Y. Iwasaki's sketch.)

Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, T'yo.

IWASAKI, *Yanosuke*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. in Tosa, younger brother of the late Yataro Iwasaki; re-

turned home '74 from his study in America, and helped his brother in pushing the shipping business he had started a little before the Restoration. The Mitsubishi Steamship Co. derived great profit on the occasion of the Satsuma rebellion and laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Iwasaki family; could successfully hold its own, when a few years later the Union Steamship Co. was started. The amalgamation of the two in '85 into the present Yusen Kaisha marked a new era for the Iwasaki family which was then converted into bankers, mine-owners, proprietors of a dock, etc. Baron Iwasaki's only public career was in the form of Gov. of the Bank of Japan appointed '98, to resign it the following year as soon as a plausible excuse offered itself.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

IWASHITA, *Sei-cho*, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School class '78; entered the Mitsui service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyon; left the Mitsui about 90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96.

Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

KABAYAMA, *Sukevori*, full Admiral, Comnt. (cr. Vis. '84 and Comnt '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '86 and Minister of the Navy '90-'92. Was Chief of the Naval Staff at the time of

the Japan-China War, and on board transport "Saikyo-maru" was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04. He was promoted full Admiral May, '95.

Add. Takada-toyokawa. Koi., T. KAGAWA, *Keizō*, Viscount, (cr. '87), born '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imperial Household in '70, and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80.

Add. Kioi-cho, Tokyo.

KAIJIMA, *Tōsuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; has risen from a miner to the present opulence. Twice he failed in coal mining enterprise, but he persevered and at last the third undertaking started in '85 was crowned with success.

Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

KAIYEDA, *Nobuyoshi*, Vice., (cr. '84). Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '32. He is famous more for his service in connection with the Restoration and less for what he has done since, having filled comparatively quiet post.

Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

KAKINUMA, *Tarō*, Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, Shimotsuke Cotton Mill, Tokyo Water Power Electric Co., Tokyo Woolen Factory, etc., b. at Tatebayashi, Joshu '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, but adopted by his uncle's adopted son who was carrying in yarn business in a small way at Tokyo; raised the house to the present flourishing condition through his sheer perseverance and shrewd management, till he is now one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, Tokyo.

KAMADA, *Yekichi*, M. of the House of Peers, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives March '94; held high post at the Bank of Japan, which he resigned to become President of the *Keio-gijuku*, at the request of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, under whom he studied. Is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers of Japan.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAMIMURA, *Hikonojo*, Vice-Admiral, commander of the Yokosuka Adm. b. in Satsuma; entered the Imperial Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and succeeded in sinking the *Rurik* and seriously damaging the *Gromoboi* and the *Rosia* in the encounter, after repeated disappointments to seek out, off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to the present post Dec. '05.

Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

KAMIO, *Koshin*, Maj.-Gen. and Com. of Japanese Garrison in China, and one of the best authorities on that country among Japanese officers, b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub.-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Div. and 10th Div. besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite, and was on the staff of Marshal Oyama in the late war, on the conclusion of which he was given the present commission.

**KANAI, Nozuru**, Prof. Hogakuhakushi, b. '65; studied economics in Germany '86-'90; fills the chair of economy in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. from '91.

Add. Yanaka, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**KANDA, Naibu**, Baron, b. Tokyo in '57, a second son of retainer of the Tokugawa Regency and adopted by the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar who was Gov. of Hyogo-ken, a jun. Vice-Min. of Education, Senator, etc. and who was created a Peer with the patent of Baron before his death was publicly announced in '98. The new Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. of the Higher Com. School and also of the Peer's School. Has written a number of school-books, as Readers, Grammar and Composition which enjoy wide vogue.

Add. Hida-machi, Tokyo.

**KANEKO, Ken'aro**, Baron, (cr. '95), Privy Councillor, hon. LLD. (Harvard) b. at Fukuoka, '53; grad. Harvard University of U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-'88, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief-Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce April-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. as Japanese emissary. He bears the title of LLD. from Harvard and is President of the "America's Friends" Society; was appointed to present post Dec. '05.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

**KANO, Hisanobu**, Viscount, Mem.

of the House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

**KANO, Jigoro**, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, b. at Hyogo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.

Add. Tokyo Higher Normal Sc.

**KATAOKA, Shichiro**, 4th order of Golden Kite, Vice-Adm. and Com. 2nd Squadron, b. '53, 2nd son of a retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late war.

**KATAKURA, Kentaro**, largest silk-manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch of-

fices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 packages of raw silk per annum.

Add. Azabu Honmura-cho, Tokyo.

KATAYAMA, *Kuniyoshi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. 55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojinkai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

KATO, *Hiroyuki*, Baron, (cr. 1900), Bungaku-hakushi. Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation or original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization to our people. For many years down to '93 he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masanoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85, the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Is also Pres. of the Human S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masuo*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to Chancellor of the Italian Legation '84, next to the legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul

at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Since '99 he has been adviser of the Korean Government which reposes considerable confidence in him.

Add. Söul Korea.

KATO, *Taka-akira*, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief Mr. Kato was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of For. Affairs in 1900-'01; tried in the winter of 1902 to arrange the Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, but various obstacles stood in the way and the scheme failed; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the present Saionji Cabinet as Foreign Minister, but to resign in Mar. being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. He owns an organ, the *Nichi Nichi*, which he purchased in '04, is Baron Iwasaki's (Hisaya) brother-in-law by marriage, and is one of the junior statesmen with bright future in store for them. G.C.M.G. (Br.)

Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

KATO, *Tomonosaburo*, Rear-Adm., Vice Minister of the Navy, b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief at the Navy

before he was appointed '02 to Chief Staff office of a Standing Squadron; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, and finally elevated to the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet. (Jan. '06).

Add. Navy Office.

KATO, *Tsunetada*, Minister at Brussel, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attaché at Paris '86; secretary, Foreign Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secretary; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium '02.

KATSURA, *Taro*, ex-Premier, General, Count, (cr. Vis. '95 and Count. '02) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in the Imperialist's ranks in the civil war of the Restoration; appointed an officer by the Imp. Government and was sent to Germany to study military science and arts in '70 and again '84; appointed Vice-Minister of War '86-'91; then Commander of the Nagoya Division which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the War; Governor-General of Formosa '97; War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry (Sept. 1900-'01) collapsed, and no elder statesman consented to form a Ministry to succeed it the Viscount was prevailed upon to do so. The result was the creation of the Katsura Cabinet in June 1901. It was forecasted at the time by political meteorologists that this intermediary ministry would soon be superseded by one of "greater weight and prestige," but events have proved that the Katsura Min-

istry, though repeatedly compelled by circumstances, to change its personnel and distribution of chairs, has proved one of the longest on record, and one which will be remembered in association with several mighty events, as the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty early in 1902, its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War; was elevated to the rank of the Count and his colleagues all suitably rewarded for the first treaty. He is Marquis Yamagata's right-hand man and is reputed to be master of political manœuvring. He was granted G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWABATA, *Gyoku-ho*, b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor of the Gov. Fine Art School at Ueno, and is one of the living master painters.

Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koi., T.

KAWAI, *Yoshijiro*, Pres. of the Nishu Life and Fire Insurance Cos., b. in Iga '65; apprentice to a graindealer in youth; removed to Yokohama when he was about 30 and by starting exp. and imp. business of miscellaneous grains he steadily improved his condition till he was appointed a representative for Kanagawa exhibitors at the 4th Domestic Exhibition in Kyoto; attended the world's Conference of Religions at Chicago '96 as representative of the Nichiren Sect of which he is a devout believer; promoted the present enterprise on returning home.

Add. Nisshu Ins. Co., N., T.

KAWAKAMI, *Kin-ichi*, Pres. Kwansai Rly. Co. b. Kumamoto '57; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office rising to Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which resigned '98 to enter

the Sumitomo's service, Osaka.

Add. Kwansai R'ly. Co., Osaka.  
KAWAMURA, *Jozaburo*, Vice-Min. of Justice, b. '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; subsequently held post of chief Judge at some District Courts, transferred to be a Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, then to be a Public Procurator at the Court of Cassation, next appointed Dir. of the Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, and finally to the present post in Jan. '06.

Add. Minami-cho, U., T.

KAWAMURA, General, Baron, (cr. '96), b. '50 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); at first led the Himeji Division in the late War, and later appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo

KAWASAKI, *Hachiyemon*, born in '34 in Hitachi; was for a while had charge of the colonial work in Hokkaido; later he turned a banker and founded the Kawasaki Bank, one of the leading family banks in Tokyo.

Add. Chitose-machi, Hj., T.

KAWASAKI, *Kinsaburo*, eldest of the above, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America.

Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard and Arsenal for ¥180,000 '86; built the present docks at

the cost of ¥1,800,000; retired from active life '96 by appointing Mr. Kojiro Matsukata (second son of Count Matsukata) as President and his adopted son, Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki as Vice-President.

Add. Kobe.

KAWASHIMA, *Chunosuke*, Tokyo Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval Architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka in charge of a French expert; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyon by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo since '02.

Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hg., T.

KAWATA, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron being of mechanical turn of mind chose shipbuilding as his profession.

Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, U., T'kyo.

KIDO, *Kosei*, Marquis, chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, b. '57, eldest son of Shiojiro Kido, who as brother succeeded to the title when the late Koin Kido, distinguished figure in the grand drama of the Restoration and founder of the house, died without an heir in '77.

Add. Shin-Saka, Akasaka, T.

KIKKAWA, *Jukichi*, Baron, Mem. House of Peers and a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and brother to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish a separate house in recognition of the service of his father in connection with the work of the Restoration. The

future Baron studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '85, and held posts of attache, Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected Mem. of the House of Peers, in the election of '93 and '97. He is an hon. Sec. of the Harvard Club in Tokyo.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KIKOSHI, *Yasutsuna*, 4th Order of Golden Kite, Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 5th (Hiroshima Div.) b. at Kanagawa in '54, 2nd son of a retainer of the fief and adopted '69 into the present family, of the same clan. Entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade, and was raised to the Commander of Division on the transfer of its Chief to another post.

KIKUCHI, *Choshiro*, Mem. House of Peers (as highest tax payers representative for Tokyo Pref.). Pres. Tokai Bank b. '53; is a great dry-goods store in the central quarter of Tokyo; is on the board of Directors of the Nippon Railway, Fuji Paper Mill., Nippon Hemp. Mill. etc.

Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Dairoku*, Baron, (cr. '02). Rigaku-hakushi, Mem. of the House of Peers, b. '55 in Mimasaka; studied mathematics at Cambridge, England '70-'77, and was one of the wranglers; for a long while Prof. of mathematics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the post of Vice-Minister of Education, then to the President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June, 1901—July '03, when resigned in connection with the "Text-Book Scandal;" President of the Peers' School from

'04 to '05.

Add. Umicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Takao*, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers, a lawyer, b. at Morioka. '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, which retired '91 to practise law; is the President of the "Hogakuin" (Private Law College).

Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

KIMBARA, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32, of a wealthy farmer; started '68 by levying contributions river works for the unruly Tenryu in his province, which by its inundations frequently laid desolate the adjoining farms; contributed about ¥60,000 to the fund '77 which had proved insufficient, leaving only a few thousand for the support of the family; was given audience with his wife by the Emperor '78, exceptional honor for untitled subjects in Japanese Court usage at that time; was granted the court rank of 5th grade '97 which he surrendered the same year with special permission by the Court, and was granted at the same time a sword and prices of silk fabrics; completed the planting at his expense of trees '99 over 320 areas of bare Gov. land to feed the headwaters of the Tenryu the river works of which had devolved to Gov. undertaking from '84 and presented the trees to the Court which rewarded him with ¥50,000 and other gift; last, '04 Irrigation Work of Mikata Plain Corporation for irrigating 6,480 acres requiring over ¥2,000,000 to be supplied by his family. His other works of public benefit are innumerable; owns a bank,

stationery and toilet oil shops.

Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Riemon*, b. '34, is one of the several millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

KIMURA, *Shunfichi*, Naval Eng. and inventor of wireless telephony, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '90-96; Prof. of the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to England '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service and returned home end of '02; had charge of installation of wireless telegraph station near Yokosuka Jan. '03, and it was by mere accident that he hit upon a new process of wireless telephony and completed it early 1906. The German *Tageblatt* defamatory article about Mr. Kimura that he had unfairly made use in his process Prof. Roumer's invention on wireless telephony and the Telefunken system has roused a great indignation from Mr. Kimura's friends, besides eliciting an open letter of refusal to the gentleman himself. He says that Roumer's system, being based on light and selenium, is a mere scientific curiosity entirely unfit for practical use on the sea, while the Telefunken system having been completed after his return home could never be seen by him. Mr. Kimura's system is kept as a secret, having been adopted for use by the Imperial Navy, and the only thing

known about it is that it is a entirely distinct in nature from any process hitherto existing and far more efficacious.

Add. Yokosuka.

KINOSHITA, *Hiroji*, Hogaku-bakushi, President of the Imp. Kyoto Univ., Member of the House of Peers, b. '51 at Kumamoto; held a chair in the Col. of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was the Director of the Special Education Bureau; for several years Master of the First High School where he tried to introduce the boarding system of English high schools.

Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

KISHIMOTO, *Tatsuo*, Hogaku-bakushi, lawyer, b. '52 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boissonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.

Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda Tokyo.

KITAGAKI, *Kuni-aki*, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, President of Hokkaido Rly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, till appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99.

Add. Higashi-Shinano-cho Y., T.

KITAZATO, *Shizaburo*, Dr. Igaku-bakushi, b. at Kumamoto '56; studied in Germany under Koch '85-91; discovered the genus of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; has charge of the Gov. Blood-serum laboratory.

Add. Nakano-cho, Az., T.

KIYOURA, *Keigo*, Baron (cr. '02), ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. of the Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto. Rose to the present high position from obscurity, having been at one time a primary schoolmaster; soon entered the central Gov. as a humble clerk and his promotion was afterward quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

KOBA, *Sadanaga*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05.

Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KOBAYASHI *Sakutarō*, foreman of the Shibaura Eng. Works (of Mitsui), and widely reputed as one of the most inventive mech. engineers, b. at Nagasaki '70; early showed extraordinary ingenuity and constructed when 15 years a miniature steam launch 2.3 by .6 ft. which was presented to the Crown Prince through Marquis Ito; entered the Mitsubishi Dockyard '85 and learned mechanics under the American chief engineer on its staff; entered the Shibaura Works '93 as a mere mechanic to acquire knowledge on electricity, but soon appointed foreman of the works; visited principal works in U.S.A. '04-'05.

Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

KODA. This is a remarkable family of artists. "ROBAN," b. '67

is one of the master novelists, a George Meredith of Japan. Especially rich in Buddhist allusions are his works, of which "Goju-no-to" (Five Pagodas), "Isana-dori," etc. are famous. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) took into his head an extravagant idea of colonizing and garrisoning the Kuriles and was unlucky enough to be waylaid and taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war but released and returned home '05. Roban's younger brother is a grad. of the Col. of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. His sisters are regarded as two of the best lady pionists and violinists in Japan. Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) both b. at Tokyo, the elder in '69 and the younger '77; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu studying in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-95; are Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy.

Add. Mukohjima, Tokyo.

KODAMA, *Gen'arō*, General Vice-new chief of General Staff (nom. Apr. '06) b. in Choshu '52; entered the Army early and was a Captain of the Kumamoto garrison when besieged by the rebels of '77; was dispatched subsequently to Germany to study military tactics; appointed Vice-Minister of War '92; the Governor-General of Formosa with additional duty as Minister of War Dec. 1900-Oct. 1902, and Minister of Home Affairs July-Oct. 1903; shortly before the outbreak of the late War the General was transferred to Vice-Chief of the General Staff retaining the Governorship of Formosa, and Chief of Staff of the Manchurian Army of which we may say he was a guiding spirit. A statesman and a soldier he is a man of versatile talent and

extraordinary tact.

Add. Yakuōjima-machi, U., T]  
KOGANEI, *Seiryō*, Dir. and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his specialty being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85, and has been connected with the University ever since.

Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, T'yo.  
KOIKE, *Masanao*, Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Med. Bureau, War Office, b. at Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and his service was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97.

Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koi., T.  
KOJIMA, *Iken*, b. in Iyo, '37; early entered the Justice Dep't, and was a distinguished member of the Bench in which he rose to be Chief of the Supreme Court at the time when attempt was made on the life of the Czarevitch, now Nicholas II. at Otsu, and stoutly opposed the punishment of the would-be assassin Tsuda as crime against a Prince of the Blood, on the ground that the Japanese Criminal Code did not contain a provision dealing with such a case; resigned the post the following year; was Member of the House of Peers '94-'98, but resigned on being returned as M.P. from his native district; has lately retired from active politics owing to age, and is President of the 20th Bank. He is one of the best shots in the country. He lost his son and heir in the memorable siege of Peking on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, the young man having been attaché of the Legation.

Add. Omori, Tokyo.

KOMATSUBARA, *Yōtarō*, a Member of the House of Peers, b. in

'52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Governor of Nagasaki-ken, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903.

Add. Kudan, Tokyo.

KOMOTO, *Jūjiro*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-'89; Prof. of the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KOMURA, *Jutarō*, Amb. to Great Britain, Baron (cr. '02), was b. in Hyuga '55; one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, he being grad. of Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Charge de Affairs at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-'95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relation between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98, when transferred to our Minister at Washington; to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to re-

present Japan in the International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given chair of the Foreign Office in the Katsura Cabinet Sept. '01, and thus fate caused him to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period of its history, commencing with the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, followed by the protracted negotiations with Russia culminating in War, then the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lately the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. The fact that he had to consult the opinions of the Elder Statesmen before taking any definite step did not lighten his duties, perhaps it made them weighing all the more heavier on his shoulders. With the bitter experience of the Portsmouth Conference still rankling in the breast, he started for Peking with the resolution to resign the post after the negotiation was over, and he did on returning home early Jan. '06, to be appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor. He was granted K.C.B. by King Edward.

Koxo, *Rempei*, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relatives by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 4th Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service about transport business during the war.

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

Koxo, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima

'49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started early in the '81st by Comte Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals the Progressives, and at once sprung into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting a Reply to the Throne drawn up by his own arbitrary judgment and which impeached the Ministry of the day (Katsura) on its dip. procedure soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded by the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th, but was acquitted.

Add. Takada-dai, Koi., Tokyo.

Konoike, the Family. Is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. While vying with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, the Konoike is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zunzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man. of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Zen-emon Konoike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Koyama, *Kenzo*, President of the 34th Bank (Osaka), b. at Oshu '58; acquired knowledge on chemistry chiefly by self-study; teacher on chemistry at Gumma

Medical School '80; Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Normal School '83-'87; removed to Educational Dep't to be appointed Secretary, Bureau Dir. and ultimately Vice-Minister which last he resigned '98, to be soon appointed in the same year to the present post.

Add. 34th Bank, Osaka.

KUBOTA *Yuzuru*, ex-Minister of Education, a Member of the House of Peers (since '94) b. '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its Chief '03; had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof. demonstration affair.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

KUGA *Mickihisa*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of an Imperial Army at the time of the Restoration, on the consummation of which great event he was given a civil post in the Imp. Household, in the Cabinet (as secretary), and then as Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. He is a M. of the Constitutional Party.

Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

KUGA *Minoru*, journalist, b. '55 in Hirosaki; was a clerk in Government offices; editor of the *Nippon* when it was created about 15 years ago as chauvinist organ, and his scholarly style has at once attracted notice. With the change of ownership of the paper June '06, he left the office.

KUKI *Takakazu*, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, after which his career in active life ceased, having subsequently filled a quiet post of the Director of the Imp. Nara Museum; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in

the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor. He is a great virtuoso.

Add. 14 Shiba Park, Tokyo.

KUME *Kei-ichiro*, a celebrated painter of the Western school, b. '66 in Saga; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; noted for landscapes.

Add. Ikura-Katamachi, Az., T.

KURISO *Shin-ichiro*, Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as personal secretary to its Minister, promoted to Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06.

KURODA *Kiyotaru*, b. '66; studied at Paris from '84 to '93; startled purists and unsophisticated circles by his exhibition of nude pictures in the Osaka Domestic Exhibition and elsewhere; is one of the master painters of Western school.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KURODA *Nagashige*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association and his position and talent command a great respect in public.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUROIWA, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yo-ozu Chōka*, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals.

Add. Azabu Kōgai-cho, Tokyo.

KUROKAWA, *Mayori*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '29; appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Fine Art School and the Tokyo Music Academy, of Japanese Classics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93-1901; is a scholar of wide erudition and has written many works.

Add. Asakusa Kojima-cho, T.

KUROKI, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. in Satsuma, '44; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Wei-hai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the last War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaign; appointed mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KUROSE, *Yoshikado*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

MAEJIMA, *Mitsu*, Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greatness. Resigned the post '81

when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded by grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and declares that Japan must abolish the use of Chinese characters to facilitate her progress along the path of modern civilization.

Add. Waseda-sekiguchi, Tokyo.

MAKINO *Nobuaki*, Minister of Education, second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary of the Premier Count Ito (now Marquis) '88; a local Governor '91-'92. Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to fill the present chair which had been reserved for him.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

MAKOSHU, *Kyohei*, Dir. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Ye-bisu, Asahi and Supporo Beer Breweries), Tokyo Hattery Co. Imp. Com. Bank etc., b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda who happened to lodge in his house and was appointed clerk of the existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui and forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; entered the Mitsui which he left '88 to start the Ye-bisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics.

Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Sb., T.

MANABE, *Itaru*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '51 in Yamaguchi, Capt.

'73; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War when he commanded a Reg. of Hiroshima Div.; Maj.-Gen. '97; took part in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble and was rewarded with 3rd class of the same mil. order. During the late War he was Com. of 5th Depot Div. as Lieut.-Gen.

MASUDA, *Takashi*, Gen. Man. of the Mitsui Bussan. noted firm, b. '48 in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed officer cavalry shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Count Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts and his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the best in the country.

Add. Takahawa, Tokyo.

MASUJIMA, *Rokuichiro*, Hogakinhakushi, lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, the Gov. Univ. in Tokyo, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. He is one of the very few early Univ. graduates who have declined offer of position by the Government but started business, that of barrister in his case, on his own account.

Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

MATSUBARA, *Shinnosuke*, Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first en-

tered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but his taste was subsequently turned to fishery as a result of having been daily brought in contact with a German Prof. on Zoology of the College at that time; dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time taking charge of the Fishery Institute at first private establishment lately converted into State one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit.

Add. Yushima. Hg., Tokyo.

MATSUDA, *Masahisa*, Minister of Justice, M.P., b. '45 in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with the present Premier a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92-'97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in '98 he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet.

Add. Justice Office, Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Masanao*, Baron, (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukuoka; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukuoka, Pres. Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered

Cirencester Agr. Col. England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth.

Add. Fukui. Fukui-ken.

MATSUI, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy at Paris, b. at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to the present post early this year.

MATSUI, *Naokichi*, Dean Agr. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Ogaki; grad. chemistry of the Univ., '75; studied at Columbia, U.S.A. '77-'86; held post of Pres. 3rd High School, Dir. of Tech. Edu. Bureau etc., to be exclusively appointed to the present post '90; was appointed Pres. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Dec. '05 as successor of Prof. Yamakawa, but had to resign and return to the original a few weeks afterward, in consequence of the famous demonstration of the Faculty of the Univ. arising from the anti-peace agitation of some of the Professors.

Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Masayoshi*, Count, (cr. '84), hon. LLD. (Oxford) one of the "elder statesmen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which

considerably fell below par in consequence of excess issue in the civil trouble '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the fierce attack of the Liberals and the Progressives who temporarily joined force to charge the Ministry for the alleged official interference in the preceding year's general election; kept aloof for several years from active politics, but to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold mono-metallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of Cabinet. The assumption of the portfolio of Finance '98-'00, in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his was the last occasion on which he took part in active politics. The nomination to a Privy Councillor in July '03 was an outcome of peculiar circumstance (vide "Marquis Ito"). In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, President of the Red Cross Society '03, he was appointed as his successor.

Add. Mita, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres. 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Cos., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Count Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business.

Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Sb., T.

MATSUKATA, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Count Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir. of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts.

Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

MATSUKATA, *Shosaku*, Sec. of Foreign Office, b. '63 at Kago-shima; 2nd son of Count Matsukata. Started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study on official expense at Brussels Univ. '86 which finished '88. Appointed attaché 93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at home '02.

Add. Sendai-zaka, Az., Tokyo.

MATSUMOTO, *Jutaro*, once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank, Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; became apprentice to a merchant in Kyoto when only 10; started piece goods shop on his own account '70 in Osaka; made much money by forestalling blankets at the time of the Formosa expedition '74, then caps and hats when the edict to cut top-knots was issued, and next woolen cloth at the time of the Satsuma rebellion '77, the following year. When he had acquired a respectable fortune, he promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its Pres. and since then till his retirement from active business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka.

Add. Osaka.

MATSUMURA, *Ninzo*, Rigakuhakushi, botanist, b. '56 in Hitachi, studied in Germany '86-'89; and occupies the chair of Botany

in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. after his return from foreign study.

Add. Akebono-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

MATSUNAGA, *Masatoshi*, Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 3rd (Nagoya) Div., b. in Kumamoto '51; Sub.-Lieut. '76; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and subsequently promoted to the present post.

MATSUO, *Shinzen*, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Uwajima; was Director of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in 1903 he was nominated to the present post.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MATSUOKA, *Koki*, Minister of Agri. and Com. and the Member of the House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, then removed to president of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Marquis Yamagata.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj. Tokyo.

MATSUZAKI, *Kuranosuke*, Dir. Higher Com. School, b. '62 in Univ. '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. at both Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to present post '02.

Add. Higher Com. School, Tokyo.

MEGATA, *Tanclaro*, Financial Adviser to Korean Government, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov. Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of one Bureau

Director or another.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

**MINAKAMI, Hiromi**, Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec. House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn which last he resigned '05 to take up the present post.

Add. Kobe-Shiyaku-sho, Kobe.

**MINOBE, Shunkichi**, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; held posts of private Secretary, Sectional chief both at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03.

Add. Hok. Col. Bk., Sapporo.

**MINOURA, Katsunobu**, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, fills for a long while manager of *Hochi* and began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered the Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agri'ce and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communication.

Add. Higashi-goken-cho, U., T.

**MISHIMA, Hatasu**, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

**MISU, Sotaro**, Vice-Adm., Commander of the Naval Station Port Arthur, b. at Hikone '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm. '01, and Director of the Personnel Bureau; during

the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura and wounded in one of eyes in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted to Vice-Admiral early '05; appointed Chief Naval Education Board, next transferred to present post Feb. '06.

**MITSUHASHI, Nozukata**, Japanese Minister at the Hague, b. '56; clerk in the Foreign Office '79; transferred 2 years later to the Kanagawa Kencho; appointed Councillor and Secretary of the Foreign Office '96; Minister Resident 1900.

**MITSUI**, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy, for the eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are individually insignificant and only acquire importance as proprietors of different concerns the control of which is left in the hands of "executive officials." These establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Takashi Masuda and the third under Mr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was created a Baron 1900 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former time.

Add. (of the Baron. Bancho, Koj., T.)

**MITSUKURI**, brothers; family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest

of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made a Baron shortly before death. Of the three remaining brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second is Prof. K. Mitsukuri, of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. who grad. Yale and Cambridge, biology being his special line, and he is connected with the Univ. since his return '85. The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, studied history in Germany, and is a Prof. of the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

MIURA, *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Vice. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; Commander of the Hiroshima Army Division '76; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c.; retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95, that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrines of Buddhism.

Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koi., T.

MIURA, *Taisuke*, Pres. Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56, brother of Vis't. Aoki, U.S.A. Ambassador; went his brother to Berlin accompanied and studied Agri. and wine brewing in Germany '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly. (elec. '90).

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

MIURA, *Yasushi*, Member of the

House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehime-ken; took some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; Gov. of Tokyo '93-'94.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

MIYADA, *Masako*, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention till she attained a scholarship sufficient to teach others. Since then she has devoted herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.

Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Hisashi*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was dragged into the vortex of the internal dissension of the clan immediately preceding the Restoration, and was confined for about five years by the rival faction only to be released when he was 23; appointed a distinct chief two years after; Dir. of the Kawasaki Bank '74 and of the Hundredth Bank '79; detained about a year on ungrounded suspicion concerning the mysterious absence of a large sum of the Kawasaki Bank, to be at once released on the confession of the criminal subsequently discovered; turned a dairy farmer in Chiba; Man. of the Tokyo Rice Exchange '86 to be once more confined on suspicion of complicity with the fraud of the President, but soon released; started the present Woolen Factory '87 which beginning with capital of ¥300,000 has enlarged its scope to ¥1,000,000.

Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Kinjo*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A.

to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with D. Sc. from Harvard; perhaps the foremost specialist in Japan in his line.

Add. Sapporo. Hokkaido.

MIYAGAWA, *Kozan*, founder of the Makuzu Porcelain Ware and Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed art com. to the Household '96.

Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

MIYAKE, *Shu*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., T.

MIYAKE, *Yujiro*, Bungaku-hakushi, author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. Philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest.

Add. The NIPPON Office, Ka., T.

MIYAOKA, *Tsunejiro*, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.; b. '67 in Tokyo, a second son of Mr. K. Takenaka, but adopted into the present family; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '87, to be appointed soon after attaché at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec.

and Coun. of Foreign Office '90; Sec. Japanese Legation, England, '92; transferred to a similar post the following year in Berlin; 1st Sec. '96; Coun. and Sec. at head office '00 to be raised to Minister Resident (unattached) the same year. He was commissioned to represent Japan in the House Tax Arbitration at the Hague.

MIYOSHI, *Taizo*, Member of the House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. '45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which resigned in '97.

Add. Sendagaya Oden, Tokyo.

MORI, *Kwai-nan*, b. '63 at Nagoya; is a writer of Chinese poetry and is patronized on that account by Marquis Ito whose verses are said to receive finishing touch from his pen.

Add. Nagata-cho, Ichome, T.

MORI, *Rintaro*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, Surgeon-Gen., b. in '60; is probably more widely known as literateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics, and writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; is at present Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division.

Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

MORIMOTO, *Shun*, M.P. and a well-known politician identified with the *Seiyukai*, b. in Tajima '56; once held a clerical post in the Treasury, but soon resigned and entered active politics and also journalism in both of which his knowledge in finance did him a good turn; was appointed Per. Sec. to the Min. of Finance in the Kenseito Coalition Cabinet; under-

took a tour of inspecting economic affairs in Europe and America '00-'02, and has been returned to the House since that time. Has written articles on the virtue of drinking.

Add. Shinmachi, Ak., Tokyo.

MORIMURA, *Ichizaemon*, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; is engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. ¥500,000, and is a director of the Bank of Japan.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

MOROTO, *Seiroke*, one of the new millionaires, b. '47 in Kuwana; laid the foundation of the present fortune by his success on rice exchange at his native place; is now the largest forest planter in Japan next to Mr. Dogura; constructed water-works for the city at his own expense. He pays over ¥30,000 tax.

Add. Kuwana, Ise.

MORODA, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who joined Marquis Ito's "model party" in 1900; was Vice-President of the House '98-1902.

Add. 8, Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MORONO, *Ichiro*, Hogaku-hakushi, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, b. Feb. '62 in Saga-ken; was translator of the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; he was appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98 transferred to the Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99.

MOTO-ORI, *Ho-ci*, tutor of the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, b. '34 in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.

Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

MUDAGUCHI *Genzaku*, President of the Tokyo Electric Rly. Co., b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but retired when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. He is now a well-known figure in business world.

Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

MURAI, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to America, learned the art of cigarette-making, and his first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The America Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of ¥12,000,000 of which Murai's asserts were valued at ¥5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched, tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥1,000,000.

They also undertake printing and cotton thread business.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tamotsu*, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Osaka a son of a retainer of Karatsu fief; was in the early part of this era an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '70 to investigate criminal laws, of Education, Justice, etc.; has been devoting himself to promoting the cause of fishery enterprise since '90 when he left the Gov. service.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tanryo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of historic subjects.

Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

MURATA, *Tsumeyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the Military early, and took part in the Civil War of '77, as a Major.

Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

MURAYAMA, *Ryuhci*, Proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Hamsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two *Asahi* to the present prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.

Add. Osaka ASAHI Office, Osaka.

MUTSU, *Hirokichi*, Count, 1st Sec. Embassy at London, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) whose distinguished service in connection with the revision of treaty and conclusion of Shimonoseki treaty will long remain on the page of Japanese dip. history. The new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to present

post '04.

NABESHIMA, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '46; is one of the few hereditary Peers who take active part in public service; studied in England for several years from '71; represented Japan at Rome '80-'82, and was for a long while the Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association, Tokyo. Marchioness Nabeshima is the President of the Volunteer Nurse Association and is connected with various philanthropic works.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

NABESHIMA, *Kcijiro*, Sec. Residency-Gen. Seoul and Councillor of the Foreign Office, b. in Hizen; first entered the service of the Foreign Office '84; appointed attaché '86; was on suite of Prince Arisugawa when H.H. attended the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee '97; 1st Sec. Legation (Berlin) '99; transferred to London '02, then to U.S.A.; returned home about the beginning of the late War and had charge of the special correspondence affairs office created during the war.

NAGAI, *Kyuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about ten years ago and entered the N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghai Agent at first and then removed to the present post.

Add. Yo'hama Branch, N.Y.K.

NAGAI, *Naçayoshi*, Rigaku-hakushi and Yakugaku-hakushi, Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-'77) and again in France ('78-'83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady.

Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, T.

NAGAMORI, *Tokichiro*, b. in

Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long held post of Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition. His reclamation undertaking in Korea has attracted a wide attention.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

NAGAOKA, *Gaishi*, Maj.-Gen., ex-Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff Board, b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; sub.-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour. '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War in Mar. '06 till he was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Fukushima.

NAGASAKI, *Shogo*, Councillor of the Imperial Court and Dir. Purveyors' Bureau, Personal Secretary to the Minister of Imp. Household, b. Kagoshima '55; studied in America and England; returned home about '80 and has been connected with the Court ever since till rising to the present high position. Has almost invariably been appointed a member of the Reception Committee whenever a distinguished guest visited Japan. Decorated with K. C. M. G. by King Edward on the occasion of the Garter Mission.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAGAYO, *Shokichi*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, and pro. of the Nagayo Stomach and Intestine Disease Hosp., b. '66 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Dr. Sensai Nagayo, one of the pioneer doctors of western school; studied med. first at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then at Berlin, and founded the present hospital about 10 years ago.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

NAITO, *Hisahiro*, pioneer of the kerosene industry in Echigo and Pres. of the Nippon Kerosene Co., b. Ishiji, Echigo '59, of a wealthy family; took active part in local politics and returned frequently to the House of Representatives; founded the Kerosene Company '88 which has proved an immense success.

NAKABASHI, *Tokuoro*, President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., b. at Kanazawa '60, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Accountant Bureau, which resigned about '96 to take charge of the present Co. which he revived to the present state of prosperity.

Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NAKAHAMA, *To-ichiro*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. in Tokyo '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

NAKAKOJI, *Ren*, Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; sat long on the Bench either as Judge or Public Procurator Tokyo and elsewhere; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in a year or two and then filled the post of Director of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. of the Police Bureau, Home Office '4-6; to be promoted to the present post on the formation of the Saionji Ministry.

Add. Hikawa, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NAKAMUDA, *Kuranosuke*, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future of fleet

of Japan.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Kaku*, Lieut.-Gen. Chief Staff Office of the East Mil. Section, b. '54 in Saga; Sub-Lieut. '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '99 and is widely known as commander of the forlorn-hope that attracted positions east of the Rly pass at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. early this year.

Add. East Mil. Sec. Office, Tokyo.

NAKANO, *Bunji*, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (forerunner of the present Tokyo Electric Car Co.), and was elected President of the Tokyo Stock Exchange a year or two ago. He sat in the House from '90 to 1902 as a Progressive M.P.

Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Heinai*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir. Mil. Staff Col., b. '56 in Ishikawa; Sub-Lieut. '77; Col. '99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before the late War in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted the enemy's one corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8, in the great battle of Mukden.

Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior Judge '72 and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the present supreme post '96.

Add. Azabu Honmura-cho, Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kyugo*, Kogaku-hakushi, Dir. Mining Dep't, Mitsubishi, b. '55 in Fukui; studied at the Imp. Univ. '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal. Has ever since been connected with this firm.

Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NAMIKAWA, *Sosuke*, a celebrated cloisonne artist and porcelain painter, b. '47 at Nagoya; has done more than any person in carrying cloisonne work to the present state of perfection. He took charge of the work of decorating a hall in the Imp. Court, and is an art commissioner to it.

Add. Shim-emon-cho, N., T.

NAMURA, *Taizo*, Member of the House of Peers since '94, b. at Nagasaki, '41; sat at the Bench for many years ultimately rising to the top of the service as Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court '86 and chief of the same '92-'93, which resigned '94 and has devoted himself to business as Pre. of Tokyo Type Foundry.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

NANJO, *Bunyu*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. May '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. '84, where he studied Sanskrit under Max. Muller. Was a Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, T.

NARABARA, *Shigeru*, Baron (cr. '96), Governor of Okinawa, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of the Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshima, by British warships; was once President of the Nippon Rly. Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka '83; occupies the present post since

'92.

Add. Okinawa-kencho, Loochow. NEMOTO, *Michiakiira*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '22 in Akita; is one of the most noted Chinese scholars of the day, being the Doyen, as it were, of this particular class of scholars; fills the chair of Chinese Literature in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95.

Add. Marnyama-cho, Hg., T.

NISHI, *Kwanjiro*, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. '46 in Satsuma; entered Army while young, promoted Major-General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama; was created a Baron and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite; in the late War commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; promoted full General June '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed May '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NISHI, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma '47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-96; was the Minister for Foreign Affairs Nov. '97-June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of the North-China trouble and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NISHIJIMA, *Gisuké*, Lieut. Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. '48 in Yamaguchi and was adopted by a relative also of the same name; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. a Brigade of

the Div. in the late war and was raised to take its command on the transfer of Baron Gen. Nishi to other post.

NISHIMURA, *Katsuzo*, b. '36 in Tokyo; is the father of leatherware industry in Japan started '70; started '71 first knit-work factory; purchased Gov. fire-proof brick work '87 and has converted it into a paying concern; he visited '88 Europe to study shoeing industry and returned home with a German expert whom he engaged, and laid the foundation of the present prosperity of *Sakura Gummi* to which his original leather-work establishment was renamed; was long a Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; a founder of the forerunner of the Tokyo Higher Com. School; a founder of the Tokyo Asylum for the Aged and Foundlings, and has otherwise been associated with industrial and public enterprises; has been awarded with the Blue-ribbon medal for public merit.

Add. Goden-yama, near Tokyo.

NITOBE, *Inazo*, Nogaku-hakushi, was b. '62, and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied agr'ul economy at the John's Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A., and at Bonn; Prof. of the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return; then official of Formosa which left '04 to fill chair of Economy of the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work, in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady.

Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

NODZU, *Michitsura*, Marshal, Count, (cr. '95), b. '40 in Satsuma; fought as a Colonel at the Civil

War of '77; Lieut.-Gen. in '85; General in '94; defeated the Chinese in the memorable battle of Pingyang at the head of the Hiroshima Division, and on Marshal Yamagata's being recalled home by the Emperor in consideration of his weak health the Gen. was ordered to succeed him and take command of the First Army; Inspect-Gen. of Education before he was appointed Commander of the Fourth Army in the late War; appointed to the present post Dec. '05.

Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, T.

NOGUCHI, *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting.

Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NOGI, *Kiten*, General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05). Baron, (cr. 1895), b. '49 in Choshu, is one of the most soldierly soldiers, perhaps too strict and Spartan for this effeminate and finical age; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; rewarded with Peerage, 3rd class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division (Sendai), '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but was found too strict to be popular among his subordinates; returned to his congenial life of soldier as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900 and, like a Roman General, took to farming, till, on the outbreak of the late War, he was ordered to attack Port Arthur as Commander of the 3rd Army, he having been promoted to full General in June '04; the part he has undertaken in the second capture of Port Arthur and the great turning movement in the Battle of Mukden is

still fresh in the memory of all the world. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, one at Nansan and the other at Port Arthur has won profound sympathy both at home and abroad.

Add. Shin-machi, Ak., T.

NOMURA, *Yasushi*, Viscount, (cr. 1887), a Privy Councillor, b. '42 in Choshu, became a civil official early; Minister of Home Affairs under Ito Ministry '94-'96; Minister of Communication under the Matsukata Ministry '96-'97; appointed to the present Office in 1900.

Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

NOZAKI, *Keizo*, ex-Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; first entered the service of Justice Dep't '75, public Procurator 82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judicial system; appointed Chief Public Procurator Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post '98.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

O-AKI, *Kikusaburo*, a millionaire shipbuilder, b. '45 at Toda, Izu, son of an obscure ship-carpenter and one of the pioneer ship-carpenters of foreign style vessels; had to support the family from the age of 15 as his father had become confined by paralysis; started in Tokyo '79 a small shipyard; leased '83 No. 4 old fort at Shinagawa and this miniature ship-building works built on a little ground standing in the sea has grown to the present flourishing condition solely by indefatigable diligence and integrity of the owner, building ships either to order or for his own carrying trade, and by buying old vessels and repairing them either for sale or for his own use, and he now owns about 20

small steamers run along the shores of Tokyo Bay. In '03 he purchased a plot at Toba, Shima, to build a large shipyard, the present yard proving too small to meet the growing requirements.

Add. Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Gickko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoe* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other school whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.

Add. Oke-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Masa-ori*, Dr., Igakuhaukshi, b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashikata-machi, Hg., T.

OGAWA, *Mataji*, Gen., Baron (cr. '95), b. '48 at Kokura; a Major of the Kumamoto garrison when besieged by the rebels in the Civil War '77; chief of staff to the First Army at the time of the Japan-China War under Marshal Yamagata; created a Peer and prom. Lient-Gen. for the service rendered during the war, with command of the 4th Division (Osaka), and the grant of 3rd class Golden Kite. In the late War he led his Division in Gen. Oku's Second Army, till wounded in the Battle of Liaoyang he was sent home; promoted to full Gen. Jan. '05.

Add. Osaka.

OGAWA, *Zenkichi*, Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Gov. Nagoya English School then at that in Osaka,

which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K. he followed the new Co. where he holds a post of Director.

Add. Higashi Goken-cho, U., T.

OHASHI, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan publishing house, Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house, studied at the Dōnin-Sha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will he founded the Ohashi Library a few years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo.

Add. Kani-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

OISHI, *Masami*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and, like most prominent men born in that province, took active part in taking up the cause of democracy. Severed connection with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba who died prematurely in U.S.A. on the suspicions of dynamite affair, and acquitted after several month's confinement; travelled abroad; appointed by the Ito Ministry Resident to Korea '92-'93; left the Gov. service and once more resumed his place in the Opposition under the lead of Count Okuma; twice re-entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-'97, and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is what he considers as his forte.

Add. Minamitenma-cho, Y., T.

OKA, *Genkei*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, chief physician-in-waiting to His

Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. of what has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.

Add. Kudanshita, Tokyo.

OKABE, Viscount (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of Kishiwada, Izumi), Member of the House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. unattached '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-'96; he has leased a wide tract of land the vicinity of Ping Yang, Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, to convert it into a model plantation.

Add. Waseda-Takatadai, Tokyo.

OKAMURA, *Teruhiko*, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law at London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since which he has been practising Law; was dispatched to London several years ago by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favor of Japan.

Add. San-ban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OKAUCHI, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. House of Peers and Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; sent abroad to Europe '71; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation, and then to the Senate. He was raised to a Peer in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Sei-*

*gukai*.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Kunisuke*, Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile brain; has however, kept aloof from it some years since. He was a confidante of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communication Dep't when the late Hoshi held that chair.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

OKAZAWA, *Sei*, Baron (cr. '95) Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, eldest son of a retainer of the clan of Choshu, b. '44; took some active part in the work of Restoration; Sub.-Lieut. in '71, Lieut.-Gen. '95, and full Gen. '05; was appointed to the present post '96 prior to which he held post of Brigade Commander, Chief Staff officer to the Military Inspection Board and Vice-Min. of War, Dec. K.C.V.O. by King Edward.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

OKOSHII, *Seitoku*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '63; appointed Consul at Lyon '85-'93; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai '93-'94; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communication Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99 which he resigned '04.

OKU, General and Mem. Supreme Military Council, Baron, (cr. '95), b. '44 Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd class of the

Golden Kite; Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War.

Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Shunga*, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 6th (Kumamoto) Div., b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '70; Maj. '80, Col. '89, Dir. Toyama School '90 and that of the Cadet School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the Div. '02, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Fourth Army in the late War.

OKUDA, *Yoshindo*, M.P., Hogakuhakushi, b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98, and that of Edn. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-'02. He has sat in the House since '03. Is a founder of the Hogaku-in (Private Law Col.) and travelled abroad '99.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

OKUMA, *Shige-noh*, Count. (cr. '87), Leader of the Progressive Party, b. Feb. '38 in Saga, shares, all things considered, with Marquis Ito the fame of being two of the ablest living statesmen of Japan. In prestige, mental vigor and intellectual activity the two really stand on the same plane, and both are alike in entertaining progressive views. There is really no political rivalry to separate the

two, though this compatibility can hardly exist between the Count and Marquis Yamagata who is a statesman of conservative ideas. Fate, however, has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to the two Marquises as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state, for he does not belong to either of the two ruling clans, Choshu or Satsuma. For about ten years, i.e., '73-'81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service as his memorial urging the Government to introduce representative government was rejected by his colleagues. An interesting episode in his official career was the military mission he undertook of suppressing the insurrection of Eto in '74. The immediate result of his resignation was the formation of the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Progressive Party. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he filled the chair of the Foreign Office in the Cabinet of his great friend the late Count Kumoda, and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of public, and Tsuneki Kurushima hurled a bomb at his coach and the Count had to amputate one leg. When the *Kaishin-to* joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This alliance soon broken down as was the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the

Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus ends, so far, the Count's official career, which even his admirers can hardly call it a success. But he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) in '82; while horticulture is his hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchids, and other rare plants is perhaps the best in Japan. Unlike Marquis Ito the Count has never been abroad, and for his son and heir, he adopted NOBUTSUNE OKUMA, second son of Count Matsura, as husband to his daughter.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKURA, *Heizo*, Lieut.-Gen. (Cav.), b. '52 in Okayama; second son of I. Ono and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. (Cav.) '75; Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '98; to be promoted to the present rank quite recently. He is one of the highest authorities on horses in Japan and has taken charge of the business of raising and improving horses for military service.

Add. Nakazato, U., Tokyo.

OKURA, *Kihachiro*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially latter in the shape of machineries, electric plant, and such big things; in '99, founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million *yen*. He travelled twice through Europe and America first in '72 and second '00 to visit

the World Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.

Add. Aoi-zaka, Tokyo.

OMIWA, *Chobei*, b. in Osaka about '43. Has had an eventful career both as business man and politician; was arrested '78 on the charge of complicity with the Satsuma rebels of '77 but was acquitted on ground of insufficient evidence; took prominent part in the democratic movement prior to the advent of Constitutional régime; was chairman of the Osaka Municipal Council; returned M.P. from Osaka. It was chiefly as mint-master of the Korean Gov. '91-'95 that his name was chiefly known to general public.

Add. Osaka.

OMORI, *Shō-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected, was Dir. Local Adm. Bureau '9; Gov. of Nagasaki '96; then of Hyogo, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post.

ONO, *Kozan*, b. '13 at Hikone and enjoyed a wide celebrity till a few years ago for his Chinese verses and calligraphy; was granted a court title '00 in consideration of his long service in the cause of culture and refinement.

Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

ONO, *Kuokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has transacted raw silk since it has been opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on in the port.

Add. Benten-dori; Yokohama.

O-OKA, *Ikuzo*, M.P., a leader of the *Seiyukai*, b. June '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently deserted to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*. Is the chairman of the City Council, Tokyo, and owns the *Chu-o*.

Add. Yamashiro-cho, Tokyo.

OSAWA, *Kenji*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi Member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor of the Medical Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

OSEKO, *Shobin*, Baron, Gen. and Commander of the 7th (Hokkaido) Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created a Baron with a further reward of 3rd class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to transferred to the present post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the memorable turning movement in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General May '06.

OSHIMA, *Hisanao*, Baron, Gen. Com. of the 9th (Kanazawa) Div., b. Akita '48; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War, Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd class of the Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98 and appointed to the present post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's, first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted

full General May. '06.

OSHIMA, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70 first in the Course of Med. but afterward removed to the Course of Science; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90, Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96.

Add. Gov. Steel Works, Waka.

OSHIMA, *Yoshimasa*, Baron, Gen. and Gov.-Gen. Kwantung District (Liaotung), b. '50 in Choshu; Sub.-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honor of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan. His frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, having been carried too far while it was originally intended as a feint, cost rather heavy casualties. On the restoration of peace he was rewarded with peerage and 3rd class of the Rising Sun. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post.

OTAGURO, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, b. in Tokyo '67; grad. High Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service '94.

Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

OTANI, *Kohci*, b. Dec. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store at his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost

tea exporter. Has taken great pains in maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in American in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.

Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

OTANI, *Kozzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto, Dec. '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwan Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Stayed long in Europe for prosecution of study, and started home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. He married with Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. '98.

Add. Nishi-Hongwan-ji Kyoto.

OTANI, *Kokei*, Count, (cr. '96), b. July '51 at Kyoto; Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy is hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor.

Add. Higashi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

ORORI, *Keisuke*, Baron, (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, b. Feb. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, in the civil war of the Restoration, but had to surrender with the future Adm. Viscount Enomoto to the Imperial troops after having defended Hakodate and was imprisoned for two years. (See "Enomoto"). Then appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; next

a Secretary of the Public Works Dep't now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc.; was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.

Add. Tori-i-saka, Azabu, Tokyo.

O-URA, *Kanetake*, Member of the House of Peers and ex-Minister of Communication, b. in Satsuma, May '50; Governor of Shimane-ken '93; afterward that of Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Miyagi, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; appointed to the Ministerial post Sept. 1903; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata.

Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

OYAMA, *Iwao*, Marshal, Marquis, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, and ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. Oct. 42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, and followed the Franco-Prussian war as attaché of the latter Army; had to experience bitterest pang in the Satsuma rebellion of '77 when his elder brother, as Governor of Kagoshima sided with the rebels and when he had to command a Brigade against his adoring uncle compelled by his impetuous and erring followers to raise the banner of rebellion; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91, meanwhile surrounded by a staff brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98 and

Chief of the General Staff, which post he soon resigned "to make room for the young talent" and succeeded by the late Viscount Gen. Kawakami, who may be said to have perfected the staff service to the present state of efficiency. His premature death obliged him, after the late Prince Komatsu filled the vacancy for a short while, to resume his former post in the General Staff till the time of the outbreak of the late war in which he, with the help of his second in Command, Gen. Kodama, and a staff of brilliant officers, has carried the Imperial armies to the pinnacle of fame. The Marquis bears the 2nd class of the Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02). Marchioness Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Tsunusuke*, Japanese Minister at Rome, b. '53 at Kagoshima; was a Legation Chancellor '78-'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation at London '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister '86; transferred to Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at the Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome, '99.

OZAKI, *Saburo*, Baron, (cr. '96), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. 42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage.

Add. Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at the Keiogi.,

and for a short while held post of jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics. In '87 he was ordered to leave Tokyo by the comp d'etat; he utilized this opportunity for purpose of visiting England whence he returned home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since; was chief councillor of the Foreign Office '97, when the shortlived entente was concluded between the Matsukata Cabinet and the Progressives; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet, but had to resign from a trivial cause and this circumstance led ultimately to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception; joined Marquis Ito's new party and made its leader in the House; in '03 he resigned the Constitutionalists, so that he is now a free lance; elected Mayor of Tokyo the same year; in '05 married as second wife Miss Theodore Ozaki, daughter of Baron Ozaki by English lady.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

SAIONJI, *Kim-mochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), Premier and leader of *Seiyukai*, b. Oct. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir of the present house. Early attracted notice for precocious genius, having been allowed to take part when under 20 in the grave councils culminating in the rehabilitation of the Imperial authority, and at 19 was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata for a few months in '68; dispatched abroad for study to France '69-'80. Brought home highly democra-

tie notions that startled his seniors, issuing a democratic paper called "Oriental Liberty" with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, M.P. (Min. of Justice) which he had to discontinue in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator '81; accompanied Marquis Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin '88; President of the Board of Decoration '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Presi. House of Peers '93; Privy Councillor '94; held chair of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96 temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When Marquis Ito with whom he organized the *Seiyukai* had to enter the Privy Council July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. When the Katsura Ministry lost confidence of the public on account of the terms of the peace, the retiring Premier recommended the Marquis as his successor and he was installed in the chair Jan. '06. He is reported to be one of the most clear-headed statesmen of the day. The Marquis's younger brother is the head of great Sumitomo family, by whom he was adopted.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SAITO, *Misuru*, Vice-Admiral.

Minister of the Navy, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; Sub.-Lient. '82; Commander at the time of the Japan-China War; removed to the honorable post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; promoted to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Izumi*; removed to a member of the Naval Staff Board; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96. After two years' service on the sea he was wanted by Adm. Baron Yamamoto, then installed in the Ministry of the Navy, as his immediate subordinate; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Baron left the chair Jan. '06.

Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

SAITO, *Monotaro*, Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he occupied the present honorable post. He frequently travelled abroad on a suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., T.

SAKAKI, *Junjiro*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin whence he returned about ten years ago, and soon founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.

Add. Sanban-cho, Tokyo.

SAKATANI, *Yoshiro*, Hogakuhakushi, Minister of Finance, b. Jan. '60, son of a celebrated scho-

lar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he is connected without a break, having been successively Councilor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01 and lastly the present post '06.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Sakada*, General. Viscount, (cr. '95), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post of Gov.-Gen. of Formosa.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

SAMEJIMA, *Kazunori*, Adm. (ret.), 3rd order of the Golden Kite, b. '44 in Kagoshima, was Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '72 and steadily promoted he was Vice-Adm. '97 and full Adm. '05, commanded a squadron in the time of the Japan-China War, and filled the post of Commander of Sasebo Admiralty before he was placed on the retired list early this year.

SAMEJIMA, *Takenosuké*, Mem. House of Peers (Imp. nominee) and Aud. Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, was appointed clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Minister, next to Marquis Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. to the Cabinet formed by his chief.

Add. Kogai-cho, Az., T.

SANEYOSHI, *Yasuzumi*, Baron, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered

the Col. Med. Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted after resumption of duty in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron '97.

Add. Torii-saka, Az., Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Takayuki*, Count, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '30 in Tosa, and took an active part in the work of the Restoration. He has, however, consistently kept aloof from active politics since that time, and has been chiefly connected with the Imperial Court and affairs of public education. Has charge of the bringing up of two of the Emperor's daughters, Princesses Tsune and Kane.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Toyô*, Dr., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Keeps his own hospital styled Tō-un-do.

——— *Masakichi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the Col. of Med. but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SASSA, *Tomofusa*, M.P. of unbroken record, leader of the former Imperialist Party dissolved '06 to form part of the Daido Club, b. Jan. '54 in Kumamoto-ken, joined the rebels in the Civil War of '77 and was thrown in prison for several years on the suppression of the trouble; organized '92

the National Association with the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as a Ministerial organ, this party subsequently known under the solemn title, "Imperialist Party."

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATO, *Aimaro*, ex-Minister Resident to Mexico, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington '87; transferred to London '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections '93; 1st Sec. to the Legation at Paris '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res. '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the head office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

SATO, *Susumu*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang when the late Chinese statesman was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War.

Add. Ochano-mizu, Tokyo.

SATSUMA, *Jihei*, a millionaire linen draper in Tokyo who sprang from obscurity, b. '30 in Omi of a farmer's family; artied apprentice till about '64 to the Chojiya, one of the biggest line draper in Tokyo; then started present business on his own account; was threatened with bankruptcy '75

owing to a sudden fall of shirtings and other cotton goods but the recovery of the market soon afterward saved him from ruin, since when he has steadily risen in prosperity through his unusual diligence and strict integrity.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SAWAYANAGI, *Masataro*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Literature College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personary Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School, then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; next Director of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese Education at the London University, but had to return home in a hurry without concluding the lectures in order to take up the advanced post of Vice-Minister.

Add. Omoté-cho, Koi., T.

SENGE, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), Governor of Tokyo-fu, Member of the House of Peers, b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau '92; Gov. of Saitama '94, that of Shizuoka '97, and lastly the present post '98; was granted Peerage in consideration of the honorable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial line in respect of hoary antiquity.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SENGOKU, *Mitsugu*, Pres. Kyushu R'ly, b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ., was long connected with the Gov. Rly.'s as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly since '00.

Add. Kyushu R'ly Office, Moji.

SHAKU, *Unsho*, b. in '27 in Shimane-ken; chief abbot of the Mejiro Temple, Tokyo; is reputed as one of the most learned priests of the time.

Add. Mejiro, Tokyo.

SHIBA, brothers. *Shiro*, elder of the two, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in fine Chinese, and which had a great vogue; was arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SHIBA, *Goro*, Col. (Art.), Mil. attaché to the Japanese Emb. at London '06, b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73, Cadet School '77, Sub-Lient. '79, was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th order of the Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated

throughout the world for valor and strategic ability, and this deed gained him decorations from all the Powers that were involved in that tragedy and also the medal for humanitarian service issued by the Pope of Rome.

SHIBATA, *Kamon*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '61 in Yamaguchi; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Counsellor Home Office '86, Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry which resigned with change of the Cabinet.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SHIBAYAMA, *Yachichi*, Adm. (ret.), b. '50 in Kagoshima, Sub-Lient. of the Navy '74, Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd class Golden Kite, Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm. during the late war, transferred to Com. of Port Arthur '05, raised to full Adm. '06 and placed on retired list.

SHIBUSAWA, *Kisaku*, Dir. of several leading business establishments, b. about '42, a son of a wealth farmer in Musashi province; was singled out as recording secretary by the then Shogun, a great honor for one not of *samurai* caste; joined the rebel force of the now Vis. Enomoto and fought against the Imp. Army at Hakodate; was appointed an official of the Treasury after he was released from imprisonment which he resigned shortly after to devote himself to business.

Add. Shirokane Imasato, Sb., T.

SHIBUSAWA, *Yei-ichi*, Baron. (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Enrope '67-'68 in company of a

Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Count Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank, pioneer of national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till Spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health; shares equally with the late Mr. Jiro Yano the honor of having carried business education to the present state of prosperity. Also took part in city administration. Before he fell seriously ill a couple of years ago he had been connected as president or member of the Board of Directors with a large number of business establishments; but he has declined most of them. He frequently travelled over to Korea where his bank enjoys a great credit and acts as banker to the Korean Court and Government. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered in the cause of public wellbeing. Travelled through America and Europe '02. His daughter is wife of the present Min. of Finance.

Add. Fukuzumi-cho, F., T.

SHIGA, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, b. '63 in Okazaki, grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84, taught about two years at Nagano Middle School, visited the South Seas '86 on board a Naval training ship and by his "Affairs in the South Seas" written soon after his return he acquired a wide reputation for charming style,

joined the Progressives '95 and was appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau '97, Chief Councillor Foreign Office '98, left the Progressives '00 and joined Marquis Ito's party, was one of the few civilians who were allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late war, and visited Saghalien. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical.

Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

SHIGENO, *An-yeki*, Bungaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SHIMADA, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, ed. and prop. of the *Mainichi*, b. '52 in Tokyo; connected with a daily journal published in Tokyo '74 and for some years after he held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."

Add. Naka-rokinbau-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMAJI, *Mokurai*, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. '37 in Suwo; took active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to which he belongs, and also memorialized the Gov. about the control of religious affairs; visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way

home the Bud. districts of India. Compiled '96 at the request of the Buddhist League. Wrote "Fundamental Points of the Buddhist Sects," and many other works and continues to devote himself to cause of female education in Tokyo; recently removed to Iwate as abbot of a temple.

Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

SHIMODA, *Utako*, Mad., is one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalist, besides occupying the highest post in Gov. service of all the women in Japan; a Court lady till about '79, her great ability in composing sonnets having drawn the attention of Her Majesty. It was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means "Sonnets." On the founding of the Peerage Girl's School she was appointed an instructor subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school. Founded a private female school about ten years ago. She visited Europe and also China, and is a force in female educational world.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SHIMAMURA, *Hayao*, Rear-Adm.. b. '58 in Tosa; a staff Lieutenant in the time of the Japan-China War; promoted to a command on its termination and attached to the Italian Legation '96, Com. of the *Suma* '00 and took part in the Boxer's trouble; singled out by Adm. Togo on the outbreak of hostilities as his chief of the staff, having been promoted Rear-Adm. soon after. In the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea he commanded a detachment of armored cruisers.

SHIMONOSE, *Masachika*, Kogaku-hakushi, inventor of Shimonose powder, b. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Im. Col. of Engineering '84; connected with the

Printing Bureau '84 to '87 and took charge of the work of manufacturing printing ink and pigments; transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Meanwhile he had completed his prolonged investigations in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimonose powder. His service was rewarded with grant of decoration and a sum of money. In June '99 the Shimonose Powder Factory was established at Akabane and he was appointed to take charge of it, and this post he continues to hold. The following year he was granted another decoration. He was frequently appointed a Commissioner of Domestic Exhibition. Mr. Shimonose's explosive has proved, employed for the first time in actual fighting in the late War, a terrible destructive agency far more terrible than any similar compound previously known in the world, so that for the complete success of her arms Japan owes to the inventor almost as much for the commanding genius of Marshal Oyama and supreme strategy of Adm. Togo.

Add. Hakusan-goten, Koi., T.

SIMLA, *Gentarō*, Vice-President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '68 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. with honor; appointed Councillor of Agr. and Com.; raised to Dir. of Industrial Bureau of the Dep't which he resigned '98; appointed to the present post '02.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

SHODA, *Heigoro*, b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist. teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogiijiku.

Then entered the Mitsubishi firm, soon after its inception and has perhaps done than any other employee in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; has now charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

SODA, *Kinsaku*, one of the prominent merchant of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96, and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.

Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

SOGA, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), President of the Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers since '91 b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of a brigade on the occasion of civil war of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; Retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SONE, *Arasuke*, Baron, (cr. 1902), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '49 in Choshu; was despatched to France to study military tactics '72-'77, but soon left Army and entered the civil service; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau and held other posts '81-'90; chief secretary of the Lower House '90, and M.P. for Yamaguchi '92 when he was elected Vice-President of the House, re-entered the Gov. service and represented Japan at Paris '93-'97; accepted the port-

folio of Justice '98 in the 3rd Ito Cabinet; Minister of Agr. and Com. '98-'00 in the Yamagata Cabinet. The chairs occupied by him in the last Ministry may be seen from the Ministerial schedule shown elsewhere. Was just appointed Chief of the newly est. Horse Adm. Bureau.

Add. Sakurada-cho, Az., T.

SONODA, *Kokichi*, banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. Jan. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assit.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk '71; dispatched to England '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London '82 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months; elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '90 then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China '96-'97; transferred to the present post '99. His first wife, daughter of adopted father, died '75, and he married third daughter of Mr. Tominaga '80.

Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

SONODA, *Yasukata*, Baron, (cr. '97), Governor of Hokkaido, Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Gen. of Tokyo twice; appointed to the present post '99.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

SOYEDA, *Juichi*, Hogaku-hakushi, Pres. Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his

precocious calligraphic talent; grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home '87; promoted from one higher post to another in the same office till he filled the Vice-Ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98. On the fall of this Cabinet he retired from the Gov. service; appointed President of the Formosan Bank June '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Industrial Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. He took active part in the monetary reform work, in the recent transactions relating to introduction of foreign capital.

Add. Suido-bata, Koi, T.

SHENOBU, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Man. Meiji Fire Ins. Co. and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SUFU, *Kimihira*, Governor of Kanagawa-ken, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Dep't '76; promoted to one higher post to other till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor to the Legation, Italy '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and afterward to the present post.

Add. Kanagawa-Kencho, Yo'ma.

SUGI, *Kyoji*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Left Gov. service '83 and has since

devoted himself to his special study.

SUGI, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward of late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor '97.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koji, T.

SUGIMURA, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. at Mexico, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87; removed to Paris '91; to St. Petersburg '92; to Vienna '94-99; again to St. Petersburg '98-'02; finally promoted to the present post.

SUGITA, *Tai-ichi*, Pres. House of Rep. and M.P. of unbroken records, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. 51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling class of old Liberals who struggled for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98; elected Vice-President of the House '02-'03; President Jan. '06.

Add. Honmura-cho, Az., T.

SUMITOMO, *Kichizemon*, b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. Y. 1,000,000 and Res. Y. 2,500,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

SUYEMATSU, *Kencho*, Baron, (cr. '95), Bungaku-hakushi, Privy

Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; started public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; attracted Marquis Ito's notice for his uncommon qualities, and through his recommendation appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures by famous men; obtained leave to study at Cambridge; M.P. from his native district '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau '92-'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the patent of Baroncy; Minister of Communication in the Ito Cabinet '98; Minister for the Interior '00-'01 in the *Seiyukai* Ministry; was sent to England soon after the outbreak of the late hostilities and till his dep. for home Jan. '06 he had worked hard to advocate cause of Japan by contributing articles to several European journals, subsequently published in book form as "Risen Sun Empire;" also wrote "Japanese Fantasies." Appointed Privy Councillor Feb. '06. Is a son-in-law of Marquis Ito whose eldest daughter is Baroness Suyematsu.

Add. Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Tozaburo*, M.P., President of the Japan Sugar Refining Co., b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has attained the present position from obscurity through sheer diligence and perseverance; made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manufg process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 which is now one of the best paying concerns in Tokyo; heads the list of inventors of Japan as to number of patents he holding about forty. Was re-

turned from Shizuoka to the House '03.

Add. Nippon Seito Co. Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Chokichi*, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Household and a master metal-caster, b. '48 in Saitama, nephew of a celebrated caster in the early days of this era and under whom he learned the art; had to struggle hard against adversity till about '76 when he was engaged to superintend bronze ware work of the Kiritsi Koshu Kaisha, an art objects exporting firm started by Mr. Shiota and others and no longer existing; has won high class prizes at all the foreign and domestic exhibitions during these 30 years. The big incense burner with peacocks for which he won gold-medal at Paris Fair '78 is now kept at the British museum.

Add. Akashi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Saomaya*, Gen. Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka, b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law Imp. University '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several Local offices, last at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 15 years ago.

Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

TAJIRI, *Inajiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Hogaku-hakushi, Chief of the Board of Audit, b. at Kyoto, June '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterwards Dir. of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance '92-'97 and '98-1901; is teaching on political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he is as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

TAKAGI, *Kenkuan*, Baron, (cr. '05), Igaku-hakushi, Mem. of the House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service he, with the help of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan; opened several years ago the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise.

Add. Nishikonya-cho Ky., T.

TAKAGI, *Togozo*, Hogaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, lawyer, b. '52 in Tamba; connected with the Bench till '98, holding the post of Vice-Minister of Justice at that time; since that time is practising law in Tokyo.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

TAKAGI, *Saizuro*, Pres. of the Doshin Kaisha (pioneer silk exp. firm in Yokohama), b. '41 at Yedo, second son of a *samurai* of Shonai clan named Kurokawa and adopted by the present family also of the same clan; studied navigation at the Shogunate Naval Training School; crossed over to U.S.A. '67 with the late Count Katsu's son (who died prematurely) and Mr. Ginnosuke Tomita and entered a school at New Brunswick; had to return home the following year in consequence of the national upheaval; again went to New Brunswick '69; finished the grammar school course '71 to be given the same year a post of cashier at

the newly established Japanese Legation; appointed a clerk of the Legation '72 and had to take charge of its affairs during the absence of his Chief, late Viscount Mori, who had accompanied the late Prince Iwakura's mission to Europe; Vice-Consul at San Francisco '74-'76; Consul at New York '75-'80 when he resigned to start with some others the Doshin Kaisha with which he has since been connected.

Add. Doshin Kaisha, Yokohama.

TAKAHASHI, *Korckiyō*, Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan and late financial agent of Jap. Gov. in Europe and America, b. '54 in Tokyo, son of a painter and adopted by a *samurai* of Sendai; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; was given a lucrative post at one place and another owing to his knowledge of English; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com. '81 ultimately rising to Dir. Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a German swindler through whose false presentation the subject of the sketch with several others formed a company to exploit a "gold mine" in Peru, but which he discovered on actual inspection to be worn-out useless mine. He incurred a heavy debt at this time. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank '95 to be elected Vice-Pres. '97; elected Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, to return, as President, once more to the Specie Bank '06.

Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

**TAKAHASHI, Sakuyei**, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; studied International Law at the Univ. Hall; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadrons, at the time of the Japan-China War; proceeded to England to study International Law '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law, and is one of the "7 University" Jingoos" who first sounded the tocsin of war in the late hostilities.

Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

**TAKAHASHI, Shinkichi**, President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Mem. House of Peers, b. '47 in Satsuma; a secretary of the Treasury '74; afterward appointed Customs Chief at Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, etc.; transferred to the Consular service and appointed Consul at New York; recalled to be given the post of a Bureau Director in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; left Gov. service and held post of President of the Kyushu Rly. on its inauguration; transferred to the present post 1900.

Add. Fujimi-cho. Az., T.

**TAKAHIRA, Kogora**, b. '54 in Iwate-ken; exclusively connected with the Foreign Office, entering first as translator '76; Legation secretary at Washington '79-84; removed to Seoul '84; Consul-Gen. at New York 91; Minister Resident at the Hague '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post at his own request '05, and has been

nominated Mem. of the House of Peers.

Add. Sakuma-cho, Sb., T.

**TAKAMATSU, Toyokichi**, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Tokyo, '52; studied chemistry in England and Germany '79-'84; held long a chair at the Col. of Eng. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. combining post of Patent Comptroller; since '03 is Manag. Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

**TAKAMURA, Ko-un**, b. '52 at Tokyo, is one of the master glyptists of the day, and is Prof. at the Gov. Fine Art School at Uyeno; undertook the casting of a figure of "Nanko" erected in front of the Imp. Palace and also that of the elder Saigo in Uyeno Park; Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Add. Sendagi, Hg., T.

**TAKASAKI, Masakaze**, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration, and was despatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly on account of his eminence in Japanese poetry, he occupying the post of chief of the Poetry Section in the Court in addition to that of a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieutenant of the Navy, at Port Arthur.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Az., T.

**TAKASHIMA, Kayemon**, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; utilized the lonely hours to the investigation of the Japanese art of divination of which he is regarded as the best master in this quaint

"science" of guessing; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanagawa, that part of land seaward from the Gov. Rly. line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Cass Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokaikaido Tanko Rly. and other business concerns.

Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

TAKASHIMA, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77 as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of War first in '91-'92 and next in '96-'97 and was the Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.

Add. Kiōi-cho, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Sanai*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; one of the leading members of the Prog. though he has for years past rather kept aloof from active politics and devoted himself to affairs of the Univ. of which he is the Vice-President; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office '96-'97; the Senior Councillor of Education '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.

Add. Waseda Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Shinzo*, prop. well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and

imp. firm, b. in Sado '55, second son of a petty official named Amano; adopted by Rokurobei Takata, his father's colleague; succeeded to foster father's duty '68; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present position of prosperity.

Add. Takata & Co., Tokyo.

TAKEKOSHI, *Yosaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. in Honjo, Musashi, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Doin-sha and Keiogijiku, and also under missionaries. Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Kōron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji* '95, started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Seikai-no-Nippon* '96 which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years existence. Won confidence of Marquis Saionji and was appointed his Per. Sec. when he held the chair of Education '98, next entered the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata in '02. Has written "History of Japan" and other works. He started on a foreign tour in Apr. this year.

Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

TAKETOMI, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a statesman of acute

insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among all the Progressive members.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAMURA, *Rishichi*, Pres. Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo, eldest son of a wholesale *saké* dealer named Miyajima, was made to succeed to the family of a relative who had no heir; long connection with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. that spinning business should be encouraged, the enormous import of yarns having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85 and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill '86 the only factory in Tokyo at that time. He has since been identified with this concern which from its original capital of *yen* 250,000 has been increased to *yen* 1,200,000.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TANABASHI, *Aya*, born 1839 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanabashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family, keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.

TANABE, *Sakuro*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting Lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. of the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. on Engineering of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.

Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

TANABE, *Teikichi*, adv. of the millionaire house of Sumitomo, Osaka; b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; appointed secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School insp. and pres. Tokyo Normal School; entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished service in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness. The house accords to him a treatment as one of the family, not as its employee.

Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Fujimaro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '45 at Nagoya; most distinguished Imperialist in the Owari clan and was greatly instrumental in inducing his liege lord, subsequently Marquis Tokugawa, to renounce the cause of the Tokugawa Shogunate; appointed to a high post in the Education Dep't soon after the Restoration; Minister of Justice '80-'81, and as Envoy Extr. Min. Plenip. '84 at Rome; next to Paris '87-'90; assumed the chair of Justice '91; soon resigned after and was installed in the Privy Council.

Add. Suido-bata, Koi, T.

TANAKA, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House, and has been a Mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments in that city.

Add. Kyoto.

TANAKA, *Ichitai*, b. '38 at Osaka; is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.

Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Mitsu-aki*, Viscount, (cr. '87). Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quartermaster Gen. and retired from active service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98 and continues to occupy the chair. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease '05.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

TANAKA, *Shohei*, Rigaku-hakushi, b. in Awaji, '62; studied acoustics at Berlin '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; till lately an officer of the Nippon Rly. Co. owing to lack of a proper post which allows his special talent a full play; has resigned the place in order to devote himself to some researches which are judged to lead to an important discovery or invention.

Add. Unemé-cho, Ky., T.

TANAKA, *Yoshio*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting, and one of foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano; '81 Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; Mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society). He is not only a botanist but is also is a great authority in agriculture, fishery, and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions.

Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hg., T.

TANAKADATE, *Aikichi*, Rigaku-

hakushi, b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. he proceeded to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology which he has charge of in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Yaoc-cho, Hg., T.

TANI, *Tateki*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Mem. House of Peers, b. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. It was in another and far more disastrous civil trouble of '77 that the fame of the subject of the sketch suddenly acquired a great eminence, for it was chiefly owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the rebels' programme of marching up eastward was frustrated and they were routed by the Imperial forces that came to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison that had been, after the siege of about two months, almost reduced to the verge of starvation; he left the active service not long afterward; subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com. '85-'87. He is a power in the House of Peers where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet. Is a man of intense sincerity though somewhat lacking breadth.

Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

TATSUMI, *Naobumi*, Baron, (cr. '95) Gen., ex-Com. 8th (Hiroaki) Div., b. '45 in Tokyo, 3rd son of a retainer of Kuwana clan and was adopted into the present family of the same clan. His first official service was in Justice, but soon left it to become a soldier and fought in the Satsuma civil

war at the head of a battalion, Lieut.-Col. '84. Col. '87, Maj.-Gen. '94 when at the head of the 10th Brigade he played distinguished part at Pingyang and other places and for which he was rewarded with Barony and 3rd class Golden Kite; was raised Lieut.-Gen. '98 and appointed Commander of the 8th Div. In the late war his Div.'s debuts began with the battle of Heikeutai (25-29 Jan. '05) in which the Div. withstood Gripenberg's whole corps. Promoted full General May, '06.

TATSUNO, *Kingo*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the defunct College of Engineering; and then he studied in England '80-'83, had charge of the building of the Nippon Ginko, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.

Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Ky., T.

TERAO, *Hisashi*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France '70-'83; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.

Add. Azabu Iekura, Tokyo.

TERAO, *Tōru*, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater '91; studied at Brussels '92-'95 to finish his study in science of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoos."

Add. Kikui-cho, U., T.

TERASAKI, *Khogyo*, b. '66; one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.

Add. Uyeno Sakuragi, T.

TERA-UCHI, *Selki*, Lieut.-Gen., Minister of War, b. 52 in Choshu, 2nd son of S. Toda and adopted by a retainer of the same clan; Sub.-Lieut. 71, Maj. '79, ordered to study in France '82, and held on his return posts at the Mil. Cad. School, Per. Sec. to the War Min; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff officer to the 1st Div., Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen. '97 and appointed Insp.-Gen. Mil. Edu., then Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff Board, and was appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet, was granted G.C.V.O. by King Edward.

Add. War Office, Tokyo.

TESHIMA, *Seiichi*, Pre. Higher Technical School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America '70-74; held various post of Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu., Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs.

Add. Komagomē, Hongo, T.

TODA, *Ujitomo*, Count, Grand Master of Ceremonies (cr. 84; formerly *Daimyo*); studied in America '71-'76; Legation Councillor '86; Env. Extr. Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies. Countess Toda takes an active part in society, and is reputed for great personal beauty.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro*, Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff, the hero of the

memorable battle of Tsushima and annihilator of the Russian Navy, b. in Dec. '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima; commenced his sailor's career at 16 on board a small warship owned by the Prince, and at 21 he on board the *Kasuga* (old), then one of the few ships in the infantine Navy of the Imp. Government, first came under fire in the fight with the now Ad., then the rebel chief, Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor; entered the Military School near Portsmouth; then removed to the Merchant Marine School on the Thames; went through a course of practical navigation on board a sailing ship which sailed for and returned from Melbourne '74; studied naval science under a Prof. of Greenwich Academy; returned home '78 on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard to the order of Japan. From that time till the outbreak of the Japan-China War '94-'95, nothing particular occurred. His sinking of the Chinese transport *Koushing* at the very threshold of the Japan-China War, then the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, was fraught of grave consequences, for the *Koushing*, though used as a transport by the Chinese, was a British steamer flying the British flag, while the negotiation between Japan and China had not yet been broken off. It was evident that Togo's act on that critical occasion did precipitate it. A story is told that even the late Marquis Saigo, then Minister of Marine, was aghast when the intelligence of the sinking of the *Koushing* had reached him and that he repeatedly condemned it to have been rash and reckless. Some conjecture that

Togo, in taking that resolute course, may have been under secret instruction from the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami, Vice-Chi. General Staff, and whose strong representations could at last induce the then Premier, Marquis Ito, to adopt the alternative of war. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another, till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when the outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. His actions during the war belong to the province of history and should better be omitted here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all been accounted for by the gun-fire from the memorable 203 metre height, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty. His arrival on Dec. 30th '04 presented a scene such as can be witnessed only when a triumphant hero as he was is welcomed by a grateful nation. Again on Feb. 6th '05, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*. This famous vessel, while lying at anchor at Sasebo, suddenly burst into explosion on the midnight Sept. 10th and sank with a fearful casualty of officers and men. The awful incident occurred on the very day when the Admiral secretly started for Tokyo on some important mission. The incident still remains a mystery to outsiders, nor is the attempt to refloat the precious battleship has so far been attended with success. Togo was promoted full Admiral June '04, and trans-

ferred to the present supreme post Dec. '05. His farewell letter to officers and men supplied a theme for patriotic utterances in Europe and America. Was made mem. of the Order of Merit by King Edward. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of Viscount Kaieda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.

Add. Kamirokuban-cho, Tokyo.

**TOKUDAIJI, Sanenori**, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by His Imp. master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Mr. Sumitomo, millionaire of Osaka.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Tokyo.

**TOKUGAWA, Iyesato**, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England '73-'77; was appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. The Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.

Add. Senda-gaya, Tokyo.

**TOKUGAWA, Yoshihisa**, b. '37, seventh son of the then Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa. Installed '66 as 15th and the last of

the illustrious line of Shogun that was founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo 1186, the life of the old Prince supplies an unique sight seldom seen elsewhere. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two princes.

Add. Kobinata, Koi. T.

**TOKUNO, Michimasa**, Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, eldest son of the late Dir. of the same works; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Marquis Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa '74; subsequently an official in local offices; junior 1st Secr. Treasury '84; junior Dir. Printing Works '85 to be dispatched abroad the same year to inspect printing business; again on a similar mission '87; full Dir. '88 on the death of his senior; and has since been connected with the establishment res-

pected and beloved by thousands of officials and work hands under his control.

Add. Gov. Printing Works, T.

TOKUTOMI, brothers. *Ichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of *Kokumin Shimbun*, born '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the late Dr. Niejuna's Christian School, Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 the monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. His democratic idea has subsequently veered round and he is now, apparently, an apostle of Imperialism and not unfrequently a defender of the non-party Cabinet theory. Was the Gov. organ to the Katsura Ministry, and its defence of the Peace Treaty aroused such fierce wrath from the anti-peace public that the office had to be guarded by a cordon of Police force and its editor a number of bodyguards, on the occasion of the anti-peace agitation in Sept. '05. Occupied a high post in the Home Office at the time of the Mutsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukui visited Europe and America in the year 1896.

*Kenjiro*. (Pen name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immense popularity having gone through more than '64 editions and even translated and published in Ame-

rica by a Japanese a couple of year ago. Next followed "Omoide-no-ki," somewhat autobiographic and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency. He is now on the pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

TOMATSU, *Magotaro*, Paymaster-Gen. Army, b. '47 in Wakayama of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family at eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army ultimately rising to the top of the service.

Add. Aoyama Harajiku, Tokyo.

TOMI-I, *Masa-akira*, Hogakuhakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ. in France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85-'03.

TOMITA, *Tetsunosuke*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Is now connected with several business establishments.

Add. Daimon-cho, Koi., T.

TOMIZU, *Hiroto*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-

'94; is one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoës," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, then the famous "strike" of the Faculty, the resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat.

Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

TOYOKAWA, *Ryohei*, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku has been connected with the Mitsu-Bishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsu-Bishi Banking Dep't. and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo.

Add. Suido-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

TSUBOI, *Shogoro*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the relics of Ainu and Korobockle races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TSUBOUCHI, *Yuzo*, Bungaku-hakushi, author and edu'ist, b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, under another title '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Uni.; is more widely known in public as the first contemporary novelist with regular univ. education, and his first writing, "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dra-

mas. He is one of the master men of letters.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TSUCHIKO, *Kinshiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra employee of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co. '96. Is gifted with rich sense of humor, and has even written a brochure on the subject, "Philosophy of Humor."

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUDA, *Umeko*, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher of the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty; is now the founder and proprietor of the Girls' English School in Kojimachi, Tokyo, which started some six years ago enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others. Has subsequently travelled twice to America on official business.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

TSUJI, *Shinji*, Mem. House of Peers, educationalist, b. '42 in Nagano-ken; entered the Education Dep't '65 and continued in its service till '96 when he, Vice-Minister, resigned. Is the president of a life insurance company, and also chairman of the Japan Edu. Association.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUKAHARA, *Osamu*, journalist

and novelist, b. '48 at Tokyo; has been connected with *Nichi Nichi* since '78, and is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance.

TSUKAMOTO, *Katsuyoshi*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander 4th (Osaka) Div., b. in Gifu '47, and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. '72 and Col. at the time of the Japan-China War in which he gained the 4th Class Golden Kite, Maj.-Gen. '97 and fought in the late War first at the head of a Brigade of the Osaka Div., and was promoted Lieut.-Gen. after the battle of Liaoyang in which his chief Gen. Baron Ogawa was wounded and sent home.

TSURUHARA, *Teikichi*, Dir. Gen. of Resi. Gen. Korea b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '75, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the present post Dec. '05.

Add. Sŭul, Korea.

TSUZUKI, *Keiroku*, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council. Mem. House of Peers, b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; appointed Secre. Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Min. '86; travelled abroad '89 in the suite of Marquis Yamagata, then Min. of Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau '94; again travelled with Marquis Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu. '97; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached

'98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '90 under Vis. Aoki and left office owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of Marq. Ito when he visited Europe '01-'02. Appointed to the present post '03. He is a son-in-law of Count Inouye.

Add. Mamiana, Az., T.

UCHIDA, *Kosai*, Env. Extra. Min. Plen. b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; appointed Attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Mini. of Agr. Com. (C't Mitsu) '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-'97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted to the Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00, and removed to the present post '01. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Vassar Col., U.S.A.

UCHIDA, *Sadatsuchi*, Con.-Gen. at New York, b. in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and was appointed the same year dipl. attaché; Vice-Consul at Shanghai '90-'03, Consul at New York afterward. Con.-Gen. '02.

UCHIYAMA, *Kojiro*, Maj.-Gen. and Mil. Attaché to the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, b. '59 in Tottori; Sub.-Lieut. (Art.) '79; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War.

UME, *Kenjiro*, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '60 in Shimane-ken; studied law in France and Germany '86-'89 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., at which he has been teaching civil and com. laws since

'90; appointed Dir. of Legislative Bureau '97 and Vice-Min. of Edu. '98.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

UN-NO, *Shomin*, Prof. of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Uyeno, b. '44 at Mito; is a master glyptist; an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Add. Banba-cho, Hji., Tokyo.

UNO, *Hogara*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. '50 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medicine in Germany '89-'92; was Prof. of Col. M. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. but resigned the post to start practise; is reputed as a first-rate practiser of surgery.

Add. Awaji-cho, K., T.

URYU, *Shin*, Dir. Transaction Dep't Mitsubishi, b. '53 in Nagasaki and has been connected with the establishment for there twenty years or so.

Add. Yodobashi, Tsunohazu.

URYU, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Tokeshiki Naval Station, b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to America to complete study at Annapolis; Capt. '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsuishima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late War, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Korietz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. The Adm.'s wife is a sister of Mr. Masuda, of the Mitsui, and was one of the pioneer girl students sent by Japan to U.S.A. for study, and is a Prof. of the Higher Normal Girls' School.

Add. Takeshiki, Tsushima.

USAGAWA, *Kazumasa*, Lieut.-Gen., Sectional Chief at the War Office, b. '49 in Yamaguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the same clan; Lieut. '99, Staff Office to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01.

Add. Minami Teramachi, Y., T.

USHIBA, *Takuzo*, b. '50 in Miyeken; held a clerical post at the Home Office '76; appointed Adv. to the Korean Gov. '82-'83; Director of the Taxation Bureau. Treasury '83-'87 when he left officialdom to be appointed a Dir. of the Sanyo Rly. of which he is now the Man. Director. Was a M.P. '92-'93.

Add. Sanyo Rly. Co., Kobe.

UYEHARA, *Yusaku*, Maj. Gen. b. '56 in Hyuga and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79. was ordered to study in France '81, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th class Golden Kite; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief staff to Marshal Nozu whose eldest daughter is his wife.

Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, T.

WADA, *Hikojiro*, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America '89-'90; was identified for several years with the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dep't '97-'03; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to the present post. He has sat in the House without break since '92.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

WADA, *Tsunashiro*, b. '56 in Fukui-ken, is one of the foremost mineralogists and geologists of Japan; Secr. of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., and promoted Dir. of Mining Bureau; undertook the founding of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu '97-'03; has since been engaged in gold mining work.

Add. Sanai-saka. U., Tokyo.

WADAGAKI, *Kenzo*, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '60 at Toyo-oka; grad. Political Economy '80 Imp. Tokyo Univ.; despatched to England to prosecute further studies; Prof. to the Political Economy '86 at his alma mater; also at the Tokyo Higher Com. School; removed to the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; is an excellent English writer.

Add. Yamabuki-cho. U., T.

WAKAO, *Ippei*, b. in Yamanashiken, '20; and acquired the present affluence by dealing in raw silk early in the era; Member House of Peers for the highest-tax-payers of his native district; founded a family bank (Wakao Bank) and is connected with several business establishments.

Add. Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.

WAKATSUKI, *Reiji*, Vice-Min. of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, to be adopted into the present family '86; grad. Law of the Imp. Univ. '92; was appointed councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation where he rapidly rose to be made a Bureau Dir. '03. and then the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet (Jan. '06).

Add. Yurai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chiaki*, Baron, (cr. 1900). Treasurer and Dir. of Estate Bureau of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Nagano-ken; took some active part in the work of Restoration and held the post of Sec. at Kagoshima at the time

of the outbreak of that disastrous civil war; subsequently appointed Gov. of one prefecture or another, till appointed, Vice-Min. of Home Office '92; is reputed as being one of the wealthiest among public servants. He is an elder brother of Vis. K. Watanabe (which see).

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46 in Nagano-ken; was early known for his indomitable will and power of strong resolution, and was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94. In consideration of his service during the Japan-China War he was created Viscount on the return of peace, temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications and soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; was Marquis Ito's right-hand man when he undertook the organization of the "model party" '00, having held the post of chairman of the Organization Committee. Some estrangement took place between the two, for the Vis't resigned the chairmanship; but when the Marquis organized his Ministry he was given the chair of Finance. The Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment, and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The adoption by the succeeding Finance Minister of a retrenchment measure similar to that proposed by the subject of this sketch seems to indicate that he was in the right in that notorious Ministerial disension. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.

Add. Azabu Himmura-cho, T.

WATANABE, *Noboru*, Viscount, (cr. '87), b. '38; long connected with the civil service as local Gov. and lastly the Chief of the Board of Audit '84-'00. He is famous as a master of swordmanship.

WATANABE, *Senjiro*, Man. Dir. Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch of which he had charge of for over 20 years till his return home '02 to take post at the head office. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady.

Add. Shinmachi, Akasaka, T.

WATANABE, *Shotei*, b. in '51 at Tokyo, and is celebrated for his delicate style of painting, on such subjects as landscapes, flowers, birds, etc.; an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

WATANABE, *Wataru*, Dean of Eng. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '52 in Nagasaki; grad. Mining at the Univ. '75; studied at Freiberg '82-'85; held post of Dir. Mining Bureau, Dep't Agri. and Com. before he was exclusively appointed to the present post.

Add. Eng. Col. Tokyo Univ.

WATASE, *Shozaburo*, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was despatched to John's Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov.; appointed Lecturer by the Chicago Univ. where he remained till 1900, when he returned home and was soon after given the present chair at the Univ. here.

Add. Doshinmachi, Koi., T.

YAMADA, *Keisuke*, "King of Ice business" in Japan, b. '44 in Omi;

had to fight gallantly with adversity from about '55 to '80, often reduced to dire penury and one time subsisting as street vendor of ice, then started a small ice storehouse and his improved way of storing began to yield him big returns. Expanded his scope of business and ultimately succeeded '82 to secure exclusive agency for the celebrated natural ice supply of Hakodate. He deals with over 150,000 tons a year and his brand "Ryumon" ice is celebrated all over the country.

Add. Teramachi-dori Kyoto.

YAMAGATA, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Marquis, (cr. Count '84 and gr. Marquisate '95), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, one of the elder statesmen, b. April '38 in Choshu, was one of the ablest captains when the clan of Choshu had to defend itself against the invasion of the Army of the Tokugawa Shogunate a year before the Imp. Gov. was restored to power; chief staff officer who practically directed the operation when the Imp. Army was sent against the clan of Aizu, the last champions of the fallen Tokugawa; appointed a Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government soon after restoration of tranquility. Promoted Lient.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of staff of the Army of subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of the Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. Was sent to the front as commander of

the 1st Army, in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home, the command devolving on Gen. Nozu. On the close of the War he was granted Marquisate and the 2nd Order of the Golden Kite. Attended the Coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention (see Chap. "Diplomacy"), in regard to Korea which had already become a bone of contention between the two Powers. The career of the Marshal had in the meanwhile become more and more leaning towards statesmanship instead of soldiery; undertook the arduous task of forming a Ministry '89-'91, and his long military custom of strict discipline landed him more than once into scrapes with the freedom-loving members, for from his long military career, he hates political parties and is a pronounced opponent of the principle of party Cabinet. He was therefore opposed to Marquis Ito's proposal to recommend the Opposition leaders, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, to form a ministry as successors, and the Marshal and his followers secretly watched an opportunity to pull down the party ministry, and the latter's internal dissension soon enabled them to attain their purpose. The Marshal, under the circumstances, was obliged to undertake the task of forming a Ministry '98-'00, and his second Ministerial career left behind it an odious fame and some positive mischief. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with this second Premiership, but he still continued to wield potential power in active politics. The late Katsura Cabinet was practically a Yamagata Ministry except in name, the ex-Premier himself being one of his most trusted lieutenants, for

the Marshal's strong magnetic power combined with his paternal kindness has created a host of followers. His conservative ideas are naturally opposed to the principle held by Marquis Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said as outcome of rivalry between the two statesmen. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be trans. to present position on Marquis Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. The Marchioness died some years ago and he has been a widower since. He has adopted a son as heir, as he had no issue. (V. "Marquis Ito.") He was made member of the Order of Merit by King Edward.

Add. Sekiguchi, Koi., T.

YAMAGATA, *Isaburo*, Minister of Com. b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and served as Gov. in several provinces; appointed to the present post soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; and given present chair in deference to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Marquis Yamagata, and son of his sister.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

YAMAKAWA, *Kenjiro*, Rigakuhakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. July '54 at Aizu; studied physics in America and Europe, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. from his return in '72; resigned '05 President of Imp. Tokyo Univ. dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu").

Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., T.

YAMAMOTO, *Gombei*, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral, Baron, (cr. '02). b. Oct. '52 in Satsuma; is one of the pioneer

graduates of the Naval Academy which he left '77; promoted to Lieut. '80; Captain '86 and commanded the *Takao*, *Takachiho*, and some others. His service afloat ended and he was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted as Director of a Bureau; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted to Rear-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral '04. The Admiral is reputed to be a man of great vigor of mind and, in short, of statesman-like capacity, besides being an able speaker.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Kametarō*, b. '47 at Osaka; is the greatest Japanese tea-merchant in Kobe, having made the present fortune through his direct export of tea early in the era. He is the chairman of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and is a leading figure in the business circles of Kobe and Osaka.

Add. Kobe.

YAMAMOTO, *Tatsuo*, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was created on the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company; entered '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03 when the term expired; nominated Mem. Upper House in Nov. of the same year.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

YAMASE, *Shō-in*, Prof. of the Music Acad. at Ueno, b. '45; is a master-player of Japanese *Koto*.

YAMAWAKI, *Gen*, Mem. House of Peers and President of Adm.

Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49, eldest son of a retainer of the clan; studied medicine at the Medical School established by the Prince of Fukui, and is one of the few remaining pupils of Rev. Dr. Griffith, author of "Mikado's Empire" etc. who was engaged as instructor by the Prince. Subsequently proceeded to Nagasaki to pursue his study and learn Dutch. Sent to Germany '70 and studied law at Berlin, returning '72, and was given a junior post at a Central Government office; Secretary in '80 at the Daijokan (corresp. to present Cabinet); held similar posts at the Senate, in Legislative Bureau and other offices; then Commissioner of the Adm. Litigation Court and finally its Chief Jan. '06. Mr. *Haruki* Yamawaki, Sectional Chief and Dir. of Com. Museum, Agri. and Com. is his adopted son and heir.

Add. Hinoki-cho, Aka., Tokyo.

YAMAZA, *Enjiro*, Dir. Political Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; was appointed the present post '01. Was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. '05 and of the Plenip. to China '05.

Add. Nagata-cho Nichomō, T.

YANO, *Fumio*, b. '50 in Oita-ken; has had a varied career; first began his active life as Sec. of Finance '78-'81 and won the confidence of his chief, Count Okuma, with whose resignation he left office and was for some while a leader of the political party organized by the Count; wrote a political novel delineating the life of Ancient Greece and it enjoyed a great popularity; he visited Europe and America, and on returning became chief editor of the

*Hochi*; entered the Imperial Household '90 as Dir. of Imp. Archives; removed to Min. to Peeking '97-'99. He has lately returned to journalism; and has somewhat turned to a socialist philosopher. He is more a man of letters than a politician.

Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, T.

YASHIMA, *Kajiko*, a famous lady educationist, b. '34 at Kumamoto; principal of the Joshi Gaku-in (Girls' School) which she founded in Tokyo about '95; has devoted herself to the work of elevating the ideal of women and of reclaiming the erring sisters; one of the principal promoters of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Tokyo.

YASUDA *Zenjiro*, is a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. Oct. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Yedo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and elevated to a bank. He has founded several other banks and has more-over lent his powerful **backing** in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and the Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbor Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.

Add. Yokoami-cho, Hg., T.

YASUHIRO, *Ban-ichiro*, Mem. of House of Peers, b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Cambridge, England, for some years teacher at Kyoto High School; long held the secretaryship at the Cabinet, Home

Office and others; Chief Secretary of the Yamagata Cabinet '98-'00, and held the post of Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '01-'03.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

YOKOI, *Tokio*, M.P., journalist and author b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishi-ro Yokoi who was assassinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Nijima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres. '97 but left '99 owing to the dispute with the foreign mission board. He twice visited abroad and studied philosophy at Yale '94-'96, but with his resignation of the post at his alma mater his religious career came to an end and he has subsequently turned a politician identified with the *Seiyukai*, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communication Dep't. Engaged editor of the *Nichi Nichi* when Mr. Kato purchased it in '04. Visited India '03, and was returned from Okayama-ken in the last general election.

Add. Nishi Suga-cho, Hongo, T.

YOKOTA, *Kuniomi*, President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the juridical service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Solit.-Gen. '98 Chief Pub. '99, Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed the present post June '06.

Add. Kagurazaka, U., T.

YOSHIDA, *Kosaku*, Man. Dir. Tokyo Street R'y Co. and Dir. of several other concerns, b. '55 in Tokyo, son of a wealthy pawnbroker; succeeded to the business when only 20 and restored the pro-

sperity of the house that had began to decline; promoted the Tokai Bank '90.

Add. Domei-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

YOSHIMURA, *Saburo*, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; entered the former Law School, Justice Dep't '76 but had to leave it without finishing the course owing illness; a Jun. Judge '77-'86 at various district courts; entered the House of Rep. as Sec. '90; then Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88 to study law and finished the course the following year; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives '90; then Secretary in Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to the Governor of Kagawa and next of Okayama, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau '03 and to the present post in Jan. this year.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

YOSHIKAWA, *Akimasa*, Viscount, (cr. '96), ex-Minister of Home Affairs, Mem. House of Peers, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and others was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90, Justice '93-'96, Home Office '91-'96, Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'03, Home Office '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo.

Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, T.

YOSHINO, *Seikei*, b. '49 at Tokyo, undertook for long a conspicuous part in the municipal work of To-

kyo, and repeatedly occupied the chair of the Municipal Council. Sat for the city in the House '90-'92.

YURI, *Kinmasa*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Mem. House of Peers, b. '29 at Fukui; filled with credit the arduous post of Treasurer to his clan shortly before the Restoration and that of Min. of Finance of the Imp. Gov. after that grand work had been consummated. It was chiefly through his persevering efforts and judicious management that the Gov. could pay its way at the initial stage of its restoration. He was not a mere financier, but a statesman as well, for the celebrated "Five Articles of Oath" concerning the internal reform publicly sworn by the Emperor at his coronation was a result of the Viscount's memorialization. Has held aloof from active politics long since.

Add. Shinjiku, Tokyo.

ZUMOTO, *Motosada*, editor of *Japan Times*, b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail*; entered civil service for a short while at the Foreign Office, next at the Cabinet in which he was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the Premier Marquis Ito; started the *Japan Times* '97 in conjunction with three others including the present writer, and it has served a useful purpose of conveying to foreigners Japanese views represented by native writers. Has travelled twice through Europe and America and is a special correspondent of the London *Standard*. Is now in Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen.

## OBITUARY.

(July '05—June '06).

Name.	Profession.	Date of Death.
Date, <i>Munenori</i> , Marquis, ... ..		29 Nov. '05
Fukuchi, <i>Genichiro</i> , M. P., journalist, dramatist... ..		4 Jan. '06
Furukawa, <i>Junkichi</i> , Proprietor of the Furukawa Copper Mining Co., adopted son of the late Furukawa Ichibei, millionaire ... ..		13 Dec. '05
Gimbayashi, <i>Tsunao</i> , ex-Sec. of Tokyo ... ..		20 Sept. '05
Hoshii, <i>Matsusaburō</i> , M. P. ... ..		18 April '06
Ito, <i>Sukemaro</i> , Vic-Adm. (ret.), Mem. House of Peers ... ..		26 Feb. '06
Iwamura, <i>Takatoshi</i> , Mem. House of Peers .. ..		3 Jan. '06
Katsumata, <i>Nen</i> , Dir. Imperial Archives ... ..		29 Jan. '06
Kikutei, <i>Shuki</i> , Marquis ... ..		8 Oct. '05
Kodama, <i>Shosuke</i> , Mem. House of Peers ... ..		14 Nov. '05
Kubota, <i>Beisen</i> , Painter, author ... ..		19 May '06
Kujō, <i>Michitaka</i> , Prince, father of the Crown Princess ... ..		4 Jan. '06
Matsuda, <i>Hideo</i> , ex-Mayor of Tokyo ... ..		24 Jan. '06
Nagaoka, <i>Moriharu</i> , Viscount, Mem. House of Peers ... ..		8 April '06
Nosaki, <i>Sadazumi</i> , Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.) ... ..		4 Jan. '06
Reizen, <i>Tamenori</i> , Count, ex-Lord Guardian Great Shrine of Ise ... ..		22 Nov. '05
Shibawara, <i>Kōwa</i> , Mem. House of Peers ... ..		29 Nov. '05
Shinowara, <i>Junmei</i> , Abbot of Nishi Hongwan Temple ... ..		13 Jan. '06
Sugimura, <i>Fukashi</i> , Min.-Res. to Brazil ... ..		19 May '06
Suzuki, <i>Jūyen</i> , ex-M.P. ... ..		9 April '06
Takebashi, <i>Naobumi</i> , Lieut.-General (ret.) ... ..		10 May '06
Togo, <i>Seiro</i> , Vice-Ad. a Com. of Adm. Togo's Fleet ... ..		1 Jan. '06
Tsunoda, <i>Hidematsu</i> , Vice-Adm., Com. of Takeshiki Naval Station ... ..		13 Dec. '06
Yano, <i>Jiro</i> , "Father" of Commercial education in Japan.		18 June '06

## CHAPTER IX.

## AGRICULTURE.

## GROSS AREA.

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of land in Japan proper is 38,555,229 *cho* (1 *cho*=2½ acres), distributed as follows:—

1. Land belonging to the Crown, Government, etc. ...	21,394,805
2. Private land ... ..	14,272,339
Total... ..	35,667,144
Highways, places under water, etc. ... ..	2,888,085
Grand total ... ..	38,555,229

## ARABLE LAND.

Gross area of arable land is 6,120,519 *cho*, corresponding to only 15.7 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows:—

Paddy fields ... ..	2,748,575
Upland fields ... ..	2,296,698
Others ... ..	1,075,246
Total... ..	6,120,519

## MARGIN OF RECLAMATION.

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that supposing land inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Whole area.	Inclined at less than 15°.	Area under tillage.	Land inclined less than 15° not yet re- claimed.
	( <i>cho</i> .)	( <i>cho</i> .)	( <i>cho</i> .)	( <i>cho</i> .)
Honshū ... ..	22,636,578	5,602,786	3,777,312	1,825,474
Shikoku ... ..	1,790,346	439,671	305,959	133,712
Kyūshū ... ..	3,676,347	1,102,666	883,008	219,656
Total... ..	28,103,271	7,145,123	4,966,279	2,178,842
Hokkaidō... ..	7,848,783	2,383,889	288,925	2,094,965

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question.

## FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED.

Year.	Arable land. (cho.)	Dwelling-lots. (cho)	Others. (cho)	Total. (cho)
1900 ... ..	6,823	258	708	7,789
1901 ... ..	8,465	214	409	9,088
1902 ... ..	6,714	199	333	7,246
1903 ... ..	7,491	224	854	8,569
1904 ... ..	6,223	195	1,349	7,767
	<u>35,716</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>3,653</u>	<u>40,459</u>

## FARMING POPULATION.

According to the latest reliable returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 was as follows, excluding three or four prefectures which had not submitted the report in time.

	No. of family.	Per cent to total No.
Total number of householders of all descriptions ...	7,876,494	—
Those exclusively pursuing farming ... ..	3,421,710	43.44
Those pursuing farming in combination with other occupations ... ..	1,554,495	19.74
Total farming population... ..	4,976,205	63.18

*Educated Farmers.*

About ten per cent. of Japanese farmers may be said to possess adequate knowledge on farming, 240,212 having attended regular farming schools or evening classes.

*Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers.*

Farms tilled by owners:—

	cho.	tan.	percentage.
Paddy-fields ... ..	1,092,993	9	50.77
Upland farms ... ..	1,248,215	5	61.00

Farms tilled by tenants:—

Paddy-fields ... ..	1,060,015	6	49.23
Upland farms ... ..	797,875	4	39.00

## TAXABLE LAND.

Taxable land existing in July '05 aggregated 13,942,108 cho officially valued at 1,406,440,222 yen. The comparison of last few years is shown in the following table.

	Area (000 cho.)	Value (000 yen.)		Area (000 cho.)	Value (000 yen.)
1905... ..	13,942	1,406,440	1902 ... ..	13,543	1,390,234
1904... ..	13,830	1,403,083	1901 ... ..	13,550	1,379,268
1903... ..	13,662	1,394,690			

AREA PER PLOT.—The taxable area for 1905 aggregating 13,942,000 *cho* or 34,855 acres approximately was subdivided into no less than 126,708,000 plots in round numbers. The area per plot therefore amounts to a little over of a quarter of an acre.

# OFFICIAL VALUE, MARKET VALUE AND RENT OF DWELLING-LAND.

The latest investigations carried out by the Treasury were made public early in 1906. The object aimed at was to revise the rates of official value of dwelling-land, chiefly to make the rating more fair. The investigations relate to official value, market value and rent-rate of dwelling-land at all the 47 different places in Japan proper, including Okinawa and Hokkaidō, the data obtained being these:—

## Rate per *tsubo* for Urban Dwelling-Land.

	Official value.	Rent per annum.	Market value.
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Hokkaido ... ..	.760	.663	8.977
Tokyo-fu ... ..	.878	1.079	22.801
Kyoto-fu ... ..	.366	.704	12.600
Osaka-fu ... ..	.924	.932	20.261
Kanagawa-ken ... ..	.677	.724	30.361
Hyogo-ken ... ..	.667	.406	10.501
Nagasaki-ken ... ..	.363	1.597	25.259
Shizuoka-ken ... ..	.552	.271	8.587
Shiga-ken ... ..	.509	.146	3.354
Hiroshima-ken ... ..	.522	.367	9.836
Kochi-ken ... ..	.433	.399	11.394
Yamaguchi-ken ... ..	.382	.586	6.856
Average for Japan proper ...	.480	.479	10.396

## Rate per *tsubo* for Rural Dwelling-Land.

	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Hokkaido ... ..	.087	.050	.835
Tokyo-fu ... ..	.088	.060	.871
Kyoto-fu ... ..	.133	.053	.620
Osaka-fu ... ..	.252	.054	.899
Kanagawa-ken ... ..	.094	.057	.769
Hyogo-ken ... ..	.178	.051	.741
Nagasaki-ken ... ..	.069	.054	1.185
Aichi-ken ... ..	.139	.045	.813
Shizuoka-ken ... ..	.127	.045	.735
Aomori-ken ... ..	.052	.022	.506
Fukui-ken ... ..	.116	.034	.534
Shimane-ken ... ..	.104	.032	.514
Okayama-ken ... ..	.147	.040	.452
Tokushima-ken ... ..	.134	.038	.473
Fukuoka-ken ... ..	.084	.046	.736
Kumamoto-ken ... ..	.088	.043	.603
Average for Japan proper ...	.099	.036	.559

### MARKET PRICES OF FARMING LAND, BURDENS THEREON, TENANT RATE.

The following valuable data on farming economy are based on Mr. M. Saito's researches, which were, in turn, compiled on returns gathered from 16 different places in Honshu and Kyushu. Public burdens were those before the Land Tax was increased from 2.5 per cent. of official value of land to 5.5 per cent., in consequence of the Emergency Taxation.

#### *Official and Market Value of Medium Farm per Tan.*

		'87. yen.	'92. yen.	'97. yen.	'02. yen.	'04. yen.
Paddy-field ...	{ Official..	53.056	51.686	51.436	46.975	46.975
	{ Market..	59.991	93.393	151.287	158.604	150.094
Upland field..	{ Official..	18.541	18.154	18.016	16.153	17.292
	{ Market..	27.911	44.467	77.401	86.059	85.901

#### *Yield per Tan of Medium Farm.*

		'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.
Paddy-field ...	{ Rice ( <i>koku</i> ) ...	1.934	1.971	1.776	1.987	2.271
	{ Rice and sub'ary crop in yen... ..	10.882	15.721	24.904	28.863	33.912
Upland field..	Crop in yen ... ..	12.263	15.192	20.102	24.108	25.930

#### *Public Burdens per Tan of Medium Farm.*

		'87. yen.	'92. yen.	'97. yen.	'02. yen.	'04. yen.
Paddy-field...	{ National Tax ...	1.327	1.308	1.300	1.510	1.886
	{ Local Rate ...	0.315	0.312	0.488	0.964	0.810
	{ Local House Rate...	0.245	0.350	0.532	1.420	0.924
	{ Com'nal Rate... ..	0.147	0.214	0.314	0.543	0.547
	{ Com'nal House Rate	0.312	0.672	1.026	2.581	1.481
		2.446	2.856	3.660	7.018	5.648
Upland field..	{ National Tax ...	0.439	0.432	0.427	0.511	0.731
	{ Local Rate ...	0.106	0.104	0.166	0.355	0.303
	{ Local House Rate...	0.030	0.123	0.186	0.488	0.340
	{ Com'nal Rate... ..	0.047	0.076	0.108	0.218	0.215
	{ Com'nal House Rate	0.109	0.236	0.359	0.887	0.545
		0.731	0.971	1.246	2.459	2.134

#### *Tenant Rate per Tan of Medium Farm.*

		'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.
Paddy-field...	{ Rice ( <i>koku</i> )... ..	1.137	1.154	1.127	1.182	1.197
	{ Converted into Money.	5.346	7.931	13.307	14.271	14.230
Upland field..	(yen) ... ..	2.876	4.035	6.983	7.183	7.247

In order to show in convenient shape the situation of Japanese agral economy the foregoing data are reduced into percentage and ratio.

*Burdens in Per Cent. per 100 of Yield.*

	'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.	Average.
Paddy-field ... ..	22.5	18.2	14.7	24.2	16.6	19.2
Upland farm... ..	5.9	6.4	6.2	10.2	8.2	7.2
Average... ..	14.2	12.3	10.5	17.2	12.4	13.3

*Tenant Rate in Per Cent. per 100 of Market Price of Land.*

	'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.	Average.
Paddy-field ... ..	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.5	8.8
Upland farm... ..	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.9
Average... ..	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.9

If public burdens paid by land-owners are deducted from the sum received from their tenants, the foregoing ratio is very much reduced, as follows :—

	'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.	Average.
Paddy-field ... ..	4.8	5.4	6.3	4.5	5.7	5.3
Upland farm ... ..	7.6	6.9	7.4	5.4	5.9	6.6
Average... ..	6.2	6.2	6.9	5.0	5.8	6.0

*Share of Land-owners per 100 of Gross Yield per Tan of Paddy-field.*

	'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.	Average.
Gross yield ( <i>koku</i> ) ... ..	1.934	1.971	1.776	1.987	2.271	1.988
Tenant rate ( <i>koku</i> ) ... ..	1.137	1.154	1.127	1.182	1.197	1.159
Percentage of tenant rate per 100 gross yield...	58	58	63	59	52	58

PRODUCTIVE POWER AND PRODUCTIVE AREA.

RATIO OF PRODUCTIVE POWER.

The ratio of both public burdens on land and of tenant rate is quite excessive, as compared with similar data in most European countries. One principal reason why Japanese farmers are able to stand such heavy burden must be sought in the fact that they obtain, as compared with their fellow laborers in Europe and elsewhere, far larger rate of yield. The average value of yield during the 18 years ending '04 was :—

Average value of yield per <i>tan</i> of rice-paddy... ..	yen. 22.857
Average value of yield per <i>tan</i> of upland farm ... ..	19.519
Average ... ..	21.288

Computed on the basis of hecter and comparison made with the yield of some foreign countries, the following table is obtained :—

	<i>yen.</i>
Germany ... ..	121
France ... ..	122
Italy ... ..	100
India ... ..	51
Egypt ... ..	153
Average... ..	109
Japan ... ..	213

## INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER.

On the whole the productive power remains practically stationary, so that whatever perceptible change in this respect appears it comes mainly, in regard to rice, from the relative success of the year's crop, increase of area of land under rice, and perhaps to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. The average yield per *tan* of paddy-fields during the seventeen years ending '03 is shown below:—

	'87-'92.	'93-'98.	'99-'03.
Average per <i>tan</i> ( <i>koku</i> ) ... ..	1.46	1.44	1.52

*Ratio of Increase, Crop of '87 Taken as Standard.*

'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.
100	101	91	102	112

## RATIO OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA.

The ratio of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent., as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The ratio is more than double for upland farms than for paddy-fields, as shown below.

*Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan.*

	Paddy-fields	Upland farms	Total
	(000 <i>cho</i> ).	(000 <i>cho</i> ).	(000 <i>cho</i> ).
Average of '84-'93 ... ..	2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94-'05 ... ..	2,757	2,276	5,033
Rate of increase (per cent.)... ..	3.3	7.9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent.)... ..	.33	.79	.54

## TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Owing to petty subdivisions of farming plots, the transfer of ownership of arable land naturally takes place at a rather alarming rate. According to the investigations carried out by the Department of Finance, transfer returns for last three years make this record:—

1902 ...	9,192,718	1903 ...	9,318,914	1904 ...	9,981,755
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AVERAGE AREA TILLED BY ONE FARMERS FAMILY.

The average for Japan exclusive of Formosa is 4 *tan* 9 *se* 25 *bu* paddy-field and 9 *tan* 7 *se* 6 *bu* upland farm. The two extremes in regard to the former are Yamagata-ken, 9 *tan* 6 *se* 7 *bu*, and Hokkaido, 1 *tan* 5 *se* 16 *bu*. In regard to upland farm the average for Ogasawara (Bonin islands), 3 *cho* 3 *tan* 3 *se* 9 *bu*, and that for Kagawa, 1 *tan* 29 *bu*, form the two extremes.

RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS.

The official returns for 1903 put the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy-fields as follows:—

	<i>cho.</i>	<i>tan.</i>	per cent.
One-crop paddy-fields ... ..	1,427,147	--	63.42
Two-crop paddy-fields (2nd crop, ord. rotation) ... ..	677,838	3	6.37
Two-crop paddy-fields (2nd crop, green ma're) ... ..	143,267	3	6.37
	<hr/> 2,248,252	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 100.00

CATTLE AND HORSES FOR FARM-WORK.

Cattle and horses used for farm-work amount to more than 80 per cent of the total number:—

	per cent.		per cent.
Cattle ... .. 2,041,401	81.47	Horses... .. 1,083,951	80.86

HUMAN LABOR AND ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE.

The area of land tilled with cattle or horse labor (1st kind) and that tilled exclusively with hands (2nd kind) are as follows:—

	<i>cho.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	Percentage.
1st kind ... { Paddy-fields ... ..	1,197,590	4	53.29
... { Upland farms ... ..	699,605	4	33.58
2nd kind ... { Paddy-fields ... ..	1,049,776	8	46.71
... { Upland farms ... ..	1,382,806	6	66.42

ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS.

To obviate the disadvantage incidental to scattered existence in small plots of farms belonging to same owners, the authorities have encouraged since 1900 the work of readjustment. By means of exchange the farms belonging to one farmer are to be collected as much as possible, and as this collection can largely dispense with the necessity of boundary lines, readjustment is judged to increase tillage area by about 15 per cent. The work so far undertaken is shown below:—

## Commencement

	Project sanctioned.		of work sanctioned.		Work completed.		Expense (yen).
	No. of place.	Area (cho).	No. of place.	Area (cho).	No. of place.	Area (cho).	
1900... ..	17	733.8	7	325.8	1	33.9	2,779,518
1901... ..	71	3,297.0	53	2,070.8	4	67.8	
1902... ..	88	5,233.4	86	5,225.8	7	124.6	
1903... ..	162	6,432.9	133	5,159.0	37	697.8	
1904... ..	175	8,222.9	153	6,775.4	51	1,381.0	
1905... ..	217	10,961.1	180	8,689.4	...	...	1,410,584
Total ...	730	34,881.1	612	28,246.2	...	...	4,190,102

## MANURE.

## Consumption.

The volume of consumption as investigated at the end of 1905 is roughly put as follows:—

	(in 000 yen.)
Night soil ... ..	53,000
Stable manure ... ..	47,000
Bean cakes ... ..	13,000
Fish guano ... ..	10,000
Artificial fertilizers ... ..	8,000
Rice bran ... ..	4,300
Bones ... ..	900
Total ... ..	136,200

## Home production and Imports.

	Imports (yen).	Home production (yen).	Total.
1902 ... ..	12,122,081	14,074,955	26,197,036
1903 ... ..	13,161,097	17,240,776	30,401,873
1904 ... ..	10,085,471	19,197,901	29,283,372
1905 ... ..	22,346,518	—	—

The artificial fertilizer industry has recently made a striking advance. In 1902 the output did not exceed yen 2,380,000 approximately but during the subsequent two years the returns were:—

	1903.		1904.	
	kwan.	yen.	kwan.	yen.
Tokyo ... ..	10,067,914	1,235,545	13,086,555	1,407,520
Osaka ... ..	10,506,105	1,279,801	11,851,050	1,415,042
Hyogo ... ..	2,863,030	459,329	2,752,580	419,450
Other places ... ..	8,325	1,588	3,256	929
Total ... ..	23,445,374	2,976,263	27,733,441	3,242,941

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

*Rice.*

	Area. <i>cho.</i>	Production. <i>koku.</i>	Production. per <i>tan.</i>
1900 ... ..	2,828,460	41,466,422	1.466
1901 ... ..	2,847,357	46,914,434	1.648
1902 ... ..	2,847,191	36,932,266	1.297
1903 ... ..	2,864,139	46,473,298	1.623
1904 ... ..	2,880,715	51,430,221	1.785
1905 ... ..	2,882,271	38,181,117	1.325
Normal Yield...	2,845,340	44,388,016	1.487

Note:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1905 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

*Exports and Imports of Rice.*

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity. <i>koku.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>	Quantity. <i>koku.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
1900 ... ..	253,563	3,576,569	914,792	9,021,536
1901 ... ..	520,617	6,908,913	1,244,775	11,878,958
1902 ... ..	507,695	6,679,544	1,803,629	17,750,817
1903 ... ..	328,974	4,959,880	4,864,962	51,960,272
1904 ... ..	308,439	4,724,859	5,892,714	59,791,910
1905 ... ..	208,074	3,126,989	4,638,365	47,981,265

*Barley, Naked Barley and Wheat.*

	Barley. <i>koku.</i>	Naked barley. <i>koku.</i>	Wheat. <i>koku.</i>	Total. <i>koku.</i>
1900 ... ..	8,659,487	7,495,336	4,236,850	20,391,673
1901 ... ..	8,988,974	7,293,867	5,375,376	21,658,217
1902 ... ..	8,146,047	6,325,082	3,954,497	18,425,626
1903 ... ..	7,462,220	4,207,497	1,875,388	13,545,105
1904 ... ..	8,927,025	6,766,673	4,065,209	19,758,907
1905 ... ..	7,621,462	5,360,524	2,290,938	15,272,924

*Oats.*

Oats are principally grown in Hokkaido, where the cultivation is advancing apace.

	Area. <i>cho.</i>	Harvest. <i>koku.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
1902 ... ..	9,763.9	168,277	485,336
1903 ... ..	14,241.5	343,285	967,856
1904 ... ..	22,136.6	418,468	1,334,146
1905 ... ..	21,505.4	505,663 (estimate)	

*Miscellaneous Grains.*

	Millet. <i>koku.</i>	Buck wheat. <i>koku.</i>	Italian millet. <i>koku.</i>	Sarva millet. <i>koku.</i>
1900 ... ..	384,452	1,285,394	2,487,187	864,601
1901 ... ..	384,619	1,193,549	2,563,422	892,947
1902 ... ..	286,734	948,886	2,003,317	567,299
1903 ... ..	359,541	1,172,815	2,312,677	894,359
1904 ... ..	374,390	1,176,223	1,980,989	926,877

*Beans, Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes.*

	Soja Beans. <i>koku.</i>	Red Beans. <i>koku.</i>	Sweet Potatoes. <i>kwan.</i>	Potatoes. <i>kwan.</i>
1900 ... ..	3,562,176	866,448	756,935,532	71,775,433
1901 ... ..	4,069,619	924,573	711,639,519	73,682,653
1902 ... ..	3,136,909	708,712	712,126,037	53,832,873
1903 ... ..	3,647,830	918,219	751,177,667	71,296,171
1904 ... ..	3,710,459	730,097	660,495,079	81,820,412

*Leaf Indigo and Leaf Tobacco.*

	Indigo. <i>kwan.</i>	Tobacco. <i>kwan.</i>
1900 ... ..	16,582,230	10,846,452
1901 ... ..	13,223,148	7,820,206
1902 ... ..	12,495,151	8,349,679
1903 ... ..	13,550,402	11,509,358
1904 ... ..	9,173,055	12,803,863

*Fibers.*

	Cotton.		Hemp.	
	Acreage. <i>cho.</i>	Output. <i>kwan.</i>	Acreage. <i>cho.</i>	Output. <i>kwan.</i>
1901 ... ..	24,121	4,468,581	17,576	2,994,028
1902 ... ..	20,700	3,322,047	16,891	2,687,594
1903 ... ..	15,546	2,950,717	16,619	2,665,101
1904 ... ..	12,870	2,820,673	15,716	2,727,233

## RAW SILK.

	Mulberry Trees. Area.	People Pursuing Sericulture. No. of Households.
1900 ... ..	299,432	1,440,881
1901 ... ..	303,459	1,476,227
1902 ... ..	316,616	1,434,837
1903 ... ..	319,176	1,445,220
1904 ... ..	324,941	1,474,587

*Cocoons.*

		Total Production. <i>koku.</i>	Cocoons. <i>koku.</i>	Cocoons double. <i>koku.</i>	Cocoons pierced. <i>koku.</i>	Cocoons waste. <i>koku.</i>
1900	...	2,753,903	2,200,536	285,277	64,639	203,451
1901	...	2,526,181	1,998,018	267,057	57,189	203,917
1902	...	2,549,224	2,032,842	266,628	51,587	198,167
1903	...	2,587,082	2,074,263	267,452	50,602	194,765
1904	...	2,825,676	2,274,571	289,291	52,042	209,852

*Cocoons Classified by Season.*

	Spring Cocoons. <i>koku.</i>	Summer Cocoons. <i>koku.</i>	Autumn Cocoons. <i>koku.</i>
1900	2,029,806	377,466	346,631
1901	1,798,672	345,617	381,892
1902	1,774,936	359,772	414,516
1903	1,652,385	378,897	555,800
1904	1,850,903	390,958	583,815

*Production of Raw Silk, and Waste Silk.*

	Raw silk. <i>kwan.</i>	Waste silk. <i>kwan.</i>	Total. <i>kwan.</i>
Average for 1886 to			
1889	781,851	274,893	1,056,744
1890	843,272	320,099	1,163,371
1891	1,087,976	426,409	1,514,385
1895	1,603,311	696,377	2,299,688
1900	1,755,751	738,905	2,494,656
1901	1,750,427	711,485	2,461,912
1902	1,792,928	765,250	2,558,178
1903	1,836,592	755,180	2,591,772
1904	1,860,720	796,252	2,656,972

*Exports of Raw Silk.*

	Quantity. <i>kin.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
Average for 1886 — 1890...	3,330,728	20,598,621
1891...	5,325,148	29,356,339
1895...	5,810,046	47,866,257
1900...	4,630,903	44,657,029
1901...	8,697,706	74,667,331
1902...	8,079,166	76,857,478
1903...	7,315,521	74,428,907
1904...	9,658,582	88,740,701
1905...	—	71,841,755

*Where Exported (Raw Silk).*

	1901. <i>kin.</i>	1902. <i>kin.</i>	1903. <i>kin.</i>	1904. <i>kin.</i>	1905. <i>kin.</i>
U.S.A....	5,142,376	4,878,494	4,585,026	6,562,514	5,404,585

France... ..	2,035,818	1,575,251	1,654,028	1,897,481	1,127,379
Italy ... ..	1,341,913	1,290,480	971,312	1,169,848	692,416
England ... ..	17,105	46,413	3,352	24,855	202
Canada ... ..	62,113	115,170	4,326	1,768	8,240
Russia... ..	82,234	87,758	96,385	2,115	—
Other countries... ..	8,568	186	1,102	1	9,078
Total ... ..	8,697,706	8,078,166	7,315,531	9,658,582	7,241,900

*Imports (from China).*

	Ordinary Cocoons.		Wild Cocoons.	
	Quantity. <i>kin.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>	Quantity. <i>kin.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
1900 ... ..	589,813	609,595	147,940	350,385
1901 ... ..	441,215	342,469	213,018	433,184
1902 ... ..	648,680	546,032	418,463	955,276
1903 ... ..	1,008,300	926,856	250,575	596,725
1904 ... ..	540,178	401,317	176,633	437,083
1905 ... ..	627,749	531,262	498,758	1,223,170

*Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production (1904).*

Districts.	Families engaged.	Value. <i>yen.</i>
Gumma... ..	42,426	8,922,924
Aichi ... ..	2,839	5,071,593
Yamanashi ... ..	10,420	6,317,865
Nagano... ..	25,702	24,127,563
Fukushima ... ..	34,235	5,721,752
Saitama ... ..	21,543	4,590,520

## SILK CONDITIONING DATA.

The following data are based on the report made by the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, and may be useful to show the condition and quality of this staple commodity in Japan.

*Applications to the House.*

	No. of Examinations.	Applications by Japanese.	Applications by foreigners.
1905 ... ..	60,525	23,513	37,012
1904 ... ..	70,581	25,771	44,810
1903 ... ..	55,971	21,822	34,149
1902 ... ..	57,158	18,491	38,667
1901 ... ..	31,901	8,065	20,836
1900 ... ..	9,418	5,784	3,634
1899 ... ..	8,858	5,992	2,866
1898 ... ..	4,648	2,735	1,913
1897 ... ..	2,452	1,732	720
1896 ... ..	978	960	18

*The Examinations Classified.*

The examinations classified as to head, the following table was obtained.

	Gross weight.	Net weight.	Quality.	Softening allowance.	Total.
1905 ... ..	13	32,527	27,909	76	60,525
1904 ... ..	33	41,998	28,544	6	70,581
1903 ... ..	305	31,157	24,506	3	55,971
1902 ... ..	161	38,751	18,242	4	57,158
1901 ... ..	2	18,236	15,003	3	31,901
1900 ... ..	3,840	4,047	7,079	21	9,418
1899 ... ..	810	737	8,469	7	8,858
1898 ... ..	232	232	4,636	15	4,648
1897 ... ..	196	178	2,431	22	2,452
1896 ... ..	221	221	978	41	978

GROSS WEIGHT:—For 13 cases for which gross weight was examined during 1905 the following data were obtained:—

Total gross weight, 844.01 kil., tares 23.13 kil., total gross weight of contents, 820.88 kil., proportion of weight as to tares and contents per 100, 2.74 and 97.26 respectively.

NET WEIGHT:—Ten year's average on the result of examination as to net weight is shown below:—

Percentage of moisture.			Percentage of moisture allowance.		
Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.
11.74	16.07	7.93	2.03	6.84	inc. 2.20

SOFTENING ALLOWANCE:—The result of examination as to softening allowance on 76 cases sent in during 1905 is shown below:—Percentage of softening allowance, aver. 19.06 max. 21.24 min. 16.23.

QUALITY:—The grade as to quality is determined on the four factors of breakage incidental to re-reeling, size of filament, quantity of knots, and strength and elasticity. The standard size of filament for determining the grade is as follows: fine, not to exceed 11½ denier; medium, 11½ to 13½ denier; full size, 13½ to 17 denier; extra full size, over 17 denier.

BREAKAGE:—Of 27,848 cases examined during 1905 some broke no less than 78 while others had none or 4 at most. The average record during the last ten years is given below:—

	Fine.	Medium.	Full.	Extra full.
1905 ... ..	9	7	4	7
1904 ... ..	9	7	4	9
1903 ... ..	9	7	4	—
1902 ... ..	9	8	5	—
1901 ... ..	8	8	6	—
1900 ... ..	6	7	5	—
1899 ... ..	9	9	7	—
1898 ... ..	7	7	6	—
1897 ... ..	7	8	6	—
1896 ... ..	9	8	7	—

FILAMENT:—In the examination carried out in 1905 as to size of filament the fullest averaged 27.41 denier and the finest 8.51 denier. The average for the last ten years is given below:—

	Fine.		Medium.		Full.	
	Size.	Dif. of two extremes.	Size.	Dif. of two extremes.	Size.	Dif. of two extremes.
1905... ..	10.62	3.84	12.73	4.47	14.47	4.74
1904... ..	10.12	3.78	12.59	4.47	14.42	4.77
1903... ..	10.14	3.70	12.50	4.46	14.45	4.75
1902... ..	10.31	3.77	12.41	4.58	14.50	5.07
1901... ..	10.28	3.76	12.51	4.63	14.48	5.18
1900... ..	10.30	3.72	12.36	4.45	14.52	5.08
1899... ..	10.35	3.59	12.51	4.44	14.43	5.00
1898... ..	10.34	3.54	12.45	4.34	14.51	5.06
1897... ..	10.27	3.45	12.22	4.32	14.91	5.44
1896... ..	10.29	3.52	12.43	4.48	14.61	5.16

For the two years of 1904 and '5 the data for extra full size are returned as follows:—

	Size.	Dif. between two extremes.
1905 ... ..	18.65	8.72
1904 ... ..	22.80	10.63

KNOTS.—Of 18,955 cases examined during 1905 some were discovered to possess 28 large nodes and others no less than 984 knots. Some of the fine grade filaments had no node and only 71 knots. The average record for each of the last ten years is, —

	Fine.		Medium.		Full.		Extra Full.	
	Node.	Knot.	Node.	Knot.	Node.	Knot.	Node.	Knot.
1905 ... ..	2	247	3	261	3	281	5	254
1904 ... ..	3	250	3	282	3	299	10	288
1903 ... ..	3	253	3	274	3	297	—	—
1902 ... ..	3	252	3	274	4	292	—	—
1901 ... ..	2	243	3	276	3	313	—	—
1900 ... ..	2	207	2	237	3	267	—	—
1899 ... ..	3	177	3	192	4	198	—	—
1898 ... ..	2	169	2	184	2	196	—	—
1897 ... ..	1	152	1	159	1	166	—	—
1896 ... ..	—	179	—	200	—	160	—	—

STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY:—The average data as to strength and elasticity during the ten years beginning with the advent of conditioning business are shown below.

Filament.	Strength.	Elasticity.	Ratio of same.
		Elasticity of filament $\frac{1}{2}$ met. long. Metre.	
Denier.	Gram.		%
9.0	33	100	20

9.5	35	101	20
10.0	37	103	21
10.5	38	104	21
11.0	40	104	21
11.5	41	105	21
12.0	43	105	21
12.5	45	106	21
13.0	47	106	21
13.5	49	106	21
14.0	50	106	21
14.5	51	107	21
15.0	53	108	22
15.5	55	108	22
16.0	56	108	22
16.5	58	108	22
17.0	60	108	22
17.5	64	108	22

*Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk.*

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshinkaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked by the Japanese capitals and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, followed by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants. Their share in the general export business of this staple, and especially the growing activity of their enterprise may be seen from the following data.

	Total No. of bales exported.	By Kiito Gomei.	By Mitsui.	By Doshin.	Total by three.	% to total volume.
1900 ... ..	66,597	9,113	4,214	1,792	15,119	22.5
1901 ... ..	71,456	10,107	4,328	2,170	16,605	23.0
1902 ... ..	76,327	12,514	6,254	2,162	20,930	27.0
1903 ... ..	74,567	11,756	6,543	2,022	20,321	26.0
1904 ... ..	92,782	17,619	11,550	2,029	31,138	30.0
1905 ... ..	57,308	12,055	7,594	1,451	21,100	37.0

The principal exporters of raw silk and the amount of their shipment from 1st July, 1905, to 1st March, 1906 are as follows:—

Firms.	To Ame.	To Eur.	Total.
Messrs. American Trading Co. ... ..	255	—	255
„ Bavier & Co. ... ..	2,127	409	2,536
„ H. Bernardin & Co. ... ..	20	679	699
„ Boyer, Mazet, Guilliée & Co....	928	586	1,314
„ Carlowitz & Co. ... ..	—	145	145
„ China and Japan Tdg. Co. ...	1,464	—	1,464
„ Cornes & Co. ... ..	10	—	10
„ H. Dent & Co. ... ..	1,671	30	1,701

"	Doshin Kaisha... ..	1,609	25	1,634
"	Hara Yushutsuten ... ..	8	40	120
"	Kiito Gomei Kaisha ... ..	14,382	366	14,748
"	P. Dourille & Co. ... ..	—	589	* 589
"	Cl. Eymard ... ..	—	336	336
"	Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	2,339	731	3,091
"	Jewett & Bent... ..	1,958	1,246	3,204
"	Longin & Co. ... ..	—	339	339
"	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ... ..	8,302	—	8,302
"	L. Mottet... ..	220	142	362
"	Nabholz & Co. ... ..	263	2,041	2,304
"	Pollak Bros. ... ..	—	60	6
"	R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co. ...	232	—	232
"	Sieber, Wolff & Co.... ..	3,550	3,101	6,651
"	Sieber & Co. ... ..	226	1,361	1,587
"	F. Strahler & Co. ... ..	1,966	1,966	2,497
"	Streuli, Otto ... ..	280	1,033	* 1,303
"	Sulzer, Rudolph & Co. ... ..	37	5,052	5,089
"	Ulysse, Pila & Co.... ..	732	895	1,627
"	Varenne & Co. ... ..	783	194	977
"	Vivanti Bros. ... ..	4,453	—	4,453
Total ... ..		47,887	17,762	65,649

\* 10 Bales shipped by Messrs P. Dourille & Co and 40 Bales shipped by Mr. O Streuli are Tamaito Silk.

## TEA.

*Area Under Tea Plant and Number of Tea-manufacturers.*

	Area. cho.	No. of Tea-manufactories.
1900 ... ..	49,266	568,147
1901 ... ..	48,848	611,863
1902 ... ..	49,046	594,933
1903 ... ..	48,632	595,165
1904 ... ..	50,782	708,199

*Output of Various Kinds of Tea.*

	Green.	Green.	Green.	Black.	Oolong.	Green.	Total.
	1st kind.	2nd kind.	3rd kind.			4th kind.	
	kwan.	kwan.	kwan.	kwan.	kwan.	kwan.	kwan.
1900 ... ..	4,325	81,438	4,895,684	35,862	9,365	2,585,514	7,612,188
1901 ... ..	4,237	75,494	4,717,710	38,310	21,384	2,153,202	7,010,337
1902 ... ..	4,210	61,171	4,599,690	28,906	23,162	2,066,289	6,783,428
1903 ... ..	5,733	73,750	4,721,962	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904 ... ..	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,038,254

*Leading Districts of Tea Production (1904).*

Districts.	Families engaged.	Value. yen.
Shizuoka ... ..	62,294	3,785,967
Kyoto ... ..	8,956	794,327
Shiga ... ..	3,504	340,655
Miye ... ..	19,590	698,189
Nara ... ..	10,525	334,795
Kumamoto ... ..	19,528	397,109

*Exports of Tea.*

	Quantity. kin.	Value. yen.
Average for 1886 — 1890 .. ..	34,812,854	6,786,978
1891... ..	39,923,999	7,033,050
1895... ..	38,826,661	8,879,242
1900... ..	32,240,147	9,035,819
1901... ..	33,248,471	8,854,323
1902... ..	32,759,580	10,484,017
1903... ..	36,179,614	13,935,253
1904... ..	35,612,944	12,833,836
1905... ..	—	10,584,322

*Destinations of Green Tea Exported.*

	U.S.A. kin.	Canada. kin.	China. kin.	Others. kin.	Total. kin.
1900 ... ..	20,453,256	5,417,409	102,956	288,274	26,261,895
1901 ... ..	20,269,456	5,869,968	264,641	247,774	26,651,839
1902 ... ..	24,236,706	2,882,348	285,076	326,295	27,730,425
1903 ... ..	26,993,133	3,592,998	26,011	397,530	31,009,672
1904 ... ..	26,954,800	4,062,929	90,952	293,095	31,401,776

*Destination of Black Tea Exported.*

	U.S.A. kin.	Siberia. kin.	Others. kin.	Total. kin.
1899 ... ..	848,454	13,531	73,151	925,136
1900 ... ..	1,100,855	35,530	25,523	1,161,908
1901 ... ..	1,719,624	12,560	2,886	1,735,070
1902 ... ..	402,262	5,756	16,130	424,148
1903 ... ..	751,479	10,181	30,931	792,591
1904 ... ..	167,749	—	3,378	171,127

## STOCK-FARMING.

*Horses.*

Horse-breeding is per excellence the question that has been demanding the largest share of attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. The subject therefore deserves treatment at some length. The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding-industry, these being comparative absence of wide plains, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity on the part of farmers and general public to utilize horse-labour, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on.

**NATIVE STOCKS.**—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Perchelon breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the main island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niienp Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES,

produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, surpass all others in build, being larger with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides possessing mild disposition and great power of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build to the Nambu, possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Perchelon horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and forelegs. Being also mettlesome they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

**IMPORT OF FOREIGN HORSES.**—Foreign horses of various breeds have been steadily imported recently in order to improve the native stock. This introduction was made soon after the Restoration, a number of stallions having been imported into Hokkaido from America in 1872. But it was after the War of 1894-'95 that the work of improvement was taken up in any systematic manner. In obedience to the resolutions of the Horse Investigation Commission that deliberated on the problem of improvement from 1895 to '97 the Government established a number of depots and studs. At the instance of the said Commission the Government imported foreign horses, as follows:—

	Arab.	Anglo-Arab.	Hackney.	Trotters.	Saddle Horse.
1897... ..	8	6	—	—	—
1898... ..	5	7	—	—	—
1899... ..	7	8	—	—	—
1900... ..	2	5	1	—	—
1901... ..	—	—	4	13	—
1902... ..	—	—	—	9	—
1903... ..	—	—	4	—	—
1904... ..	—	—	8	—	—
1905... ..	—	—	11	7	1
Total ... ..	22	26	28	29	1

DEPOTS AND STUDS.—In 1904 there were two Studs and nine Depots, the number of horses kept

at the two kinds of establishments for purposes of breeding being as follows:—

	Native.	Imported.	Cross.	Total.
Horses at two Studs ... ..	76	159	313	548
„ „ „ nine Depots ... ..	20	43	244	287

CASTRATION.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer Trouble in 1900 when horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers in respect of inferiority and vicious temper, made it imperative to enforce castration. The law was put in force from 1904, providing among other things to grant state aid of 3 yen for every stallion of three or four years old castrated. In that year no less than 23,736 stallions were castrated, involving therefore the grant from the Treasury amounting to *yen* 71,208.

LOAN OF HORSES.—It has been customary for the Government to hire out or sell its own stallions to private stock-breeders within certain limit, but the scope of loan has been considerably enlarged, thanks to the presence of a large number of Australian mares no longer needed by the Army. These, numbering 3480, were distributed as loan to all parts of the country

more or less noted for the rearing of horses.

The loan was made at highly liberal terms, for the charge is only yen 40 a year per head, the horse hired to become a property of a hiring party after the lapse of five years dating from 1906. The whole cost per horse is therefore yen 200, while the colts born during the term of five years go to the same party.

PRICES OF HORSES.—One important result of this encouragement of horse breeding by the Government has been a marked advance of the market price of horses. At the horse fair in Morioka, Iwate, the average price of horses was Y. 25 in 1893, to advance to Y. 43 in 1897, Y. 56 in 1902, Y. 77 in 1904. At the Sambogi horse fair in Aomori, another leading market of Nambu horses, the movement recorded reads as follows: Y. 7,986 1884, Y. 15,833 1887, Y. 23,566 1892, Y. 48,131 1897, Y. 47,648 1902. The importance of this improvement as reflected on market

prices of horses is furnished in a marked contrast in the relative prices of colts born by pairing native mares with foreign stallions

kept at Government Studs or Depots and of colts born of pure native parents.

Average prices (yen) of  
2 year colts.

					Cross.	Pure native.
1900	...	...	...	...	78.256	47.305
1901	...	...	...	...	78.485	48.720
1902	...	...	...	...	123.392	73.201
1903	...	...	...	...	128.681	40.230
1904	...	...	...	...	146.326	55.100

*Cattle imported for breeding.*

*Kind of Breed.*

	Ayrshire.		Simmethal.		Holstein.		Devon.		Prawn-Swiss.		Shorthorn.		Total.
	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	
1900...	9	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1901...13	3	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	29
1902... 8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	4	—	—	3	37
1903...19	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	29
1904... 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	3	16
1905...15	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	25

*No. of Cattle in Japan.*

					Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1900	...	...	...	...	1,127,016	115,021	19,177	1,261,214
1901	...	...	...	...	1,148,202	114,333	19,806	1,282,341
1902	...	...	...	...	1,129,787	124,706	20,888	1,275,381
1903	...	...	...	...	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116
1904	...	...	...	...	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135

*Horses.*

					Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1900	...	...	...	...	1,484,824	56,048	1,107	1,541,979
1901	...	...	...	...	1,461,416	70,198	1,559	1,533,173
1902	...	...	...	...	1,434,566	78,805	1,737	1,515,108
1903	...	...	...	...	1,420,274	87,296	16,175	1,523,745
1904	...	...	...	...	1,284,840	103,130	2,047	1,390,017

*Birthrates and Deathrates of Cattle and Horses.*

					Cattle.		Horses.	
					Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1900	...	...	...	...	144,443	17,988	104,582	26,183
1901	...	...	...	...	151,453	17,592	101,315	23,943
1902	...	...	...	...	151,820	17,549	100,896	27,889
1903	...	...	...	...	155,789	16,394	102,937	23,605
1904	...	...	...	...	147,049	15,867	96,805	24,878

*Sheep, Goats and Swine.*

	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1900 ... ..	2,400	59,914	181,176
1901 ... ..	2,545	54,724	202,037
1902 ... ..	2,289	62,203	213,417
1903 ... ..	2,288	62,407	212,569
1904 ... ..	2,799	67,972	191,952

*Slaughtering Returns.*

	Cattle and Calves.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1900 ... ..	233,385	53,531	8,329	93,904
1901 ... ..	199,655	45,442	7,873	106,808
1902 ... ..	206,030	47,875	7,125	124,263
1903 ... ..	233,570	53,832	8,105	123,558
1904 ... ..	296,971	44,651	7,609	119,879

HORSE ADM'TION BUREAU:—The creation in June, '06, of the Horse Administration Bureau should be noticed here. It is under direct control of the Minister President of State. Besides a Director and an assist. Director, the staff comprises ten commissioners, three chiefs for so many pastures, fifteen chiefs for so many studs, one chief of depot, eight veterinarians, 113 assist.-veterinarians, one secretary, and 47 clerks. It is significant that the post of director, though ranking as *Choku-nin*, has been filled with Baron Sone, Privy Councillor and an ex-Minister of State.

*Poultry.*

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, while poultry-yards of any great extent are practically non-existent. In 1888 the fowls numbered about 10,000,000 approximately, and in 1902 the figures stood at 12,000,000, an increase of only 20 per cent. in fourteen years. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity

of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only ¥. 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs returns recorded ¥. 1,300,000 approximately. The following year the tariff that had been 10 per cent. was raised to 25 per cent., with the result that the import fell to ¥. 810,000 in '03 and ¥. 950,000 in '05. As the tariff has been double and increased to 50 per cent., the introduction of Chinese eggs may fall off in future. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government has decided to establish a poultry yard of its own. About 70 fowls will be purchased this year from abroad as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan. These are very seldom pure, and include Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

FRUITS.

In 1904 the total output of principal fruits produced in Japan, exclusive of 21 prefectures and Hokkaido and Formosa, was returned as follows, in thousand kwan (for Plums in 000 *koku*.)

Plums ... ..	556	Apples... ..	865
Peaches ... ..	3,748	Grapes... ..	157
Pears ... ..	7,356	Orange (Mikan) ... ..	11,074
Persimmons ... ..	27,751	Other Oranges ... ..	5,519

The principal fruit districts are shown below:—

PLUMS:—Chiba 222,347; Aichi, 79,343.

PEACHES:—Hiroshima, 809,403; Kagoshima, 440,154; Okayama, 402,174; Osaka, 241,758.

PEARS:—Nara, 1,025,817; Shizuoka, 906,778; Ibaragi, 765,546; Chiba, 595,589.

PERSIMMONS:—Niigata, 3,549,652; Nagano, 2,632,271; Oita 1,841,261; Okayama, 1,618,219.

APPLES:—Akita, 516,241.

GRAPES:—Tochigi, 324,654; Yamanaishi, 242,145.

"MIKAN":—Osaka, 2,254,342; Shizuoka, 1,671,706; Kanagawa, 1,354,151; Aichi, 1,027,569.

OTHER ORANGE:—Hiroshima, 677,-

268; Tokushima, 579,835; Ehime, 781,907.

The foregoing returns, though incomplete, are the only reliable official figures at present available, for the reports from the remaining 21 Prefectures and Hokkaido and Formosa have not yet been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The total output for the whole of Japan may roughly be estimated as double the amount mentioned above. The State Horticultural Experimental Farm established three years ago at Okitsu in Tokaido are conferring great benefit for encouraging fruit culture and vegetable gardening.



## CHAPTER X.

### MINES AND MINING.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan proper may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

<i>Sedimentary Rocks.</i>									
Archaean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.78
Paleozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.24
Mesozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.95
Cainozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.84
									67.81
<i>Igneous Rocks.</i>									
Old period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.27
Young period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.92
									32.19
									100.00

#### METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks or in the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and the Chichibu system or in Paleozoic formation.

Mines working veins:—

**GOLD:**—Hashidate in Echigo, Yamagano in Satsuma, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

**GOLD-SILVER:**—Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Tajima, Imai in Ugo, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

**COPPER:**—Ashio in Shimozuke, Osarusawa, Ani and Arakawa in Ugo, Okoya in Kaga, Obiye in Bitchū.

**LEAD:**—Hosokura in Rikuzen, Kami-oka in Hida.

**ANTIMONY:**—Ichinokawa in Iyo.

**TIN:**—Taniyama in Satsuma.

Mines working stratified deposits:

**GOLD:**—Ushio, Serigano and Okuchi in Satsuma.

**SILVER:**—Tsubaki in Rikuchū.

**COPPER:**—Hibira and Makimine in Hyūga, Itsuki in Higo, Besshi in Iyo, Higashiyama in Awa, Kunē in Tōtōmi, Kosaka in Akita.

**IRON:**—Kama-ishi and Sen-nin in Rikuchū, Akadani in Echigo, Nakakozaka in Kōzuke, etc.

#### NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyūshū and Hokkaidō are.

*Principal Coal-fields.*

**HOKKAIDO COAL-FIELD.**—Yūbari, Sorachi, Poronai, and Ikushumbetsu are the principal fields in Hokkaidō, all these being worked by the Hokkaidō Tankō Tetsudō Kaisha (Hokkaidō Colliery and Railroad Co.). The seams contained in the Yūbari-field are the most extensive, there being four seams, dipping at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, and measuring 4 to 25 ft. in thickness including parting. Sorachi contains 13 seams each measuring over 3 ft. in thickness, but as they dip too suddenly, 20-80, much difficulty is experienced in working. At present only the tenth seam is worked. Over 2 seams occur in Poronai, dipping at an angle of 18 to 40°, though at some places as much as 80°. At present five of the seams are worked. Ikushumbetsu is reserved for future exploitation. Yūbari employs about 4,000 mine-workers and produces about 1,500 tons a day, and Sorachi and Poronai about 2,000 workers each, producing 500 to 600 tons.

**CHIKUHO COAL-FIELDS.**—These comprise by far the greater part of the coal-fields in Kyūshū, and are at the same time the largest fields in Japan, producing more than one half of the whole output in the country. They extend over 30 miles north and south and 8 to 16 miles east to west. The principal seams contained are five with the thickness varying from 2 to 3 ft.

**THE MI-IKE COAL-FIELDS.**—These form another important coal measure in Kyūshū, occupying about 14,006 acres with an output of 1¼ mil. tons in 1904. Several seams are found but only the first seam is worked at present, and it measures about 8 feet in thickness, dipping with an angle of 5½ de-

grees. Heavy pumping appliances are at work, the pits being exceedingly watery. At present more than 5,000 workpeople of various descriptions are at work.

**TAKASHIMA COAL-FIELDS.**—The three small islands, Takashima, Hajima, and Nakanoshima, lying about seven miles from Nagasaki are collectively called as Takashima coal-fields. The seams at Takashima were worked in advance of the other two as to order of exploitation. In fact the Takashima seams are noteworthy as being the first coal mine worked in European style. Takashima contains sixteen seams of which five are workable, while of the thirteen in Hajima six are workable. At present the latter is the more valuable of the two, the other being somewhat exhausted from long working. All the working galleries in both are situated under the sea. At present about 3,000 hands are employed producing about 16,000 tons a day. Takashima coal ranks best as to quality of all the different kinds of coals produced in Japan.

*Petroleum.*

Petroleum veins are principally found in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, and especially in the province of Echigo. The petroleum industry in Echigo dates from 1890, when for the first time boring with regular machineries was tried with excellent result. Five oil fields are found in that district, namely, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Amase, Niitsu and Kubiki. All these produce about one million barrels of petroleum altogether, that is about one half of the whole consumption in Japan. The Standard Oil people hold an important lease in Echigo. Hokkaidō, Formosa and Tōtomi produce more or less oil, but the yield is still insignificant.

## OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Gold. <i>monne.</i>	Silver. <i>monne.</i>
1895 ... ..	239,041	19,272,544
1896 ... ..	256,519	17,156,666
1897 ... ..	276,427	14,478,485
1898 ... ..	309,145	16,118,242
1899 ... ..	446,716	14,978,060
1900 ... ..	566,535	15,681,595
1901 ... ..	660,153	14,598,749
1902 ... ..	793,518	15,371,045
1903 ... ..	835,847	15,627,245
1904 ... ..	736,137	16,328,575

The above do not include output in Formosa.

*Output of principal Gold and Silver Mines.*

(1905).

Name.	Place.	Gold. <i>monne.</i>	Silver. <i>monne.</i>
Benzaiten ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	3,149	395,194
Botanko ... ..	Formosa ... ..	105,728	—
Daini-yano ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	930	731
Dogamaru ... ..	Shimane ... ..	—	338,862
Handa ... ..	Fukushima ... ..	3,782	188,129
Hashidate ... ..	Niigata ... ..	7,852	2,499
Hashino ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	530	1,238
Hatasa ... ..	Gifu ... ..	—	190,526
Hazami ... ..	Nagasaki ... ..	12,655	37,584
Hikiharu ... ..	Oita ... ..	2,082	774
Hiragane ... ..	Gifu ... ..	—	333,933
Ikuno ... ..	Hyogo ... ..	44,421	1,741,919
Innai ... ..	Akita ... ..	19,209	1,947,758
Kago ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	5,059	3,222
Kamioka ... ..	Gifu ... ..	—	841,218
Kanehira ... ..	Ishikawa ... ..	9,309	312,794
Kinkwaseki ... ..	Formosa ... ..	211,817	—
Komuro ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	3,764	2,147
Kosaka ... ..	Akita ... ..	71,033	3,311,697
Kuki ... ..	Shimane ... ..	—	704,321
Kuratani ... ..	Ishikawa ... ..	23,175	513,780
Kuromori ... ..	Fukushima ... ..	—	15,630
Maruno ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	2,730	3,553
Mikka-ichi ... ..	Akita ... ..	—	236,960
Mizobe ... ..	Oita ... ..	5,479	3,586
Mozumi ... ..	Toyama ... ..	—	278,780
Okuchi ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	38,532	28,982
Omatsu ... ..	Shizuoka ... ..	5,075	26,052
Omori ... ..	Shimane ... ..	7,001	315,189
Omotani ... ..	Fukui ... ..	—	312,794

Otani ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	9,842	13,859
Ponshikaribetsu ... ..	Hokkaido ... ..	6,842	560,360
Sado ... ..	Sado island ... ..	96,166	758,913
Sasagaya ... ..	Shimane ... ..	—	86,104
Serigano ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	36,365	56,061
Taishono ... ..	Oita ... ..	20,713	3,586
Takatama ... ..	Fukushima ... ..	4,783	44,964
Takinowaki ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	2,769	2,290
Todoroki ... ..	Hokkaido ... ..	8,632	648,559
Tsubaki ... ..	Akita ... ..	—	934,364
Ushio ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	123,956	45,737
Washinosu ... ..	Akita ... ..	12,828	—
Yamagaya ... ..	Kagoshima ... ..	97,201	85,200
Yato ... ..	Fukuoka ... ..	2,128	1,831
Yoshioka ... ..	Hiroshima ... ..	—	557,928
Zuiho ... ..	Formosa ... ..	209,708	—
Others ... ..	— ... ..	79,412	578,984
River gold ... ..	— ... ..	161,208	—
Total ... ..	...	1,337,485	19,770,669

In the output of gold, compared with the preceding year's output, 1,183,370, that of last year shows an increase of 13 per cent., while compared with the average of the three preceding years, the rate of

increase corresponds to 13.3 per cent. In regard to silver the increase over 1904 was 20 per cent., while over the average of the three preceding years the rate was 25.1 per cent.

#### OUTPUT OF COPPER AND ITS EXPORTS.

	Production. <i>kin.</i>	Exports. <i>kin.</i>	Per cent of Production.
1895 ... ..	31,856,887	24,186,770	75.9
1896 ... ..	33,464,615	24,184,402	72.3
1897 ... ..	33,982,217	23,224,992	68.3
1898 ... ..	35,039,592	27,423,890	78.3
1899 ... ..	40,459,709	35,507,379	87.8
1900 ... ..	40,528,612	34,129,290	84.2
1901 ... ..	45,652,927	36,656,434	80.3
1902 ... ..	48,390,637	34,423,015	71.1
1903 ... ..	55,312,343	46,024,966	83.2
1904 ... ..	53,538,368	34,903,132	65.2

#### *Output of principal Copper Mines in 1904.*

	Output of ores. <i>kwan.</i>	Products. <i>kin.</i>
Kosaka (Akita) ... ..	65,325,075	6,063,549
Osaruzawa (Akita) ... ..	4,772,121	2,028,446
Arakawa (Akita) ... ..	11,916,420	1,473,103
Hisaichi (Akita) ... ..	98,10,470	1,017,018

Ani (Akita) ... ..	3,260,566	1,701,872
Ashio (Tochigi) ... ..	12,452,041	10,965,861
Iliragane (Gifu) ... ..	4,719,332	1,008,220
Ogoya (Ishikawa) ... ..	1,285,738	971,011
Ikuno (Hyogo) ... ..	5,747,641	1,322,052
Yoshioka (Okayama) ... ..	2,465,051	1,050,471
Obie (Okayama) ... ..	3,010,369	849,030
Dōgamaru (Shimane) ... ..	1,423,640	401,184
Besshi (Ehime) ... ..	36,036,543	8,203,410
Hibira (Miyasaki) ... ..	6,708,592	1,521,254
Makimine (Miyasaki) ... ..	6,430,025	1,557,228
Omotani (Fukui) ... ..	1,215,903	487,382
Itsuki (Kumamoto) ... ..	943,280	350,533

## OUTPUT OF IRON AND ITS IMPORTS.

			Imports.	
			Iron.	Steel.
			Quantity.	Quantity.
			<i>kin.</i>	<i>kin.</i>
1895 ... ..	Products.	6,879,306	162,861,394	6,919,739
1896 ... ..	<i>kwan.</i>	7,299,579	198,565,693	9,855,622
1897 ... ..		7,464,364	209,239,703	6,406,982
1898 ... ..		6,266,225	277,342,100	9,732,753
1899 ... ..		6,151,033	164,438,971	8,118,863
1900 ... ..		6,624,447	220,085,639	7,113,832
1901 ... ..		7,853,163	200,952,484	6,030,423
1902 ... ..		8,568,059	202,667,090	5,437,195
1903 ... ..		9,016,383	236,978,354	5,844,723
1904 ... ..		10,171,500	313,006,211	5,554,555

*Output of principal Iron Mines in 1904.*

	Output.	Production.
	<i>kwan.</i>	<i>kwan.</i>
Kamaishi (Iwate) ... ..	14,532,507	7,106,454
Sen-nin (Iwate) ... ..	1,762,573	807,038

## OUTPUT OF ANTIMONY AND MANGANESE.

			Antimony.	Manganese.
			Output.	Output.
			<i>kin.</i>	<i>kin.</i>
1895 ... ..			2,805,729	28,520,061
1896 ... ..			2,237,615	29,893,267
1897 ... ..			1,951,068	25,701,496
1898 ... ..			2,061,829	19,162,323
1899 ... ..			1,568,462	18,893,440
1900 ... ..			716,477	26,384,526
1901 ... ..			911,462	27,115,884
1902 ... ..			1,026,601	18,110,792
1903 ... ..			977,228	9,344,482
1904 ... ..			708,558	7,207,712

*Output of principal Manganese Mines in 1904.*

	Acre. <i>tsubo.</i>	Products. <i>kin.</i>
Birika (Hokkaido) ... ..	1,086,583	2,043,713
Iwasaki (Aomori) ... ..	132,276	2,600,113
Koyanodani (Kyoto) ... ..	11,392	937,500

## DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF COAL.

(in 000 Ton.)

	Supply.			Demand.		
	Output. Metric- ton.	Imports. Metric- ton.	Total. Metric- ton.	Consumption. Metric- ton.	Exports. Metric- ton.	Total. Metric- ton.
1895 ... ..	4,810	79	4,890	2,689	1,863	4,553
1896 ... ..	5,059	56	5,115	3,069	2,215	5,284
1897 ... ..	5,229	77	5,306	4,090	2,122	6,213
1898 ... ..	6,749	52	6,802	4,392	2,207	6,600
1899 ... ..	6,775	57	6,833	5,034	2,511	7,545
1900 ... ..	7,488	109	7,598	5,262	3,384	8,646
1901 ... ..	9,027	118	9,145	6,678	2,951	9,630
1902 ... ..	9,742	77	9,820	6,501	2,969	9,471
1903 ... ..	10,138	124	10,263	6,974	3,466	10,440
1904 ... ..	10,772	631	11,403	7,415	2,907	10,323

The latest returns for the principal coal districts and the estimates for the current year are as follows:—

Place.	Estimate 1906. Ton.	1905. Ton.	Inc. Ton.
Hokkaidō ... ..	1,358,404	1,177,451	180,953
Jōban ... ..	1,331,006	1,040,756	290,250
Fukuoka-ken ... ..	8,007,360	7,516,013	491,347
Saga-ken ... ..	1,157,949	1,056,650	111,299
Nagasaki-ken ... ..	532,842	466,288	66,544
Others ... ..	1,288,753	373,259	110,943
Total ... ..	12,881,753	11,630,417	1,251,336

*Output of Principal Coal Mines in 1904.*

	<i>tsubo.</i>	Metre-ton.
Yubari (Hokkaido) ... ..	8,243,857	469,123
Horonai (Hokkaido) ... ..	873,101	194,629
Sorachi (Hokkaido) ... ..	6,571,189	167,790
Uchigo (Fukushima) ... ..	2,830,820	198,792
Iriyama (Fukushima) ... ..	499,247	151,876
Ōtsuji (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,968,852	271,715
Mitsui's Yamano (Fukuoka) ... ..	4,344,105	179,140
Yoshio (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,654,644	102,478
Namazuda (Fukuoka) ... ..	2,337,796	224,873

Tadakuma (Fukuoka) ... ..	749,000	170,911
Hokoku (Fukuoka) ... ..	397,014	218,904
Mitsui's Tagawa (Fukuoka) ... ..	5,946,651	474,269
Kaneda (Fukuoka) ... ..	653,457	206,813
Aka-ike (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,835,215	142,555
Meiji (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,843,853	448,545
Ōura (Fukuoka) ... ..	923,396	130,941
Shin-nū (Fukuoka) ... ..	3,756,616	440,953
Ōnoura (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,300,723	418,671
Nishibe (Fukuoka) ... ..	694,530	416,710
Miike (Fukuoka) ... ..	17,098,168	1,252,235
Takashima (Fukuoka) ... ..	3,396,619	231,429
Yoshidani (Fukuoka) ... ..	1,193,550	176,875

*Relative Ratio of Consumption of Coal.*

(Index number).

	For ships.	For railways.	For factories.	For salt prod.	Total.
1894 ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1895 ... ..	142.6	132.8	108.8	97.0	115.4
1896 ... ..	132.3	154.9	142.1	102.5	131.7
1897 ... ..	170.6	506.6	167.7	93.5	175.5
1898 ... ..	151.1	232.6	231.3	123.4	188.5
1899 ... ..	237.7	297.8	237.5	125.5	216.1
1900 ... ..	279.6	302.0	240.9	118.8	225.8
1901 ... ..	266.2	372.0	349.1	151.0	286.6
1902 ... ..	292.9	419.4	315.5	146.8	279.0
1903 ... ..	333.1	436.6	333.6	153.0	299.3
1904 ... ..	425.5	451.9	336.4	134.6	318.2

## OUTPUT OF SULPHUR AND ITS EXPORTS.

	Production. <i>kin.</i>	Exports. <i>kin.</i>
1895 ... ..	25,884,250	26,445,913
1896 ... ..	20,863,373	20,507,630
1897 ... ..	22,636,870	15,322,307
1898 ... ..	17,202,173	21,045,668
1899 ... ..	17,052,186	27,806,719
1900 ... ..	24,064,196	29,726,987
1901 ... ..	27,580,478	29,879,849
1902 ... ..	30,478,728	35,454,556
1903 ... ..	38,123,175	42,547,221
1904 ... ..	42,645,063	42,633,161

*Output of principal Sulphur Mines in 1904.*

	Output. <i>kean.</i>	Production. <i>kin.</i>
Iwato (Hokkaido) ... ..	1,979,083	3,810,646

Yamamoto (Hokkaido) ... ..	1,721,364	3,267,387
Yamagata's Kobui (Hokkaido) ... ..	4,556,885	10,047,011
Oshino's Kobui (Hokkaido) ... ..	2,914,795	6,028,789
Akan (Hokkaido) ... ..	503,088	1,312,049
Moyoro (Hokkaido) ... ..	331,160	630,625
Ra-usu (Hokkaido) ... ..	758,003	1,742,900
Tsurugizan (Iwate) ... ..	2,809,390	3,374,316
Katanuma (Miyagi) ... ..	480,000	812,500
Yonego (Nagano) ... ..	346,030	628,100
Kokonoye (Oita) ... ..	1,618,320	4,045,800
Iwoto (Kagoshima) ... ..	467,524	1,168,810

## OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM AND ITS IMPORTS.

	Output. <i>koku.</i>	Imports.	
		Quantity. gram.	Value. <i>yen.</i>
1895 ... ..	149,497	44,152,414	4,303,929
1896 ... ..	208,400	54,692,886	6,331,036
1897 ... ..	231,220	61,058,217	7,667,350
1898 ... ..	280,742	67,905,455	7,552,879
1899 ... ..	474,686	52,421,833	7,918,149
1900 ... ..	767,508	67,842,324	14,162,652
1901 ... ..	983,799	68,996,392	14,943,401
1902 ... ..	877,837	75,480,154	14,937,169
1903 ... ..	1,065,116	59,780,206	11,455,696
1904 ... ..	1,073,640	81,671,801	18,201,490

	Area. <i>tsubo.</i>	Output. <i>koku.</i>
Kamada (Niigata) ... ..	96,645	63,884
Nagamine (Niigata) ... ..	1,117,852	117,651
Katsubo (Niigata) ... ..	399,766	70,333
Urase (Niigata) ... ..	93,760	45,567
Hire (Niigata) ... ..	140,640	50,843
Kumazawa (Niigata) ... ..	126,895	76,542
Niizu (Niigata) ... ..	261,588	91,642
Oguchi (Niigata) ... ..	249,242	56,722
Takaya (Niigata) ... ..	74,116	44,582
Kanatsu (Niigata) ... ..	122,400	38,172
Murai's Oguchi (Niigata) ... ..	83,571	33,089
Urase (Niigata) ... ..	135,269	44,887

## MINE-EMPLOYEES.

(At the end of June.)

	Metal- mines.	Coal- mines.	Non Metal- mines.	Total.	Alluvial- diggers.
1897 ... ..	71,988	82,529	6,022	160,539	11,073
1898 ... ..	51,706	75,831	5,194	132,731	13,988
1899 ... ..	51,141	60,964	7,562	119,667	6,108
1900 ... ..	54,805	70,508	5,698	131,011	9,835

1901	...	...	63,980	75,230	6,545	145,755	10,642
1902	...	...	60,339	78,894	7,706	146,939	8,440
1903	...	...	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129	6,401
1904	...	...	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829

## ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.

			No. of accident.	Death.	Severely wounded.	Others.	Total.
1895	...	...	27	77	8	25	110
1896	...	...	18	44	9	36	89
1897	...	...	23	15	—	28	43
1898	...	...	15	19	8	41	68
1899	...	...	58	674	33	65	772
1900	...	...	173	171	106	200	477
1901	...	...	344	219	223	135	577
1902	...	...	472	328	209	337	874
1903	...	...	541	309	340	228	877
1904	...	...	985	267	323	629	1,219

## CHAPTER XI.

## FISHERY.

Japanese fishery is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing. It is said that Japan has little or nothing to learn from foreign fishermen in this respect, and that a tour of inspection along the shores of Japan will enable one to acquire far better knowledge in practical fishery than can be obtained from study of books.

Japan is now suffering from a

pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained everywhere and some species are even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is only in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated in Hiroshima. In regard to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye, and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in a near future to the importance of regular industry.

## FISHERY POPULATION.

There are about 900,000 families of fishermen or over there million individuals engaged in the marine industry. The figures correspond to about 15 per cent. of the entire population.

## FISHING-BOATS.

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number about 420,000 in 1904. However nine out of ten do open-boats not exceed 30 ft. in length, as shown below:—

		Boats over 30 ft. in length.	Boats less than 30 ft. in length.	Total.
Honshū	...	6,016	243,558	249,574
Shikoku	...	3,449	34,231	37,680
Kyūshū	...	327	72,729	73,056
Hokkaidō	...	12,607	53,370	65,977
Total	...	22,399	403,888	426,287

The aggregate cost for boats of the full size was estimated in 1904 at Yen 274,819, and that for those of the smaller size at Yen 1,463,893.

### ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN.

	No. of Boats.	(1904). Crew.			
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Wrecked ...	318	156	55	55	266
Drifted... ..	92	13	1	23	37
Missing ...	50	6	1	123	130
Upset ...	153	112	6	63	181
Others ...	13	14	10	6	30
Total ...	626	301	73	270	644

### THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Catches.		Marine products.	
	yen.		yen.	
1900 ... ..	44,985,081		33,003,299	
1901 ... ..	42,826,850		30,075,953	
1902 ... ..	44,245,254		28,656,952	
1903 ... ..	40,866,444		29,570,312	
1904 ... ..	42,632,633		31,726,659	

The returns for 1904 may be distributed among the main divisions of the country, as :—

	Catches.		Marine products.	
	yen.		yen.	
Honshū ... ..	29,652,383		14,856,893	
Shikoku ... ..	4,628,708		2,571,036	
Kyūshū ... ..	8,351,542		2,961,895	
Hokkaidō ... ..	1,260,151		11,336,835	
Total ... ..	43,892,784		31,726,659	

Principal kinds of fish of commercial value were these for 1904 :—

Kinds.	yen.	Kinds.	yen.
Sardine ... ..	6,829,738	Mackerel ... ..	1,871,311
Bonito ... ..	3,600,292	Tunny ... ..	1,008,601
Squid ... ..	1,979,772	Yellow-tail ... ..	1,843,455
Prawns ... ..	1,328,389	Tai (Pagrus) ... ..	2,947,394

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were :—

Kinds.	Value.	Kinds.	Value.
Squid dried ... ..	3,021,059	Sardine (dried for ma- nure) ... ..	1,078,636
Prawns dried ... ..	1,156,970	Herring (for food) ..	2,349,238
Bonito dried or dried and boiled ... ..	3,958,456	Herring (for manure) ...	5,650,595
Sardine dried or dried and boiled ... ..	3,208,974		

## LEADING DISTRICTS OF MARINE PRODUCTION.

(1904).

Districts.	Value. yen.	Districts.	Value. yen.
Nagasaki... ..	1,231,160	Iwate .. ..	886,491
Chiba ... ..	1,985,386	Yamaguchi ... ..	833,078
Miye ... ..	1,914,892	Kagoshima ... ..	876,794
Shizuoka .. ..	1,674,019	Hokkaidō ... ..	10,630,072
Aichi ... ..	1,076,537	Yehime ... ..	840,048
Kochi ... ..	1,156,635		

## AQUICULTURE.

## Crucian

	Snapping-turtle.	Oyster.	Carp.	Carp.	Eel.	Porphyra.	Others.	Total.
1903 (value) ...	4,662	176,544	283,543	7,130	17,642	456,872	420,104	1,366,497
1904 (value) ...	6,633	141,739	511,432	1,920	46,613	440,898	605,757	1,754,992

Among the Miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process may be mentioned.

## PELAGIC FISHERY.

This branch of fishery has been receiving bounty from the Government since '97. The disbursement on this account is limited to ¥. 150,000 a year, and a fishing-boat to be eligible for the benefit should not be less than 50 gross tonnage for a steamer and 30 tonnage for a sailing-boat built either of steel or wood, the rate being ¥. 15 per ton for a steamer and ¥. 10 for a sailing-ship, besides ¥. 10 for per capita of crew. The bounty is granted for five years, to be renewable on examination of the ship and gears after the expiration of the term. It is granted both to fishing-boats themselves and also according to kind of fishery and places of fishing. The crew should comprise Japanese subjects not less than four-fifths of the total.

During the 1905-'6 fiscal year

bounty to encourage pelagic fishery was granted to 35 sailing-ships with 2,246 aggregate tonnage and 780 crew, and one steamer of 143 tons with 13 crew. The bounty to encourage fishing-boats of approved type was granted to seven sailing-vessels of 708 aggregate tonnage and one steamship of 140 tons. These vessels caught 153 sea-otters valued at ¥. 76,500 and 10,335 seals valued at ¥. 413,400. Including other kinds of fish or sea-animals caught the total reached ¥. 527,300 approximately.

Ordinary open sea fishing junks not recognized by the bounty regulations are far more numerous in number, and the total marine harvest reaches to greater figures. During the latest two available years covered by official report the pelagic sea returns made this record:—

	Junks.		Sailing-ship.		Steamship.		Total catch. yen.
	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	
July 1902—June '3 ... ..	3,651	19,871	67	1,110	1	32	1,959,280
" 1903 — " '4 ... ..	3,262	16,578	61	1,261	2	57	1,949,264

The amount of bounty granted leaves considerable margin, as below;—

Year, Ending Mar.	No. of ship engaged.	Aid from the Treasury		
		For tonnage. <i>yen.</i>	For crew. <i>yen.</i>	Total. <i>yen.</i>
1900 ... ..	14	12,600	3,640	16,240
1901 ... ..	17	20,930	4,330	23,260
1902 ... ..	22	23,125	4,910	28,035
1903 ... ..	24	16,935	5,280	22,215
1904 ... ..	27	20,380	6,080	26,460
1905 ... ..	30	—	—	27,400

### WHALING IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

As whaling grounds the coast of Japan occupied a very high place till about 40 years ago, so much so that at one time more than 70 whaling vessels from America and Europe used to flock to the Sea of Japan. These daring whalers did in no long time almost exterminated the species, but in return for it they conferred a lasting benefit on Japan. These men secretly carried on the commerce or barter in the open sea with some Japanese merchants at the time when Japanese were shut to outside world, while it was at the instance of those whalers who were under necessity to get supply of water, fuel and other necessities, that the U.S. Government sent a mission to Japan and ultimately compelled the latter to assent opening the country to foreign commerce and intercourse.

But, as stated above, the arrival of these foreign whalers was soon followed by a gradual diminution of the cetaceans in the Sea of Japan. Before the Tempō era (1830-'43) even a little fishing village in Nagato used to capture in a year at least 30 cachalots, but coming down to the time of the Restored Imperial régime, 1868, the villagers could barely capture one head in every four years or so. At present they are rarely even

so fortunate. The whalers in Kyushu state that even as late as fifteen years ago they not unfrequently counted during the season 1,000 schools, but now these rarely exceed a quarter as much. The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu are noted for the fishery. But it is along the coast of northern Korea that the enterprise at present shows an usual activity. The lion's share of the profits derived from the Korean whaling was formerly enjoyed by the Russian whalers under Count Geyseling who, taking advantage of the peculiar diplomatic relation then existing between Russia and Korea, exacted from the latter special privileges in regard to the whale hunting. The late war gave a death-blow to his enterprise, to be followed, as an inevitable consequence, by a sudden ascendancy of Japanese whalers, who had long been struggling hard under disadvantageous condition compared with their rivals. Several of the Russian whalers were seized by the Japanese fleet, and our whalers were left sole masters of the whole north-eastern coast of Korea extending about 400 nautical miles. The Japan Pelagic Fishery Com-

pany that was started in Dec. '98 with the capital of ¥. 100,000, primarily with the object of whaling in Korea waters, had been tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. In June '04 the Oriental Fishery Company was started with the capital of ¥. 500,000 by purchasing the assets of the older establishment. During the first-half of 1905-'6 year the company captured 245 head, while during the first three months of the second half already 258 were captured. The company employs three whalers of Norwegian type (each 124 tons), two steamers for carrying the flesh (each 400 tons), seven sailers for dressing and carrying fuel and salt (each 90 to 180 tons), besides 19 junks (loading capacity of 30,000 to 50,000 pounds). There are also 39 vessels with over 300 crew employed on various services. This extraordinary success of the Ko-

rean whaling has naturally stimulated other people, and two other whaling companies have been started in Nagasaki, each aimed at plying this particular fishing on the Korean coast.

#### SALT INDUSTRY.

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is a state monopoly in the island, and it was also converted into one in Japan proper at the time of the late war.

	Salt fields (Area). <i>cho.</i>	No. of Furnace.	Produc- tion. <i>koku.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>	Average price per <i>koku.</i> <i>yen.</i>
1900 ... ..	7,774	17,584	6,591,078	0,388,694	1.42
1901 ... ..	7,970	18,977	6,908,964	8,707,340	1.26
1902 ... ..	8,255	18,679	6,120,949	8,899,569	1.45
1903 ... ..	7,967	18,096	6,482,485	9,426,832	1.46
1904 ... ..	8,062	15,988	6,920,995	9,971,327	1.44

#### Leading Districts of Salt production in 1904.

Districts.	Salt field. <i>cho.</i>	Production. <i>koku.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
Hyōgo ... ..	965	837,851	1,098,616
Okayama ... ..	511	581,737	781,339
Hiroshima ... ..	649	612,709	802,233
Yamaguchi ... ..	1,054	1,084,365	1,405,168
Tokushima ... ..	515	468,974	682,887
Kagawa ... ..	996	1,362,622	1,760,244
Ehime ... ..	365	432,336	486,739
Ōita ... ..	302	248,944	396,765

## CHAPTER XII.

## FORESTRY.

## AREA.

Forests occupy about 59 per cent. of the whole area of the country, and although not a small portion of the so-called woods are areas planted with young trees, on the whole Japan may be considered as being fairly well wooded. Evils of reckless denudation from which the country has been suffering are gradually disappearing.

The forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows according to proprietorship:—

*Area of Forest.*

(At end of March, 1904).

Ownership.	Protection Forest.	Utilization Forest.	Total.
State Forest ... ..	358,162	11,981,333	12,339,495
Crown Forest ... ..	67,966	1,383,495	1,451,461
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forests ...	467,930	7,100,231	7,568,161
Grand total ... ..	894,058	20,465,059	21,359,117

## PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES.

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are:—Camphore tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), several species of oaks (*Quercus ilex*, *Q. silva*, *Q. acuta*, etc.), several species of pines (*Pinus densiflora*, *P. Thunbergii*), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are:—*Hinoki* (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), *Sugi* (*Cryptomeria japonica*), *Hiba* (*Thujopsis dolabrata*), *Momi* (*Abies firma*), *Tsuga* (*Tsuga Sieboldii*), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (*Zelkova Keaki*), *Buna* (*Fagus sylvatica*), *Katsura* (*Cercidiphyllum japonica*), *Yachidamo* (*Flaxinus mandshurica*), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Poplar, *Prunus*, etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are:—*Todo-matsu* (*Abies Sachaliensis*), *Yezo-matsu* (*Picea ajanensis*), some species of birch, etc.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS.

North-eastern districts of Honshū and Hokkaidō, speaking only of Japan proper, abound in forests. Below is given a list of those prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

Hokkaido ... ..	5,097,164	Iwate ... ..	869,647
Nagano ... ..	1,274,987	Fukushima ... ..	760,413
Akita ... ..	1,166,347	Niigata ... ..	647,348
Gifu ... ..	1,041,224	Yamagata ... ..	610,103
Aomori ... ..	1,040,781	Yamanashi ... ..	560,729

## FOREST ECONOMY.

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1904-1905 year (exclusive of Hokkaidō, Formosa etc.)

	Timbers.		Fuels.	
	Quantity. <i>Shakujime</i> (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value. yen.	Quantity. <i>Tana</i> (ab. 3×6×6 ft.)	Value. yen.
<i>Hinoki</i> ... ..	1,121,349	2,618,586	36,669	36,205
<i>Hiba</i> ( <i>Thuopsis</i> ) ... ..	226,754	204,141	5,034	3,111
<i>Sugi</i> ( <i>Cryptomeria</i> ) ... ..	6,816,754	12,063,343	134,929	189,311
Pines ... ..	8,046,901	11,450,157	2,710,740	3,849,562
<i>Abies</i> ... ..	816,634	355,047	11,594	17,650
<i>Tsuga</i> ... ..	401,232	117,969	18,198	24,270
Camphor... ..	20,545	82,233	817	1,124
<i>Quercus</i> ... ..	302,697	1,002,968	433,641	697,034
Chestnut... ..	637,804	986,005	153,947	299,601
<i>Keyaki</i> ( <i>Zelkova</i> )... ..	150,516	400,564	31,614	57,065
<i>Kimugi</i> ( <i>Q. serrata</i> ) ... ..	9,446	6,660	55,908	131,152
Others ... ..	2,570,128	2,198,665	13,811,503	18,644,843
Total ... ..	21,120,760	31,486,338	17,404,594	23,950,928
Bamboos (bundles) ... ..	4,718,401	1,528,224	—	—

The grand total amounting to over 56 million *yen* being divided by the total area of forest land exclusive of Hokkaidō, that is, 18,089,306 *cho*, the yield per *cho* amounts to Y. 3.6 and fractions, or Y. 1.40 per acre. The financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1904 exclusive of Hokkaidō, Formosa and other outlying places was as follows:—

Kind of Forest.	Timbers. yen.	Faggots. yen.	Total. yen.	Total area. <i>chō</i> .	Yield per <i>cho</i> . yen.
State... ..	1,777,417	647,489	2,424,906	12,907,166	0.18
Crown ... ..	569,850	102,213	672,063	1,563,133	0.42
Percentage ... ..	125,146	7,165	132,311	—	—
Public and private ... ..	29,013,935	23,194,061	52,207,996	8,663,147	6.02
Total ... ..	31,486,438	23,950,928	55,437,276	23,133,446	

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests as many of whose owners do not keep exact account of labour spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forest for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, the upper of the two figures showing ordinary receipt and the lower extraordinary receipt.

	Receipt. <i>yen.</i>	Expenses. <i>yen.</i>	Balance. <i>yen.</i>
1900 ... ..	1,929,901	926,371	812,190
	1,017,000	347,338	669,663
1901 ... ..	2,267,787	1,108,394	952,023
	2,513,473	868,207	1,645,266
1902 ... ..	2,347,609	1,019,257	1,157,265
	3,819,124	1,220,691	2,598,428
1903 ... ..	2,749,698	1,102,349	1,486,358
	5,082,877	1,568,286	3,514,591
1904 ... ..	2,228,043	1,218,487	863,457
	2,228,392	1,900,094	328,298
1905 ... ..	3,022,301	1,142,871	1,879,430
	2,356,392	1,813,681	542,711

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1000 *yen.*)

	Timbers.	Boards for Tea-chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboos.	Exports. Total.	Imports. Total.
1900 ... ..	1,063	398	153	348	1,962	869
1901 ... ..	1,120	270	90	386	1,966	709
1902 ... ..	1,141	413	175	304	2,033	755
1903 .. ...	1,746	539	210	240	2,735	675
1904 ... ..	2,472	549	197	283	3,501	508

Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak-wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. It should be noted that, with the object of promoting export of timbers to Manchuria, the Government appropriated early in 1905 a sum of *yen* 380,000 as fund for this purpose. The Government working plan is to export timbers from State forests through the hands of approved agents.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

The work of adjusting State forests has been proceeding for years under special account. The adjustment programme aims.

- (1) To dispose of 740,000 *chō* judged unimportant to State forests.
- (2) To carry out final survey to 5,000,000 *chō* of State forests to be retained as Government property.
- (3) To apply suitable working plan to 2,000,000 *chō* of State forests which urgently require such treatment.
- (4) To plant and adjust State forests as follows:—to apply artificial

planting to 90,000 *chō*, natural regeneration to 50,000 *chō* to create and maintain nurseries of 550 *chō*, to arrange roads and rivers to the extent of 100 *ri* and 3,200 *tsubo* respectively, and to establish fire-zones aggregating over 2,000,000 *chō*.

- (5) To purchase preservation areas of 50,000 *chō* and sheltering and intermediate areas of 140,000 *chō*.

The progress of the work so far effected and its prospective aspect are tabulated below:—

	up to 1904.	Estimate for 1905.	Estimate for 1906.	After 1907.
Disposed of ( <i>chō</i> ) ... ..	227,621	34,625	82,447	396,881
Brought under work ( <i>chō</i> ) ...	375,804	70,000	135,000	1,531,195
Tri'lar survey (sq. <i>ri</i> ) ... ..	1,248	300	240	2,238
Contour survey ( <i>chō</i> ) ... ..	593,733	159,000	360,000	3,896,266
Boundary delimitation ( „ ) ..	287,946	60,000	144,000	1,260,944
Artificial planting ( „ ) ...	180,087	12,301	70,000	20,340
Natur. regeneration ( „ ) ...	6,926	500	1,500	3,913
Planting in dunes etc. ( <i>chō</i> ) ...	4,904	600	1,650	3,164
Nurseries (1,000 <i>tsubo</i> ) ..	7,160	152	1,206	862
Perm. fire zone ( „ ) ..	1,763	60	420	2,670
Temp. „ „ ( „ ) ...	16,680	20	3,700	46,104
Const'g, forest roads (1,000 <i>ken</i> ) .. ... ..	987	215	251	450
Forests purchased ( <i>chō</i> ) ...	470	—	500	7,500

The fund required on account of this forest adjustment is estimated at Y. 23,000,000 to be met with the proceeds obtained by selling unnecessary State forest-land. From 1909 the additional land tax of about Y. 51,000 is to accrue to the Treasury from the State forest-lands disposed of, while from 1910 the proceeds from the State forests are estimated at Y. 4,400,000, to increase to Y. 66,000,000 from 1967. All this is from the 2,000,000 *chō* to be adjusted.

### CAMPHOR.

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper, the output from southern China not exceeding 200,000 *kin*.

#### *Supply and Output of Camphor.*

Even Japan cannot supply the whole of the remaining 7,800,000 *kin*, her yearly output being roughly 6½ millions of which about 3,300,000 comes from Formosa and 3,200,000 from Japan proper. This supply, too, can hardly be expected constant, for in Japan proper camphor trees available are estimated at about 2,780,000 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.) from which 33,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 35,000,000 *kin* of camphor oil are procurable. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated at about 2¼ million *shakujime* yielding 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of

oil. The prospective supply of camphor and oil in the two regions amounts to 65,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 58,360,000 *kin* of oil. As about one half the quantity of camphor can be extracted from the oil, the total supply of camphor may be put at something 95,000,000 *kin*. If Japan continues to produce 6,500,000 *kin* per annum the supply will be exhausted in less than fifteen years. Meantime the young camphor trees planted both in Japan proper and Formosa will hardly have grown to available age which should at least be 60 years in order to obtain a large percentage of camphor. Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. In view of this gloomy prospect of the supply the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees. In Formosa about Y. 50,000 a year is spent for this purpose by the Government and there over 3,600 acres have received planting. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

#### *Experiments on Camphor Twigs.*

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose. The result of latest analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, was as follows:—

	Water.	Camphor from hydrated materials.	Camphor from dehydrated materials.
	%	%	%
Twigs ... ..	7.07	1.03	3.53
Fallen leaves ... ..	9.10	2.89	3.25
Do. ... ..	14.80	2.83	3.22
Do. ... ..	11.70	2.61	2.95

#### *Uses of Camphor.*

Camphor is used for making celluloid, gunpowder, perfume, etc., in the following proportion.

Celluloid ... ..	70	Gunpowder ... ..	2
Medicine ... ..	16	Perfume ... ..	2
Indian incense ... ..	10		
		Total ... ..	100

#### *Camphor Monopoly.*

In Formosa the industry is exclusively carried on Government account, while in Japan proper the Government confines itself to purchasing camphor produced by general public. The purchasing prices in Japan proper range between Y. 54 at Kumamoto and Y. 64 at Kobe, per 100 *kin*. Bought in that way the Government sells to its sole agents, Samuel Samuels, at Y 93 1st class, Y. 88 extra 2nd class and Y. 85 2nd class. The approved prices at which the sole agents sold at London in Feb.-July '05 were Y. 105.714 1st class, Y. 102.852 extra 2nd, and Y. 100.286 2nd. The quotations at the London market during that period ranged between Y. 197 and Y. 214, as sold in slightly refined form.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## INDUSTRY.

Many of the new industries started since the advent of the new regime owe their inception to paternal protection of the Government. Spinning (cotton and silk) industry, filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-works, brick-making, power loom weaving, and some others have owed inception to the Government. Between 1880, when the Regulations for selling Government Property were enacted, and 1893 when the Tomioka Filature was sold to the Mitsui Family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial consideration, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are a steel foundry and a printing office, besides a mint.

## INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, industry, and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

## PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

Year.	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital. (1000 yen).	Paid up Capital. (1000 yen).	Reserves. (1000 yen).	Average Gross profit. (1000 yen).	Per Co. Paid-up. (1000 yen).
1896 ... ..	1,367	143,618	89,901	7,405	105,060	65,765
1897 ... ..	1,881	165,333	105,381	7,582	87,895	57,619
1898 ... ..	2,164	183,957	122,067	11,643	84,869	56,842
1899 ... ..	2,253	222,674	147,738	13,468	98,834	65,574
1900 ... ..	2,554	216,767	158,852	17,698	80,958	62,158
1901 ... ..	2,477	219,350	166,293	24,054	88,554	67,135
1902 ... ..	2,427	222,121	173,233	20,794	91,521	71,377
1903 ... ..	2,441	214,404	170,346	29,967	87,835	69,785
1904 ... ..	2,384	210,509	162,836	27,873	89,558	68,303

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the collapse of some unsound establishments which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY  
AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of capital, followed by petroleum, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorbs capital of Y. 500,000 gross capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1904 :—

Kind.	Gross Cap'l.	Paid up Cap'l.	Kind.	Gross Cap'l.	Paid up Cap'l.
Spinning ... ..	36,093	32,392	Tiles and bricks... ..	2,057	1,484
Petroleum ... ..	25,151	11,460	Hempen yarns ... ..	2,050	1,804
Electric light ... ..	18,786	13,854	Weaving (exclusive cot-		
Shipbuilding ... ..	12,132	10,341	ton, silk, hemp) ... ..	1,882	1,376
Paper and paper goods	9,569	8,884	Oil making ... ..	1,696	1,239
Gas ... ..	8,612	6,667	Silk fabrics ... ..	1,546	1,335
Mining ... ..	6,670	6,431	Tanning ... ..	1,524	1,318
Colliery ... ..	6,725	5,780	Steel ... ..	1,321	950
Spinning (not cotton)...	6,095	6,035	Tobacco ... ..	1,302	887
Raw silk ... ..	5,969	4,150	Hempen fabrics ... ..	1,223	1,208
Saké ... ..	4,711	3,487	Cotton fabrics ... ..	1,123	835
Cement ... ..	4,478	3,823	Ice-making ... ..	1,072	709
Beer ... ..	4,562	3,561	Cord-making ... ..	1,064	777
Sugar ... ..	4,026	3,565	Salt refining ... ..	930	755
Milling and grain clean-			Sawing ... ..	872	721
ing ... ..	3,383	2,096	Medical stuffs ... ..	863	622
Chemical shifts ... ..	3,180	2,737	Cokes ... ..	810	805
Woolen goods ... ..	2,908	2,324	Knitting ... ..	779	678
Carriage and rolling			Throwing ... ..	775	583
stock... ..	2,660	2,480	India-rubber goods ...	650	419
Printing and type			Dyeing and softening..	640	451
foundry ... ..	2,633	1,893	Matchesa nd sticks ...	560	506
Machinery ... ..	2,392	1,289	Quarry ... ..	537	440
Manure... ..	2,345	1,373	Raw cotton . ... ..	528	411
Soy and "miso" ... ..	2,142	1,709	Ceramics ... ..	519	329

It may be noted that of the 46 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *saké* and soy brewing, weaving of various sorts except woolen fabrics, paper and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil-making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES.

To mention leading districts containing companies each with over Y. 3,000,000 gross capital we have for 1904,—

	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital.	Paid up Capital.
Tokyo ... ..	234	64,400,060	52,536,854
Osaka ... ..	230	33,396,151	27,412,590
Niigata ... ..	118	25,358,696	11,882,011
Hyogo... ..	119	11,516,235	9,401,243
Aichi ... ..	131	9,044,605	6,786,113
Kyoto... ..	77	8,032,750	7,470,748
Kanagawa ... ..	44	7,291,200	6,063,940
Hokkaido ... ..	45	5,089,500	4,276,636
Miye ... ..	50	4,980,795	4,373,607
Fukuoka ... ..	49	4,779,717	4,222,090
Okayama ... ..	76	3,247,475	2,988,435

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES RUN BY FOREIGNERS.

The capital of industrial companies run by foreigners amounted to about ¥. 93,000,000 in 1904, as follows:—

	Gross Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
Shipbuilding...	60,230,000	60,230,000
Petroleum ...	29,200,000	29,200,000
Corks ...	2,000,000	2,000,000
Beer ...	600,000	450,000
Printing ..	450,000	450,000
Medical...	168,000	168,000
Brushes and toilet article ...	166,130	166,130
Gas ...	40,002	38,000
Laundry ...	35,000	35,000
Dyeing ...	25,000	25,000
Sewing machine ...	20,000	20,000
Soda-water ...	16,000	16,000
Tea-chest ...	16,000	16,000
Total ...	92,966,130	92,814,130

## FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTIVE POWER (1). (1904).

	Steam-power.			Water-power.			Steam and water-power.		
	Fac-tories.	En-gines.	Horse-power.	Fac-tories.	En-gines.	Horse-power.	Fac-tories.	En-gines.	Horse-power.
1895 ...	1,287	2,031	49,773	1,085	1,806	3,035	386	1,152	8,444
1896 ...	1,654	2,625	56,508	994	1,512	2,881	389	1,322	5,040
1897 ...	1,671	2,992	55,968	832	1,520	2,946	407	1,368	4,520
1898 ...	1,812	2,985	68,918	829	1,442	6,010	322	745	4,088
1899 ...	1,869	3,059	69,322	375	847	4,019	61	187	3,544
1900 ...	2,034	3,284	83,581	265	499	7,629	39	194	4,182
1901 ...	2,278	3,593	82,092	438	807	5,514	48	151	3,979
1902 ...	2,449	4,057	90,778	497	595	5,298	45	156	4,825
1903 ...	2,630	4,223	87,922	1,004	723	9,511	107	280	5,364
1904 ...	2,848	5,450	168,919	849	418	5,801	303	374	3,818

## FACTORIES. (2).

	No. of Factories not run by Motors.	Total No. of Factories.	No. of Operatives employed		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
1895 ...	4,396	7,154			
1896 ...	4,603	7,640	173,614	261,218	434,832
1897 ...	3,377	7,287	182,792	254,462	437,254
1898 ...	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899 ...	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900 ...	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901 ...	4,585	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902 ...	4,830	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1903 ...	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904 ...	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526,215

Note:—In 1904 other motors besides those mentioned were employed as follows:—

	No. of Factories.	No. of Engines.	No. of Horse- power.
Petroleum ... ..	222	280	1,212
Electric ... ..	117	170	3,533
Gas ... ..	140	180	976
Electric and steam ... ..	87	615	43,374
Gas and steam ... ..	9	23	115
Others ... ..	52	600	26,025

## KIND OF FACTORIES. (3).

Kinds of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees. (Daily average).
<b>Textile Industry.</b>			
Filature ... ..	2,070	395	135,052
Spinning... ..	164	33	68,883
Weaving... ..	215	1,824	70,245
Braiding... ..	25	81	4,710
<b>Machinery.</b>			
Machine-making ... ..	168	33	11,623
Shipbuilding ... ..	23	23	21,026
Tools and Implements ... ..	120	228	10,759
Casting ... ..	39	46	2,478
<b>Chemical.</b>			
Ceramics ... ..	63	421	14,231
Gas... ..	5	—	230
Paper-making ... ..	44	45	5,586
Dyeing ... ..	50	155	4,808
Leathers... ..	9	11	2,521
Explosives ... ..	56	178	20,082
Artificial Manures .. ..	9	1	710
Druggist... ..	41	40	3,176
Others ... ..	41	34	1,994
<b>Food and Drinking.</b>			
Brewing ... ..	59	597	15,461
Sugar-refining ... ..	3	4	737
Tobacco-manufacture ... ..	176	287	21,918
Tea-curing ... ..	13	8	1,034
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters ... ..	8	4	261
Cleaning of Grains and Flour ... ..	86	9	1,848
Confectionery ... ..	12	26	938
Canning, &c. ... ..	33	30	3,950
Others ... ..	12	95	3,177
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Printing ... ..	119	126	11,174
Paper Ware ... ..	9	79	2,594
Wood and Bamboo Ware ... ..	74	103	5,620
Leather goods ... ..	6	12	4,089

Feather Ware ... ..	8	22	2,311
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware ...	—	149	9,418
Stone Industry ... ..	5	3	156
Lacquer Ware ... ..	2	25	504
Others ... ..	25	153	6,208
Special Workshops			
Electricity ... ..	26	—	756
Metallurgy ... ..	125	101	47,595
Coal ... ..	57	13	8,352
Total ... ..	400	5,234	526,215

## WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS, OPERATIVES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

(1895 TO 1904).

	Weaving houses.	Looms.	Operators.	Value (in Y. 1,000).
1895 ... ..	660,408	949,123	1,042,866	96,193
1896 ... ..	637,523	934,201	978,720	104,977
1897 ... ..	665,356	947,134	1,041,229	122,481
1898 ... ..	654,196	946,413	1,040,958	143,739
1899 ... ..	391,517	744,537	819,801	174,994
1900 ... ..	368,448	769,970	868,254	178,234
1901 ... ..	347,352	719,550	791,118	153,595
1902 ... ..	302,267	710,395	772,964	151,187
1903 ... ..	385,983	624,095	638,358	138,286
1904 ... ..	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196

## PRINCIPAL WEAVING DISTRICTS. (1).

(1904).

	Weaving houses.	Looms.			Operators.
		Machine.	Hand.	Total.	
Aichi ... ..	48,982	1,489	68,089	69,578	58,408
Ehime ... ..	21,777	90	28,135	28,225	28,531
Fukui ... ..	4,017	—	29,616	29,616	31,361
Fukuoka ... ..	9,727	30	16,178	16,208	18,241
Fukushima ... ..	6,155	112	10,444	10,556	14,455
Gifu ... ..	4,789	349	9,932	10,081	10,697
Gumma ... ..	28,479	488	30,915	31,403	38,462
Hiroshima ... ..	10,154	30	13,054	13,084	15,158
Ishikawa ... ..	3,719	85	5,397	5,482	5,247
Kyoto ... ..	6,334	898	22,453	23,351	29,155
Nagano ... ..	12,139	30	10,399	10,429	10,956
Nara ... ..	30,448	20	34,330	34,350	35,342
Niigata ... ..	18,430	678	28,171	28,449	30,471
Okinawa... ..	9,497	—	12,350	12,350	13,415
Osaka ... ..	21,489	2,791	33,335	36,126	37,730
Saitama ... ..	26,268	2,859	30,484	33,343	33,682
Shiga ... ..	7,155	141	10,517	10,658	12,484

Tochigi ... ..	12,839	215	30,047	30,262	33,857
Tokyo ... ..	4,878	1,613	8,429	10,042	17,241
Wakayama ... ..	15,233	357	27,380	27,737	25,412
Yamagata ... ..	8,065	68	11,241	11,309	13,701
Yamaguchi ... ..	15,858	1	21,979	21,980	18,117
Yamanashi ... ..	8,955	84	12,143	12,227	15,427

## PRINCIPAL WEAVING DISTRICTS. (2).

Value (in Y. 1000).

Districts.	Silk fabrics.	Silk and Cotton mixed.	Cotton fabrics.	Woolen goods.
Aichi ... ..	558	1,206	8,246	—
Ehime ... ..	34	10	3,885	—
Fukui ... ..	22,351	7	145	—
Fukuoka ... ..	214	—	2	—
Fukushima ... ..	4,509	2	92	—
Gifu ... ..	784	716	771	—
Gumma ... ..	5,413	2,287	300	101
Hiroshima ... ..	20	117	737	888
Hyogo ... ..	44	—	—	—
Ishikawa ... ..	538	26	86	—
Kyoto ... ..	8,528	2,351	1,221	—
Nagano ... ..	312	7	16	—
Nara ... ..	—	4	2,469	—
Niigata ... ..	1,792	126	—	—
Okayama ... ..	—	144	1,613	—
Osaka ... ..	4	—	9,217	1,892
Saitama ... ..	1,809	515	4,125	—
Shiga ... ..	484	6	—	—
Tochigi ... ..	804	2,948	2,469	—
Tokyo ... ..	1,879	175	816	3,874
Toyama ... ..	1,627	—	318	—
Wakayama ... ..	—	8	7,586	—
Yamagata ... ..	1,372	10	284	—
Yamaguchi ... ..	9	49	—	—
Yamanashi ... ..	2,277	—	8	—

## FABRICS. (Value).

(in 1,000 yen).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk and cotton mixed.	Cotton.	Hemp.
1895 ... ..	46,361	10,281	37,053	1,965
1896 ... ..	54,018	9,131	39,297	1,637
1897 ... ..	62,663	11,727	42,032	2,903
1898 ... ..	73,045	16,216	47,996	2,967
1889 ... ..	84,147	18,546	45,577	3,161
1900 ... ..	74,578	20,275	57,745	2,851
1901 ... ..	70,061	12,180	45,607	2,775
1902 ... ..	60,904	20,538	53,030	2,420
1903 ... ..	36,710	13,459	45,945	2,134
1904 ... ..	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044

## SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The cotton spinning industry has recently attained a remarkable progress, especially since 1904. The result obtained in '05 was the record-breaking one due to marked increase of demand owing to the war and at home and in Korea and China, and also to rise of yarn and cotton goods market.

The latest returns of the Spinner Union for June this year are as follows:—

No. of Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Capital paid up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	35,563,700
No. of Spindles	{	Ring...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333,442
		Mule...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,705
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,401,147

*Cotton Piece Goods.*

This industry especially in relation to shirtings, T-cloth and similar goods woven with power looms, deserves a brief description in view of the remarkable development it has recently attained and of a greater future awaiting for it, not only for home consumption but for export to China and Korea. The progress during the last three years may be seen from the following data:—

		Looms in operation.	Out-put. (y'd).	Yarns consumed. (lb).	Waste yarns. (lb).
1903	{ 1st half...	4,992	39,662,016	10,420,228	189,898
	{ 2nd half ...	4,933	37,040,197	10,351,117	203,519
1904	{ 1st half ...	5,034	40,842,338	11,861,081	357,818
	{ 2nd half ...	4,747	40,105,010	12,981,203	358,154
1905	{ 1st half...	5,711	52,345,742	16,950,574	602,798
	{ 2nd half ...	7,128	74,507,518	19,594,572	676,533
		Consumption			
		at home.	Exports.	Imports.	
1903	{ 1st half (year) ..	41,533,044	3,031,597	4,902,625	
	{ 2nd half ( " ) ..	37,660,420	5,238,569	5,858,792	
1904	{ 1st half ( " ) ..	38,970,762	4,129,404	2,257,828	
	{ 2nd half ( " ) ..	41,700,555	5,324,862	6,920,407	
1905	{ 1st half ( " ) ...	55,577,846	4,809,885	8,041,989	
	{ 2nd half ( " ) ...	76,024,285	8,874,399	10,391,166	

*Cotton Spinning Mills and Production.*

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested. yen.	Daily average of working spindles. Piece. (in 1,000.)	Out-put of Yarn. kwan. (in 1,000.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours per day.
1895	47	16,392	518	18,457	9,650	31,140	22
1896	61	22,860	292	20,585	11,394	36,087	22

1897 .....	74	36,414	768	26,134	9,933	35,059	19
1898 .....	77	42,342	1,027	32,163	16,183	50,620	20
1899 .....	83	33,023	1,170	43,052	16,455	57,540	19
1900 .....	80	35,908	1,144	32,419	12,262	43,760	18
1901 .....	81	36,690	1,181	33,115	13,481	49,540	19
1902 .....	80	34,459	1,301	38,458	14,375	57,513	21
1903 .....	76	34,405	1,290	39,120	13,160	57,166	20
1904 .....	74	34,699	1,306	34,569	10,967	52,115	20

*Principal Districts of Cotton Spinning. (1904).*

	No. of Factories.	Capital in- vested. yen.	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily aver- age).	Production of Yarn. kwan.
Aichi ... ..	6	2,590,000	115,343	5,735	2,570,124
Hyogo ... ..	5	1,482,500	141,499	6,277	4,319,130
Miye ... ..	4	2,500,000	72,424	4,481	1,775,647
Okayama ...	8	1,632,500	99,987	4,858	3,132,171
Osaka ... ..	19	11,804,154	467,105	21,197	12,942,418
Shizuoka ...	2	2,425,000	40,216	1,990	523,635
Tokyo ... ..	4	8,153,400	127,016	6,214	2,155,324

*Leading Cotton Spinning Companies. (1905).*

Name of Company.	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	No. of Spindles.	Net profit per spindles.		Dividend.		Locality of head office.
			1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	
			(yen.)		(% )		
Amagasaki ...	750	45,212	4.522	5.628	30	20	Hyogo-ken (Kobe).
Awa ... ..	240	6,528	5.781	7.807	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tokushima-ken.
Bizen ... ..	200	13,056	2.398	3.271	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Okayama-ken.
Chita ... ..	640	15,360	2.191	4.305	8	5	Aichi-ken.
Fukushima ...	505	36,308	1.432	.552	12	9	Osaka-fu.
Fuji ... ..	2,600	57,620	—	10.475	15	15	Tokyo.
Harima ... ..	402	10,368	5.286	5.663	20	10	Hyogo-ken.
Ichinomiya ...	500	17,228	2.954	2.499	12	7	Aichi-ken.
Kanakin ... ..	2,000	47,272	—	2.249	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Osaka-fu.
Kanegafuchi ...	5,803	218,080	6.908	6.678	16	16	Tokyo.
Kasaoka ... ..	400	10,824	2.920	2.623	4	6	Okayama-ken.
Kishiwada ...	756	41,920	4.755	6.552	30	15	Osaka-fu.
Kōriyama ... ..	700	20,352	5.370	6.442	10	10	Nara-ken.
Kurashiki ...	400	22,016	2.365	4.192	30	20	Okayama-ken.
Kuwana ... ..	500	15,360	4.084	4.552	12	7	Miye-ken.
Kyoto ... ..	800	13,656	—	6.274	? 15	15	Kyoto.
Matsuyama ...	200	6,528	4.427	6.663	15	10	Ehime-ken.
Miyagi ... ..	500	2,228	—	7.517	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miyagi-ken.
Miye ... ..	3,107	153,148	—	6.389	30	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miye-ken.

Nippon ... ..	2,000	73,432	2.023	2.976	12	15	Osaka.
Okayama ... ..	800	35,008	—	3.734	20	28	Okayama-ken.
Osaka ... ..	1,800	55,344	—	5.779	20	12	Osaka.
Osaka-Gōdō ... ..	1,600	91,608	—	4.125	20	10	Osaka.
Sakai ... ..	350	17,280	4.023	7.517	20	11½	Osaka-fu.
Sanuki ... ..	300	10,728	1.346	2.618	10	7½	Kagawa-ken.
Shimotsuke ... ..	500	9,948	2.796	3.682	10	8	Tochigi-ken.
Settsu ... ..	1,400	103,600	3.626	4.840	37	40	Osaka.
Ten-ma ... ..	475	4,480	—	12.665	15	12½	Osaka.
Tokyo ... ..	750	25,956	3.340	4.934	16	16	Tokyo.
Tokyo Gassed ... ..	1,600	56,184	2.976	3.471	15	10	Tokyo.
Tsushima ... ..	350	13,440	1.912	3.009	12	9	Aichi-ken.
Wakayama ... ..	600	18,504	5.357	6.947	20	14	Wakayama-ken.
Wakayama } Shirting }	350	7,744		1.593	30	15	Wakayama-ken.

*Exports and Imports of Cotton Yarns.*

(Quantity).

	Exports. (in 1,000 <i>kin</i> )	Imports. (in 1000 <i>kin</i> ).		Exports. (in 1,000 <i>kin</i> ).	Imports. (in 1,000 <i>kin</i> ).
1895 .....	3,532	14,591	1900 .....	62,619	9,050
1896 .....	12,974	20,014	1901 .....	62,751	5,994
1897 .....	42,034	16,090	1902 .....	59,244	2,697
1898 .....	68,833	15,929	1903 .....	92,160	1,061
1899 .....	102,360	8,210	1904 .....	77,192	537

## PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF MATCH.

(in 1,000).

	Products.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1895 ... ..	21,225	5,502	16,914	4,672
1896 ... ..	25,133	5,464	17,979	4,986
1897 ... ..	24,038	6,548	19,538	5,641
1898 ... ..	22,226	6,445	22,078	6,273
1899 ... ..	25,647	5,871	19,628	5,890
1900 ... ..	21,354	5,886	19,317	5,760
1901 ... ..	32,901	9,266	24,990	7,392
1902 ... ..	27,400	8,608	27,290	8,169
1903 ... ..	32,392	9,872	28,628	8,473
1904 ... ..	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,763

*Leading Districts for Match Industry.*

(1904).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. <i>yen</i> .
Aichi ... ..	47	2,626	1,298,805
Hiroshima ... ..	6	395	134,076
Hyogo ... ..	51	10,275	6,925,073
Kagawa ... ..	3	555	147,480
Osaka ... ..	51	6,136	2,873,500

## CERAMICS.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Value of production.	Value of Exports.		Value of production.	Value of Exports.
1895 ... ..	4,816	1,955	1900 ... ..	6,873	2,471
1896 ... ..	5,205	1,974	1901 ... ..	6,935	2,491
1897 ... ..	5,163	1,819	1902 ... ..	6,911	2,461
1898 ... ..	4,965	1,990	1903 ... ..	6,975	3,169
1899 ... ..	5,867	2,181	1904 ... ..	7,290	3,873

*Leading Ceramic Districts.*

(1904)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000).
Aichi ... ..	1,026	7,017	2,253
Gifu ... ..	785	3,568	857
Ishikawa ... ..	265	708	215
Kanagawa ... ..	175	359	615
Kyoto ... ..	242	686	344
Saga ... ..	197	1,483	634

VALUE OF LACQUER WARES PRODUCTION  
AND ITS EXPORTS.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.	Exports.		Production.	Exports.
1895 ... ..	3,119	1,083	1900 ... ..	6,284	1,066
1896 ... ..	3,295	948	1901 ... ..	5,768	994
1897 ... ..	4,106	767	1902 ... ..	5,538	889
1898 ... ..	4,885	782	1903 ... ..	5,371	852
1899 ... ..	5,640	988	1904 ... ..	4,477	1,023

*Leading Lacquer Ware Districts.*

(1904).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000).
Aichi ... ..	427	874	260
Fukushima ... ..	464	1,145	308
Ishikawa ... ..	512	976	309
Kanagawa ... ..	258	916	228
Kyoto ... ..	207	559	597
Nagano ... ..	249	727	212
Shizuoka ... ..	672	2,666	494

## VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED-WAX PRODUCTS.

	Families engaged.	Wax. (in Y. 1,000).	Refined wax. (in Y. 1,000).	Total. (in Y. 1,000).
1895 ... ..	2,892	3,009	—	3,009
1896 ... ..	2,629	2,634	—	2,634
1897 ... ..	2,619	2,604	—	2,604

1898...	...	...	2,782	2,542	—	2,542
1899...	...	...	2,148	2,894	768	3,663
1900...	...	...	2,362	2,448	649	3,097
1901...	...	...	2,201	1,681	1,000	2,682
1902...	...	...	2,144	2,252	1,396	3,649
1903...	...	...	2,094	4,301	2,722	7,024
1904...	...	...	1,926	3,166	1,810	4,977

*Leading Wax Districts.*

(1904).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. yen.
Ehime ... ..	317	976	980,291
Hyogo ... ..	6	1,817	573,387
Kumamoto ... ..	43	149	198,503
Oita ... ..	217	494	283,267
Saga ... ..	288	487	335,202

LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF  
MATS AND MATTING.

(Year ending June, 1905).

Districts.	Families en- gaged.	Value of Mat for Floor and Matting. yen.	Value of Fancy Matting for Exports. yen.
Hiroshima ... ..	9,840	557,623	430,413
Oita ... ..	22,675	780,563	173,634
Okayama ... ..	6,332	428,803	2,835,410
Shizuoka ... ..	5,309	188,707	5,343

## LEADING STRAW-PLAITS DISTRICTS.

(1904).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. yen.
Aichi ... ..	3,048	6,595	443,373
Hiroshima ... ..	4,185	8,124	188,201
Okayama ... ..	25,822	137,443	1,995,591
Saitama ... ..	136	6,946	297,675
Tokyo ... ..	92	15,102	415,825

## LEADING OIL DISTRICTS.

(1904).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000).
Osaka ... ..	201	980	1,293
Chiba ... ..	352	468	299
Miye ... ..	203	509	363

Aichi... ..	101	448	443
Shiga ... ..	206	472	492
Fukuoka ... ..	517	744	557
Kagoshima ... ..	173	494	300

## JAPANESE PAPER DISTRICTS.

(1904)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. yen.
Ehime ... ..	4,600	11,793	1,128,714
Fukui ... ..	997	3,265	300,748
Fukuoka ... ..	1,795	6,710	1,054,824
Gifu ... ..	4,544	14,429	1,036,331
Hyogo ... ..	791	2,446	255,390
Kochi ... ..	4,392	14,649	2,809,615
Miye ... ..	811	2,842	224,398
Saitama ... ..	1,948	9,185	607,953
Shizuoka ... ..	2,269	3,426	691,672
Tokyo ... ..	1,252	5,901	714,059
Yamaguchi ... ..	4,126	11,773	517,490

*European Paper.*

	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. (in Y. 1,000).	No. of Machines.	Horse power.	Products. (in 1,000 lb.).
1895 ... ..	10	2,558	38	3,008	45,953
1896 ... ..	10	2,895	38	3,003	48,160
1897 ... ..	9	4,091	34	2,933	46,256
1898 ... ..	11	6,736	48	5,080	50,019
1899 ... ..	12	7,005	84	7,568	80,827
1900 ... ..	12	8,404	82	8,168	95,905
1901 ... ..	13	8,225	101	10,397	113,348
1902 ... ..	12	8,471	75	16,163	102,143
1903 ... ..	11	7,117	72	14,165	112,059
1904 ... ..	19	8,127	92	16,212	150,830

*Leading Paper Making Companies.*

(1904).

Name of Factory.	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000).	No. of Machine.	Horse power.	Production, lb.
Printing } Bureau ... ..	1,148	10	1,132	6,636,630
Oji Seishi Co. ... ..	1,698	11	3,650	22,770,398
Fuji Seishi Co. ... ..	2,060	8	7,500	38,762,484
Yokkaichi Co. ... ..	750	6	36	11,320,941
Mitsubishi Co. ... ..	500	11	2,284	13,657,292
Mimasaka Co. ... ..	800	2	25	3,494,400
Harada Co. ... ..	600	1	25	423,360
Tokyo Seihan Co. ... ..	500	7	1,113	14,527,460
Nishinari Seishi Co. ... ..	350	5	135	15,069,600
Abe Seishi Co. ... ..	600	7	242	12,875,218

*Production and Imports of European Paper.*

(in Y. 1,000).

	Value of Product.	Total value of Imports.		Value of Product.	Total value of Imports.
	yen.	yen.		yen.	yen.
1895 ... ..	2,619	785	1900 ... ..	7,001	4,397
1896 ... ..	2,745	1,494	1901 ... ..	7,140	2,213
1897 ... ..	3,006	1,648	1902 ... ..	7,150	3,715
1898 ... ..	2,901	3,469	1903 ... ..	7,171	3,104
1899 ... ..	4,947	1,880	1904 ... ..	9,803	3,057

## PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN JAPAN.

(in thousand *kin*).

	Manu- factories.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Syrup.	Candy sugar
1903 ... ..	22,993	362,909	10,433	62	2,621
1904 ... ..	22,581	662,190	22,575	18	4,067
1905 ... ..	22,194	268,137	5,890	20	889

*Imports of sugar.*

	Brown. yen.	Refined. yen.	Total. yen.
1894 ... ..	4,551,848	8,707,392	13,259,240
1895 ... ..	4,074,241	7,673,018	11,747,259
1896 ... ..	3,480,588	10,263,358	13,743,946
1897 ... ..	4,809,455	15,013,320	19,822,775
1898 ... ..	7,333,700	21,105,595	28,439,295
1899 ... ..	8,359,736	9,156,303	17,516,039
1900 ... ..	11,007,634	15,598,894	26,606,528
1901 ... ..	12,381,466	21,111,901	33,493,367
1902 ... ..	8,878,657	5,589,159	14,467,814
1903 ... ..	14,817,125	6,148,905	20,966,031
1904 ... ..	18,031,923	5,011,085	23,043,008

*Exports of Sugar from Formosa.*(in thousand *kin*).

	To Japan proper.		To the other countries.		Total.	
	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.
1895 ... ..	—	24,371	5,948	32,727	5,948	57,099
1896 ... ..	1,075	36,426	6,682	29,976	7,757	66,403
1897 ... ..	1,668	32,863	5,306	30,565	6,974	63,428
1898 ... ..	—	37,298	7,985	31,711	7,985	69,010
1899 ... ..	—	35,501	5,194	20,915	5,194	56,416
1900 ... ..	863	29,143	2,782	9,305	3,645	38,448

1901 ... ..	362	42,711	4,322	13,515	4,685	56,227
1902 ... ..	778	56,595	4,570	13,617	5,348	70,212
1903 ... ..	187	37,352	1,834	1,544	2,022	38,897
1904 ... ..	2,969	54,169	1,890	1,083	4,860	55,253

LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF  
INDIGO (JAPANESE). (1904).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Quantity. <i>kwan.</i>	Value. <i>yen.</i>
Hiroshima ... ..	94	117	237,771	194,274
Tokushima ... ..	2,305	4,475	1,734,526	1,316,848
Okinawa ... ..	582	582	117,273	129,112

LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF CRUDE-  
CAMPHOR AND OIL. (1904).

District.	Manu- factories.	Fur- naces.	Manufacturers privileged.	Em- ployees.	Price.	
					Crude. <i>yen.</i>	Oil of crude. <i>yen.</i>
Nagasaki .....	259	327	236	490	42,760	37,998
Miyazaki .....	275	522	148	783	68,418	40,138
Kagoshima ...	294	518	262	777	70,897	47,806

LEADING DISTRICTS OF PEPPERMINT IN 1904.

Districts.	Families engaged.	Em- ployees.	Value.			
			Menthol crystal. <i>yen.</i>	Peppermint oil. <i>yen.</i>	Crude peppermint. <i>yen.</i>	Total. <i>yen.</i>
Kanagawa... ..	3	19	524,500	255,300	214,500	994,300
Yamagata ... ..	898	1,206	9,090	8,300	73,300	91,590
Okayama ... ..	777	1,073	602	20,369	496,412	517,370
Hiroshima ... ..	262	356	—	—	500,371	500,371
Hokkaido ... ..	786	496	237	173,205	—	173,442

LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LEATHERS.  
(1904).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Em- ployees.	Leather.			Total Value. <i>yen.</i>
			Of Cows and Calves. <i>yen.</i>	Of horses. <i>yen.</i>	Others. <i>yen.</i>	
Tokyo ... ..	25	220	408,759	26,775	75,350	510,884
Osaka ... ..	43	2,469	3,513,039	600	131,960	3,645,599
Hyōgo ... ..	158	836	515,241	146,785	31,078	693,099
Nara ... ..	16	82	282,226	3,545	736	286,507
Wakayama ...	18	71	223,872	7	1,000	224,879

## FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT (1904).

Name of Factory.	En- gines.	Horse power.	Em- ployees.	Wage per day.		Coal consumed. Ton.
				Male. <i>sen.</i>	Fe- male. <i>sen.</i>	
Printing Bureau { Printing ... ..	4	196	1,451	30	20	2,467
{ Type foundry...	2	140	573	45	20	1,112
{ Paper Mill ... ..	11	1,132	999	45	25	18,184
{ Total ... ..	17	1,468	3,023	—	—	21,763
Mint ... ..	17	326	127	43	—	2,937
Tokyo Arsenal ... ..	141	8,280	37,662	83	26	51,311
Osaka Arsenal ... ..	158	8,893	19,800	59	25	38,896
Senji Woolen Factory ...	13	558	2,178	35	19	22,807
Canning Factory... ..	2	100	159	44	21	146
Clothing Stock ... ..	2	105	1,078	41	26	986
Surveying and Map-drawing	4	64	4	50	—	105
Yokosuka { Dockyard ... ..	32	614	4,683	50	—	12,953
Shipyards { Arsenal ... ..	3	100	906	55	—	1,585
{ Shipbuilding ... ..	41	2,715	2,611	47	—	6,909
Kure { Ship-Engine ... ..	6	106	2,233	49	—	5,526
Shipyards { Arsenal ... ..	41	3,001	6,120	41	—	22,844
{ Steel Work ... ..	12	3,735	1,908	50	—	100,000
Sasebo { Shipbuilding ... ..	8	655	1,593	60	—	3,101
Shipyards { Ship-Engine ... ..	8	241	1,522	57	—	2,534
{ Arsenal ... ..	2	40	922	40	—	2,181
Maizuru { Shipbuilding ... ..	2	120	209	42	—	93
Shipyards { Ship-Engine ... ..	2	425	300	38	—	331
{ Arsenal ... ..	2	66	244	36	—	510
Naval Arsenal ... ..	12	284	1,468	54	25	3,579
Shimonose Powder Work...	1	62	238	28	16	1,825
Takeshiki Dockyard ...	3	60	336	71	—	393
Ominato Dockyard ... ..	2	70	79	62	—	78
Steel Works ... ..	20	23,387	2,916	55	—	82,651
Telegraph and Light-house						
Stores ... ..	4	61	272	65	—	564
Railway Works ... ..	28	415	3,913	60	—	4,704
Tobacco Manu. Works ...	42	884	8,748	—	—	3,249

## NEW UNDERTAKINGS AFTER THE WAR.

## JAPANESE UNDERTAKINGS.

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894-5 constituted an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese activity in its manifold forms, so is the last war exerting equally powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic and political expansion. Some points of marked contrast separating the two should be kept in view in making this parallel, for whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of Y. 300,000,000 against the war outlay close on Y. 250,000,000, in the latter Japan has obtained not even a *sen* against the outlay amounting to no less than Y. 1,800,000,000. Another thing is that whereas after the Japan-China War the people were overtaken by almost feverish excitement for new enterprises not a small portion of which have

afterward burst, in the present case, with this lesson to warn them, the same people are proceeding on their projects with extreme caution.

None the less the circumstances cannot but exert upon them a potent influence of stimulating their enterprising spirit. The result of this stimulus is shown in the rise of new enterprises, especially marked in electric water-power projects, in various financing international transactions (see Sec. IV. Chap. Finance), in amalgamation or expansion of existing concerns.

The *Chugai Shogyo*, the foremost financial daily journal in Tokyo, in the inquiries carried out in June this year has returned as follows on the new economic projects that had made their appearance up to date:—

Kind of project.	No. of Companies.	Investment. (Y. 1,000).
Silk and Cotton Spinning ... ..	22	13,000
Banking ... ..	61	21,375
Elec. and Elec. R'ly ... ..	50	100,958
Textiles and Cotton ... ..	19	5,299
Re-organized or jointly projected by Japanese and foreigners ... ..	11	66,700
Navigation and Docks... ..	10	38,555
Marine produce .. ..	10	5,708
Railways ... ..	11	19,000
Warehousing ... ..	4	4,110
Fertilizers and Medicine ... ..	7	11,930
Paper-mills, printing and type-foundry ... ..	14	7,486
Sugar refining ... ..	5	6,000
Insurance .. ..	5	14,500
Mining and Smelting ... ..	14	24,690
Man. Industries ... ..	32	10,970
Sundries ... ..	36	35,982
Total ... ..	311	386,263

Besides there were 41 projects of unknown estimated investment, so that the aggregate estimate of investment for new projects must exceed Y. 400,000,000, not to speak of another enormous additional state outlay (see "Principal New Undertakings for 1906-7 year," Chap., Finance).

#### FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The foreign and international undertakings started in Japan since about the close of the late war have yet been few and far between. To mention those of conspicuous character there are the *Nippon Gunpowder Works* by Messrs. Armstrong and two other co-workers which are now in course of construction at Hiratsuka, Tokaido, with the object of manufacturing gun-cotton and cordite to the order of the Japanese Navy. The capital invested is believed to be Y. 3,000,000 and the business is to revert to the Navy on certain terms after the lapse of a certain period. Then there are two celluloid schemes promoted one between a Franco-Austrian syndicate and a number of Japanese with the capital of Y. 300,000 and the other between Mr. Atkinson, British, and some Japanese capitalists with the capital of Y. 5,000,000 (?). A Belgium capitalist and two or three Japanese are about to start with 1½ million *yen* a glass factory at Osaka, and there is also a saw-mill organized by some French and Japanese with Y. 500,000 in Kyushu, principally with the object of exporting tea chests to India.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## FINANCES.

## SECTION I.

## STATE FINANCE.

Matters relating to estimates of States expenses and revenue require the approval of the Imperial Diet before they can be available, while all the settled accounts have to pass the scrutinous examination of the Board of Audit which is an independent organ placed under the direct control of the Emperor.

## BUDGET FOR 1906-7 YEAR.

The estimated expenditure voted by the 22nd session of the Diet for the current financial year reaches unprecedented amount of no less than Y. 922,261,338 divided as follows:—

Ordinary expenditure ... ..	487,898,572
Sup. War expenditure ... ..	450,450,000
Sup. to 1905-6 Budget ... ..	53,912,767
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>992,261,339</b>

Of that total about Y. 570,000,000 is to be met by loans and the rest by ordinary means.

*The Ordinary Budget.*

The ordinary Budget for the current year compares as follows with that of the preceding year:—

## REVENUE.

(Y. 1,000)

	1906-7.	1905-6.	Increase or decrease.
Ordinary ... ..	391,186	371,007	(+) 20,119
Extraordinary ... ..	90,711	8,728	(+) 87,983
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>487,898</b>	<b>379,795</b>	<b>(+) 108,103</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary ... ..	354,925	179,433	(+) 175,492
Extraordinary ... ..	132,973	231,540	(-) 93,567
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>487,898</b>	<b>410,973</b>	<b>(+) 76,925</b>

*Items of Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues.*

## ORDINARY REVENUE (in Y. 1,000).

	1906-7.	1905-6.	Increase or Decrease.
<b>1. Taxes, Total</b> ... ..	250,980	242,967	8,012
Land Tax ... ..	85,632	82,284	3,348
Income Tax ... ..	21,837	18,385	3,451
Business Tax... ..	19,370	18,153	1,217
Sake Tax ... ..	59,170	63,383	* 4,212
Soy Tax ... ..	5,318	5,149	168
Sugar Tax ... ..	16,755	16,457	298
Consumption Tax on Wool- lens ... ..	3,260	2,183	1,076
Medicines Selling Tax ...	197	215	* 18
Mining Tax ... ..	1,443	2,320	* 877
Exchanges Tax ... ..	1,235	1,848	* 613
Convertible Bank Notes Tax.	996	997	1
Tonnage Dues ... ..	427	393	54
Customs Dues ... ..	30,787	23,697	7,089
Travelling Tax ... ..	2,120	3,188	* 1,067
Inheritance Duties ... ..	2,426	4,309	* 1,883
<b>2. Stamp Duties</b> ... ..	27,313	29,504	* 2,190
<b>3. State Industries and Pro- perties, total</b> ... ..	104,449	90,315	14,134
Posts and Telegraphs ...	30,209	25,712	4,497
Forests ... ..	4,971	3,165	1,805
Earning and Productions of Convicts .. ..	1,032	1,093	* 61
Salt Monopoly ... ..	26,274	16,239	10,035
Camphor Monopoly. ... ..	912	1,050	* 138
Rent of State Belongings ...	322	236	84
Profits of Government Print- ing Bureau... ..	286	264	22
Tobacco Monopoly ... ..	30,289	32,011	* 1,721
State Railways ... ..	10,146	9,581	564
<b>4. Miscellaneous Receipts, total</b> ..	2,487	2,246	240
Permits and Fees ... ..	176	198	* 22
Fines and Confiscations ..	927	896	50
Reparations & Leaches of Contract ... ..	283	173	109
Various Customs Receipts ...	213	198	14
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	598	498	99
Contributions for Relief of Families of Officials... ..	196	192	4
Contributions for Relief for retiring School Officials and their Families ... ..	84	80	4
Okinawa Local Receipts ...	6	6	—
<b>5. Interests in Deposits Bureau</b> ...	3,911	4,290	* 379
<b>6. Fund for redeeming Formosan Public Works Bonds</b> ... ..	2,044	1,742	301
<b>Total of Ordinary Revenue</b>	<u>391,150</u>	<u>371,067</u>	<u>20,119</u>

## EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

			Increase or Decrease.
1. Sale of State Properties, total...	14,247	745	13,501
Sale of Mines ... ..	5	5	—
Sale of Lands ... ..	317	205	111
Sale of Buildings ... ..	5	6	* 1
Sale of Articles ... ..	11,092	244	10,847
Sale of Ships ... ..	2,777	277	2,500
Sale of Cattle ... ..	49	6	43
2. Miscellaneous Revenues, total...	2,868	3,521	* 652
Receipts from repairs, &c...	573	48	524
Money Restored .. ..	231	141	90
Chinese Indemnity ... ..	2,048	3,066	* 1,018
Various ... ..	14	14	—
3. Contributions from Prefectures	192	833	* 640
4. Paid in from Yokohama Har- bour Construction. ... ..	500	—	500
5. Loans Floated... ..	80,843	—	80,843
6. Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund ... ..	2,151	550	1,600
7. Drafted from Last Year's Ac- counts, total ... ..	907	1,405	* 497
Total Extraordinary Reve- nue ... ..	96,711	8,728	87,983
Total Ordinary and Ex- traordinary Revenues ...	487,898	379,795	108,103

*Items of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures.*

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	1906-7.	1905-6.	Increase.
Imperial Household ... ..	3,000	3,000	—
Foreign Department ... ..	2,467	2,338	129
Home do. ... ..	9,815	9,500	414
Finance do. ... ..	219,431	62,796	156,635
War do. ... ..	50,382	39,495	10,887
Naval do. ... ..	28,914	23,955	4,958
Justice do. ... ..	10,238	10,172	66
Education do. ... ..	5,000	4,638	362
Agriculture and Commerce do.	3,902	3,017	884
Communications do. ... ..	21,772	20,612	1,159
Total Ordinary Expendi- tures ... ..	354,925	179,433	175,492

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Foreign Department ... ..	211	25	185
Home do. ... ..	4,987	3,219	1,767
Finance do. ... ..	85,861	204,806	* 118,944
War do. ... ..	1,552	1,019	532
Naval do. ... ..	10,609	11,497	—

Justice do. ... ..	628	65	562
Education do. ... ..	1,352	519	833
Agriculture and Commerce Department ... ..	5,862	3,515	2,347
Communications do. ... ..	21,908	6,871	15,037
Total Extraordinary Ex- penditures ... ..	132,973	231,540	* 98,567
Total Ordinary and Extra- ordinary Expenditures...	487,898	410,973	76,924

Note:— \* denotes decrease.

### PRINCIPAL NEW UNDERTAKINGS FOR 1906-'7 YEAR.

(in 1,000 yen).

National Debts Adjustment Fund ... ..	110,000
Ordinary Expenses of 4 Army Divisions and the buildings required for them... ..	10,000
Maintenance of Troops in Manchuria and Korea... ..	20,000
Re-equipment in the Army ... ..	25,000
Expenses of Port Arthur Admiralty ... ..	2,203
Re-equipment in the Fleet... ..	25,000
Communication Works in Saghalien ... ..	48
do. do. in Korea ... ..	985
do. do. in Manchuria ... ..	440
Iron Foundry (Supplement) ... ..	1,781
Interest and Principal of Loans and Fees ... ..	43,350
Pensions to Military and Naval Men ... ..	1,359
Horse Adm. Bureau ... ..	720
Education outlays ... ..	473
Erection of Residency-Gen. and Residencies in Korea ...	1,180
Erection of Embassies... ..	394

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT FUNDS.

Special Account Funds existing during 1904-5 fiscal years were as follows in round numbers:—

Item.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	(1,000 yen).	
Hokkaido R'y Stores ... ..	250	250
Formosa " " ... ..	200	300
Central Famine Relief... ..	8,279	9,696
Fund for paying interest for Deposits kept with the Treasury ... ..	9,220	5,734
Special Fund ... ..	2,011	2,740
Coinage Adjustment ... ..	2,615	1,767
Undertaking R'y Loans ... ..	33,067	46,722
Flat Supplementary Fund ... ..	11,803	12,545
Education Fund ... ..	1,515	—
Time-expired Bank Notes conversion ... ..	415	—

Navy Shipbuilding Stores ... ..	2,780	2,780
Navy Arsenal... ..	1,550	1,742
Schools and Libraries ... ..	7,061	8,437
Forest Adjustment ... ..	3,890	4,455
Stores Railway ... ..	2,050	2,050
Total ... ..	96,755	109,556
Consolidated and Working Funds.		
Mint ... ..	1,572	1,545
Printing Bureau... ..	2,482	2,559
Tobacco Monopoly ... ..	8,663	11,423
Tokyo arsenal ... ..	7,045	9,785
Osaka arsenal ... ..	6,495	7,836
Senju woolen factory... ..	1,558	1,842
Hiroshima mining ... ..	187	—
Steel foundry ... ..	14,890	17,209
Govern't railway works ... ..	148,876	156,310
Telegraph light-house stores ... ..	169	165
Total ... ..	191,853	208,677
Grand total ... ..	288,608	318,234

## NATIONAL DEBTS.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year (April 1906) national debts aggregated Y. 2,065,000,000 in round numbers, of which Y. 923,471,000 represents domestic debts and Y. 1,142,271,000 foreign debts. The debt account prior and after the late war makes this comparison.

Before... .. Y.	535,459,000
After ... .. „	1,530,283,000

## GENERAL FEATURES OF NATIONAL DEBTS (EXISTING AT THE END OF Nov., 1905).

Kinds of Loan.	Rate of interest. %	Year of Issue.	Periods of Re- demption com- mencing with.	Ending in.	Amount of Loans outstanding at end of Nov., 1905. (in 1,000 yen.)	
Internal Loan :—						
Old Public Loan ... ..	—	1872	1872	1921	3,731	
Hereditary Pension Bonds ... ..	5	1877-'78	1882	1906	16,631	
Navy Loan ... ..	„	1886-'89	1891	1923	8,297	
Consolidated Public Loan ... ..	„	1887-'97	1892	1951	167,128	
War Loan ... ..	„	1895-'00	1900	1954	115,641	
Imperial Ja- panese Gov- ernment 5% Loan.	{	Railway Loan ... ..	„ 1893-'01	1898	1955	39,549
		Public Works Loan ... ..	„ 1897-'00	1902	1954	66,183
		Hokkaidō Rly. Loan. „	1898-'00	1903	„	3,592

Formosan Public Works Loan ... ..	"	1900	—	1941	34,122
Exchequer Bonds .. .. .	"	1904-'05	1904	1908	254,530
Do. ... .. .	"	1905	—	—	176,794
Exchequer Bonds issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law... ..	5				12,307
<b>Total...</b> .. .. .					<b>920,509</b>
Foreign Loan :—					
Imperial Japanese Government 4% Sterling Loan.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Railway Loan ... .. 4 Public Works Loan ... .. Hokkaidō Rly. Loan. 6 </div> </div>	1899	1909	1953	17,577
4½% .. .. .		"	"	"	78,052
4½% .. .. .		1994	1907	1911	214,786
	4½	1905			166,427
<b>Total...</b> .. .. .					<b>778,843</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .					<b>1,699,353</b>

## NATIONAL DEBTS EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

(in 1,000 yen),

	Amount brought over from the Previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Year.	Debt per cap. of pop.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1871... ..	4,880	—	4,880	—	4,880	0.147
1880... ..	246,744	3,044	249,788	3,779	246,092	6.766
1885... ..	239,499	6,583	246,082	5,089	240,992	6.258
1886... ..	240,992	9,950	250,943	21,019	229,923	5.885
1887... ..	229,923	42,565	272,888	26,577	246,011	6.211
1888... ..	246,011	25,955	271,966	31,126	240,839	6.010
1889... ..	240,839	30,358	371,198	15,970	255,227	6.309
1890... ..	255,227	25,347	280,575	5,338	275,236	6.759
1891... ..	225,236	19,462	294,699	24,167	270,532	6.584
1892... ..	270,532	40,850	311,382	50,244	261,137	6.309
1893... ..	261,137	18,987	280,125	13,810	266,814	6.381
1894... ..	266,814	33,101	299,916	4,108	295,807	6.998
1895... ..	295,807	82,952	378,750	6,990	371,759	8.795
1896... ..	371,759	23,695	395,454	12,119	383,335	8.868
1897... ..	383,335	49,157	432,493	11,247	421,245	9.625
1898... ..	421,245	263	421,509	8,256	413,253	8.815
1899... ..	413,253	101,359	514,612	11,644	502,967	10.587
1900... ..	502,967	15,272	518,239	9,775	508,414	10.552
1901... ..	508,464	26,002	534,466	10,240	524,226	10.732
1902... ..	524,226	41,498	565,724	13,543	552,180	11.125
1903... ..	552,180	12,607	564,788	6,218	561,569	11.175
1904... ..	561,569	429,937	991,509	219	991,288	30.780

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING  
TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(1,000 yen).

						Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	...	...	...	...	...	113,769	84,581
1894	...	...	...	...	...	98,170	78,128
1895	...	...	...	...	...	118,432	85,317
1896	...	...	...	...	...	187,019	168,856
1897	...	...	...	...	...	226,390	223,678
1898	...	...	...	...	...	220,054	219,757
1899	...	...	...	...	...	254,254	254,165
1900	...	...	...	...	...	295,854	292,750
1901	...	...	...	...	...	274,359	266,856
1902	...	...	...	...	...	297,341	289,226
1903	...	...	...	...	...	260,220	249,596
1904	...	...	...	...	...	314,894	277,054
1905 (Est'te)	...	...	...	...	...	379,795	410,973
1906 (Est'te)	...	...	...	...	...	497,898	497,898

## SOURCES OF REVENUES. (1)

(1,000 yen).

				Taxes.	Stamp Receipts.	Receipts from Public Under- takings and State Property.
1893	...	...	...	70,004	—	11,743
1894	...	...	...	71,286	—	14,116
1895	...	...	...	74,697	—	15,951
1896	...	...	...	76,387	5,377	17,769
1897	...	...	...	94,912	5,970	19,772
1898	...	...	...	97,629	6,163	25,723
1899	...	...	...	126,034	11,942	34,742
1900	...	...	...	133,926	12,289	40,093
1901	...	...	...	139,574	12,274	44,327
1902	...	...	...	151,084	13,847	49,918
1903	...	...	...	146,163	14,170	55,702
1904	...	...	...	194,261	17,226	63,934
1905	...	...	...	242,967	29,504	90,315
1906 (Est'te)	...	...	...	250,980	27,313	104,449

## SOURCES OF REVENUES. (2).

(1,000 yen).

				Loans.	Chinese Indemnity transferred.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
1893	...	...	...	—	—	32,021
1894	...	...	...	—	—	12,766
1895	...	...	...	—	—	27,783
1896	...	...	...	2,976	11,789	72,718

## FINANCES.

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1897 ... ..	36,389	40,360	28,982
1898 ... ..	35,352	46,187	8,997
1899 ... ..	35,166	32,636	13,731
1900 ... ..	38,139	31,240	40,186
1901 ... ..	31,721	20,883	25,576
1902 ... ..	12,741	13,866	55,871
1903 ... ..	6,391	9,524	27,940
1904 ... ..	4,740	121	14,633
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	1,600	3,066	11,012
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	80,843	2,048	22,275

## PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (1).

(1,000 yen).

	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Business Tax.
1893 ... ..	38,808	1,238	—
1894 ... ..	39,291	1,353	—
1895 ... ..	38,692	1,497	—
1896 ... ..	37,640	1,810	53
1897 ... ..	37,964	2,095	4,416
1898 ... ..	38,440	2,351	5,351
1899 ... ..	44,861	4,837	5,507
1900 ... ..	46,717	6,368	6,051
1901 ... ..	46,666	6,836	6,481
1902 ... ..	46,505	7,460	6,777
1903 ... ..	46,872	8,244	7,048
1904 ... ..	60,924	14,345	12,593
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	82,284	18,385	18,153
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	85,632	21,837	19,370

## PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (2).

	Taxes on Liquor.	Customs Duties.	Sugar Excise.
1893 ... ..	16,637	5,125	—
1894 ... ..	16,130	5,755	—
1895 ... ..	17,748	6,785	—
1896 ... ..	19,125	6,725	—
1897 ... ..	31,105	8,020	—
1898 ... ..	32,959	9,092	—
1899 ... ..	48,918	15,936	—
1900 ... ..	50,293	17,009	—
1901 ... ..	58,017	13,630	612
1902 ... ..	63,738	15,501	4,145
1903 ... ..	52,821	17,378	6,942
1904 ... ..	58,240	23,159	8,362
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	63,383	23,697	16,457
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	59,170	30,787	16,755

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS  
AND PROPERTIES.

(1,000 *yen*).

	Post and Telegraph.	Tobacco Monopoly.	Railway.
1893 ... ..	6,487	—	2,709
1894 ... ..	8,381	—	3,176
1895 ... ..	9,553	—	3,602
1896 ... ..	10,406	—	3,970
1897 ... ..	12,204	292	4,558
1898 ... ..	12,603	5,415	4,278
1899 ... ..	17,424	7,559	6,901
1900 ... ..	20,699	7,244	8,090
1901 ... ..	20,934	10,866	7,706
1902 ... ..	22,576	11,728	9,184
1903 ... ..	24,844	14,898	10,277
1904 ... ..	29,350	15,000	11,468
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	25,712	32,011	9,581
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	30,209	30,289	10,146

PROCEEDS FROM THE WAR TAXES.

(1905-1906).

The proceeds from the War Taxes have exceeded the estimates by over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the last fiscal year Apr. '05-Mar. '06, as follows:—

	Estimates. <i>yen</i> .	Actual receipts. <i>yen</i> .
Land tax ... ..	47,190,414	47,820,000
Income tax ... ..	10,553,103	13,216,000
Business tax ... ..	10,892,023	11,341,000
Saké tax ... ..	4,637,818	6,872,000
Soy tax ... ..	1,632,012	1,691,000
Sugar excise ... ..	11,101,585	7,217,000
Woolen fabric ... ..	2,183,602	5,462,000
Patent drugs... ..	89,279	74,000
Mining tax ... ..	1,480,862	444,000
Exchange tax ... ..	904,469	1,201,000
Export duties on Okinawa liquors ...	73,155	171,000
Travelling tax ... ..	3,188,180	2,204,000
Inheritance tax ... ..	4,309,596	658,000
Custom duties ... ..	8,297,994	12,026,000
Stamp duties ... ..	13,556,477	19,415,000
Salt monopoly ... ..	16,239,667	11,815,000
Total ... ..	136,230,236	141,088,000

## APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (1).

(1,000 yen).

	Civ. l List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance.
1893 ... ..	3,000	643	19,127	26,100
1894 ... ..	3,090	1,030	9,920	30,211
1895 ... ..	3,000	1,348	11,171	31,987
1896 ... ..	3,700	1,389	17,302	40,979
1897 ... ..	3,000	1,564	16,853	49,315
1898 ... ..	3,600	1,766	14,864	44,877
1899 ... ..	3,000	2,031	28,676	53,768
1900 ... ..	3,000	2,735	26,341	53,706
1901 ... ..	3,000	2,767	25,753	58,126
1902 ... ..	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,400
1903 ... ..	3,000	4,316	20,940	57,921
1904 ... ..	3,000	3,483	20,826	150,582
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	3,000	2,364	12,521	267,602
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	3,000	2,680	14,802	305,292

## APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (2)

	Army.	Navy.	Justice.	Education.
1893 ... ..	14,721	8,100	3,527	1,425
1894 ... ..	10,408	10,253	3,439	1,256
1895 ... ..	10,015	13,520	3,416	1,153
1896 ... ..	53,242	20,005	3,615	1,749
1897 ... ..	60,147	50,394	3,758	2,612
1898 ... ..	53,897	58,529	4,135	2,995
1899 ... ..	52,551	61,661	5,275	5,445
1900 ... ..	74,838	58,274	8,335	5,834
1901 ... ..	58,381	43,979	10,952	6,228
1902 ... ..	49,442	36,326	11,451	7,096
1903 ... ..	46,884	36,117	11,341	9,747
1904 ... ..	12,087	20,622	10,375	5,974
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	40,515	34,159	10,253	5,157
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	51,934	39,524	15,866	6,352

## APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (3).

	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communi- cation.	Colonial Affairs.	Total.
1893 ... ..	1,422	6,871	—	84,581
1894 ... ..	1,196	7,620	—	78,128
1895 ... ..	1,235	8,468	—	85,317
1896 ... ..	1,630	13,000	12,246	168,856
1897 ... ..	2,879	22,105	11,047	223,678
1898 ... ..	3,855	23,921	7,811	219,757
1899 ... ..	6,619	36,678	(Abolished.)	254,165
1900 ... ..	11,582	48,101	—	292,750
1901 ... ..	11,075	46,592	—	266,856
1902 ... ..	7,195	46,429	—	289,226
1903 ... ..	9,768	46,557	—	249,596

1904 ... ..	8,635	39,835	(Abolished.)	277,054
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	6,474	27,484	—	410,973
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	9,764	43,681	—	487,898

Note:—Appropriations for the Department of Justice were increased from 1900 in consequence of the maintenance of Prisons having been transferred to the Central Government. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

*Percentage of Ordinary State Expenditure allowed to Different Services.*

	Military.			Debts.	Adminis- tration.	Total.
	Army.	Navy.	Total.			
1893 ... ..	19.24	7.97	27.21	30.14	42.65	100
1895 ... ..	12.52	7.32	19.84	36.03	44.13	100
1896 ... ..	22.45	7.30	29.75	30.29	39.96	100
1899 ... ..	25.84	10.62	36.46	24.89	38.65	100
1902 ... ..	22.90	12.31	35.21	25.01	39.78	100
1903 ... ..	23.18	12.68	35.86	21.49	42.65	100
1904 ... ..	7.14	6.49	13.54	24.93	61.53	100
1905 ... ..	22.04	13.37	35.41	20.02	44.57	100
1906 ... ..	14.19	8.15	22.34	42.27	35.39	100
Aver. (93-'06) ... ..	20.29	9.67	29.96	27.56	42.48	100

### STATE MONOPOLIES.

State monopolies as existing in Japan should be divided into those that are in force in Japan proper and those in Formosa. Salt, camphor and tobacco are common articles of monopoly in the two places, while Formosa has in addition opium. Leaving out here the subject of Formosan monopolies, the 1906-7 year estimates for Japan proper are as follows:—

	Receipt. <i>yen.</i>	Outlay. <i>yen.</i>	Purchasing Expenses.
Salt ... ..	26,274,831	13,619,700	12,719,531
Camphor ... ..	912,039	862,140	776,040
Tobacco ... ..	55,069,589	29,290,593	13,233,566

The balance obtained by subtracting the purchasing expenses from the outlay represents the working expenses. The net profit is represented by the balance of the receipt less the outlay and interest of the working fund.

### TAXES, FEES, ETC.

The War Taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war have, with the approval of the last session of the Diet, been made valid for longer, and meanwhile the Treasury is to carry out through investigation into the question of readjusting the existing taxation.

1. *Land Tax*

	Normal rate.	War taxes.	Total.
	%.	%.	%.
Urban dwelling land ... ..	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural " " ... ..	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other " " ... ..	2.5	3.0	5.5

To the above, which is the national taxation, must be added the three scales of subordinate taxes, viz., local, urban and rural rates. These were as follows:—

	<i>yen.</i>
Local land tax rate ... ..	23,635,555
Urban land value rate ... ..	439,184
Rural { Land value rate ... ..	14,311,445
{ Acreage rate ... ..	945,760
Total ... ..	39,331,944

The direct Land Tax is estimated to yield for the 1906-7 year Y. 85,632,438, so that the total burden on land amounts to Y. 124,964,382

2. *Income Tax.*

## 1ST KIND.

Income of juridical persons.

	Normal rate.	War taxes, % of Normal rate.
A. Comp. witch 21 shareholders or 21 sh'lders and members ... ..	25/1000	150
B. Other juridical persons.		
Income under Y. 5,000 ... ..	"	80
" " " 10,000 ... ..	"	90
" " " 15,000 ... ..	"	100
" " " 20,000 ... ..	"	120
" " " 30,000 ... ..	"	170
" " " 50,000 ... ..	"	230
" " " 100,000 ... ..	"	300
" over " 100,000 ... ..	"	400

## 2ND KIND.

Income from bonds and shares ... .. Normal rate 20/1000

## 3RD KIND.

(Income of other descriptions).

Normal rate.			War taxes, % of normal rate.		
Over Y.	300	10/1000	Under Y.	500	100
" "	500	12/1000	" "	1,000	110
" "	1,000	15/1000	" "	5,000	130
" "	2,000	17/1000	" "	10,000	140
" "	3,000	20/1000	" "	15,000	150
" "	5,000	25/1000	" "	20,000	170
" "	10,000	30/1000	" "	30,000	190
" "	15,000	35/1000	" "	50,000	210
" "	20,000	40/1000	" "	100,000	240
" "	30,000	45/1000	Over "	100,000	270
" "	50,000	50/1000			
" "	100,000	55/1000			

7 % of normal rate.

Evasions are evidently not small. Income tax-payers coming under the class three number 860,000 approximately or about 10 per cent of the total families in Japan estimated to aggregate 8,000,000 in round numbers. Of that number of tax-payers those whose income is reported at Y. 50,000 to Y. 100,000 per annum is a little over 80 and those of over Y. 100,000 only 30. It may be noted that the income accruing from the war bonds is exempted from taxation.

3. *Business Tax.*

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows:—

(1) Sale of commodities; (2) banking, insurance and lending of money or articles; (3) warehousing; (4) manufacture, printing, photographing; (5) transport, canal, wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods; (6) railway transport; (7) contractors; (8) restaurant and loan of rooms; (9) hotels; (10) commission business, agency, middle men, brokerage. The data of assessment and normal rate are as follows:—

Data of ass'ment.			Rate of ass'ment.	
1st kind	Amount of sale ... ..		5/10000 for wholesale	
	Rent of buildings used ... ..		15/10000 for retail	
	No. of persons engaged ... ..		40/1000.	
2nd kind	Capital... ..		Y. 1 per capita.	
	Rent ... ..		2/1000	
	No. of persons ... ..		40/1000	
3rd kind	Capital... ..		Y. 1 per capita	
	Rent ... ..		2/1000	
	No. of persons ... ..		20/1000	
4th kind	Capital... ..		Y. 1 per capita	
	Rent ... ..		1 1/2/1000	
	No. of persons ... ..		40/1000	
			Y. 1 per capita but 30 sen for mechanic or laborer.	

5th kind	{ Capital ... ..	$2\frac{1}{3}/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita
6th kind	{ Proceeds ... ..	$2\frac{1}{3}/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita
7th kind	{ Amount of contract ... ..	$2/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita
8th kind	{ Rent ... ..	$60/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita
9th kind	{ Rent ... ..	$40/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita
10th kind	{ Commission, etc. ... ..	$15/1000$
	{ No. of persons ... ..	Y. 1 per capita

The first war tax assessed 70 % of the normal rate and the second 80 % in all 150 %.

The Business tax rate within the maximum limit of 20 per cent of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

#### 4. *Registration Fees.*

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, 22 for immovables, so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

##### Immovables.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc. ... ..	$5/1000-60/1000$
" of perpetual lease ... ..	$25/1000$
" " superficies and tenancy ... ..	$2/1000-5/1000$
" " right of heiring... ..	$1/1000-2/1000$
" " " usufruct ... ..	$1/1000$
" " " priority ... ..	$6/1000$
" " " hypothecation or mortgage. ... ..	$6/1000$
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc. ... ..	$4/1000-6/1000$

##### a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item). ... ..	$10-20 \text{ sen.}$
" of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap.) .. ..	$4/1000-5/1000$
Establishment of branch office ... ..	Y. 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item) ... ..	" 7.00
Establishment of non-mer'ile corp'tion ... ..	" 7.00

##### b. Trade Establishments.

Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item) ... ..	Y. 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)... ..	" $1\frac{1}{2}-3.00$

##### c. Professional Registration.

Barristers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	10—20
Medical practitioners, dispensers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	12—20
Mariners {	1st class	...	...	...	...	...	"	6—15
	2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	"	6—10
	3rd class	...	...	...	...	...	"	2—6
Marine engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	3—15
Pilots	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	20

*d. Copyright.*

Newspaper and periodical (per no.) ... ..	sen 0.50
Plays ... ..	Y. 50.00
Other works ... ..	" 10.00
Photographs, transfer of copy right, hypothecation. ..	" 5.00

*e. Patent right.*

Transfer or common ownership... ..	Y. 10.00
Hypothecation ... ..	" 5.00

*f. Designs.*

Transfer or common ownership... ..	Y. 2.00
Hypothecation ... ..	" 1.00

*g. Trade-marks.*

Transfer or common ownership... ..	Y. 10.00
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*h. Mining.*

For prospecting ... ..	Y. 100.00
For working ... ..	" 150.00
Alteration ... ..	" 30.00
Alteration of working area ... ..	" 75.00
Purchase or Transfer ... ..	" 75.00
Hypothecation of working right... ..	" 20.00
Amalgamation or division ... ..	" 15.00
Abandonment ... ..	" 5.00

5. *Tax on Saké and other Liquors.*

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, as follows:—

The normal rate is Y. 15 per *koku* for ordinary *saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the latter is increased to Y. 18, Y. 20 and Y. 23 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment. The two additional war taxation is of uniform rate of Y. 2 per *koku* for *saké* and *shōchū* of all kinds, while for every additional unit of strength above the regular limit that taxation amounts to one *yen*.

For beer the normal rate is Y. 7 per *koku* with additional war assessment of 1 *yen*.

6. *Tax on Japanese Soy.*

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the normal tax is Y. 2 for the refined soy and unrefined soy with the war tax of 50 *sen*, and in the latter the normal tax ranges between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. *Medicine Selling Tax.*

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kind) ... ..	Y. 2.00
License (per one kind)... ..	" 0.20
Stamp duty for medicine ... ..	10 % of the price.

The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding Y. 300 a year per one item and the maximum of Y. 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding Y. 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own compounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to the two kinds of taxation.

#### 8. *Tax on Convertible Notes.*

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is  $12\frac{1}{2}/1000$  per annum per average monthly issue.

#### 9. *Sugar Excise.*

Class 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. 1.00 per picul.
Class 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.00 per picul.
Class 3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.30 per picul.
Class 4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.70 per picul.

#### 10. *Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures.*

Woollen or woollen mixtures...	...	...	15/100 of the value.
Silk or silk mixtures	...	...	15/100 of the value.

#### 11. *Kerosene Oil.*

3.2 *sen* per gallon.

#### EXPENSE FOR COLLECTION.

The following is based on the result of the 1904-5 year and shows the expense for collection per Y. 100 collected.

Item.	Expense per Y. 100 collected. <i>yen.</i>
Land Tax ...	2.067
Income Tax ...	6.712
Business Tax ...	6.806
Saké Tax ...	2.105
Beer Tax ...	6.216
Tax on shōchū and others ...	16.120
Soy Tax... ..	4.656
Tax on Soy for home use...	81.855
Sugar Excise ...	0.760
Medicine Selling Tax ...	45.007
Mining Tax ...	0.714
Tax on Exchanges ...	0.157
Tax on Convertible Notes...	0.003
Stamp duty on play cards ...	9.760
License for making play cards...	171.372

## OFFENDERS OF TAXATION RULES.

For 1904-5 year offenders of taxation rules numbered as follows for principal items.

Land Tax ... ..	4,466
Income Tax ... ..	32
Business Tax... ..	11
Sakê Tax ... ..	8,606
Shôchû, etc., Tax... ..	353
Sugar Excise... ..	30
Soy for sale Tax... ..	803
Soy for home use Tax ... ..	53
Stamp duties... ..	9,842
Medicine selling ... ..	411
Play-cards Tax ... ..	91

## ARREARS AND DISTRAINT.

The Taxation Bureau's Report for 1904-5 states that the number of tax-payers who were subjected to distraint for non-payment and the loss caused to the revenue through inability of collection was as follows, the final settlement having been made till the end of June of the following fiscal year.

Item.	Cases of Distraint.		Loss incurred.	
	No. of persons.	Amount of tax.	No. of persons.	Amount of tax.
Land Tax ... ..	39,113	25,833	932	1,324
Income Tax ... ..	2,169	8,939	2,114	9,417
Business Tax ... ..	7,112	27,470	3,949	16,642
Sakê Tax ... ..	1,660	1,587,188	379	177,213
Soy Tax ... ..	75	4,311	21	58
Medicine Tax ... ..	451	1,132	420	856
Mining Tax ... ..	104	6,651	75	4,162
Exchange Tax ... ..	1	148	—	—

## SECTION II.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND  
CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

According to the existing regulations, the revenues and expenditures of local Governments and civic corporations are determined with the approval of the respective local legislative bodies.

## PREFECTURAL FINANCE.

(in Y. 1000).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893 ... ..	31,814	24,503
1894 ... ..	29,564	26,002
1895 ... ..	27,596	24,802
1896 ... ..	41,033	31,630

1897 ... ..	46,039	40,047
1898 ... ..	47,639	41,719
1899 ... ..	56,271	48,478
1900 ... ..	58,873	52,022
1901 ... ..	58,721	52,478
1902 ... ..	64,202	56,578
1903 ... ..	64,125	58,691
1904 (Est'te) ... ..	40,822	40,797
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	43,046	43,016
1906 (Est'te) ... ..	47,456	47,385

The ordinary sources of Prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate, House Tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these were estimated to yield as follows for 1906-7 year.

	<i>yen.</i>
Land tax rate ... ..	17,464,820
Business tax ... ..	2,613,327
„ „ rate ... ..	1,303,925
House tax... ..	6,859,331
Miscellaneous tax ... ..	6,476,389
Total ... ..	34,717,792

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND AIDS FROM THE TREASURY TO LOCAL FINANCES.

	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
1905 ... ..	1,936,433	549,836
1906 ... ..	1,966,043	669,739

#### FINANCE OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (CITIES).

(in Y. 1000).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893 ... ..	10,010	4,498
1894 ... ..	10,384	5,162
1895 ... ..	10,971	6,242
1896 ... ..	11,125	7,953
1897 ... ..	13,662	10,568
1898 ... ..	15,311	11,279
1899 ... ..	19,833	15,010
1900 ... ..	24,373	19,043
1901 ... ..	28,332	22,112
1902 ... ..	31,829	25,986
1903 ... ..	33,181	26,525

#### FINANCE OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893 ... ..	24,092	22,451
1894 ... ..	26,281	24,696
1895 ... ..	28,950	26,875

1896	...	...	...	...	...	32,337	30,153
1897	...	...	...	...	...	40,866	38,201
1898	...	...	...	...	...	46,691	43,442
1899	...	...	...	...	...	53,201	49,376
1900	...	...	...	...	...	62,269	58,000
1901	...	...	...	...	...	70,316	65,300
1902	...	...	...	...	...	73,816	68,413
1903	...	...	...	...	...	76,360	71,034

TOTAL OF PERFECTURAL, MUNICIPAL, TOWN AND VILLAGE  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	65,916	51,453
1894	66,230	55,861
1895	67,518	57,920
1896	84,495	69,737
1897	100,568	88,817
1898	109,642	96,442
1899	129,306	112,864
1900	145,517	129,066
1901	157,370	139,891
1902	169,771	153,021
1903	175,217	157,801

LOCAL LOANS.

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system had been completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is required, though this restrictive provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

LOCAL LOANS EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

(in Y. 1000).

	Per- fectures.	Dis- tricts.	Cities.	Towns and Villages.	Local Associa- tions.	Loans Re- deemable within 3 years.	Total.
1893 ..	1,529	—	7,561	19	34	—	9,093
1894 ..	2,281	3	5,529	120	126	—	10,061
1895 ...	2,209	2	7,820	128	138	—	10,299
1896...	2,204	6	8,019	163	124	—	10,518
1897...	4,500	21	8,732	236	247	2,614	16,352
1898...	7,885	45	11,501	383	448	3,219	23,483

1899 ..	8,672	62	18,276	491	724	3,629	31,858
1900...	9,719	135	25,849	829	1,195	5,010	42,739
1901...	10,379	339	29,769	1,514	1,687	7,520	51,240
1902...	10,712	509	35,130	1,984	2,058	19,714	61,110
1903...	12,076	890	38,463	2,599	2,516	10,564	67,111
1904...	11,318	854	39,318	2,693	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905...	10,483	819	39,543	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569

According to the investigations recently carried out by the Home Office the amounts and rate of interest existing in Nov., 1905 were as follows.

By	Debts existing in '05. <i>yen.</i>
Prefectures ... ..	9,824,236
Sub-prefectures... ..	1,145,176
Cities ... ..	44,742,113
Towns and Villages ... ..	7,396,189
Irrigation corporations ... ..	2,597,172
Total .. ..	65,704,886

The rate of interest was returned as follows;—

	<i>yen.</i>
At over 15 per cent ... ..	349,474
„ 12 „ ... ..	1,315,678
„ 10 „ ... ..	2,906,681
„ 8 „ ... ..	9,268,241
„ 7 „ ... ..	6,391,634
„ 6 „ ... ..	25,010,867
At less than 6 per cent ... ..	20,387,174
Without interest ... ..	75,136
Total .. ..	65,704,886

There is an idea of converting the higher interest loans with cheaper foreign loan.

#### *Classification of Local Loans.*

(in Y. 1000)

	Edu- cation.	Sani- tary.	In- dustry.	Public Works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
1893 ... ..	9	4	—	9,078	1	—	9,093
1894 ... ..	23	4	45	9,953	5	—	10,061
1895 ... ..	25	2	75	10,187	8	—	10,299
1896 ... ..	43	40	75	10,351	7	—	10,518
1897 ... ..	105	37	75	13,490	29	2,614	16,352
1898 ... ..	204	85	85	19,738	150	3,219	23,483
1899 ..	232	85	170	27,599	140	3,629	31,858
1900 ... ..	336	86	285	36,811	208	5,010	42,739
1901 ... ..	1,624	18	477	41,365	235	7,520	51,240
1902 ... ..	1,757	56	303	47,946	331	10,714	61,110

1903 ... ..	2,396	9,787	2,577	31,847	1,973	10 565	67,111
1904 ... ..	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	7,601	64,992
1905 ... ..	1,967	11,035	3,751	37,140	3,270	5,300	62,569

## SECTION III.

## NATIONAL WEALTH AND INDIVIDUAL BURDEN.

## NATIONAL WEALTH.

Based on the data of 1902-4 the financial authorities have arrived at the following estimates as to the wealth of Japan.

	(in 1000 yen).
Land ... ..	6,023,771
Buildings ... ..	1,962,363
Furniture ... ..	976,300
Railways ... ..	283,127
Merchandises ... ..	289,855
Specie and Bullions ... ..	58,578
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,426,813
Total ... ..	13,020,807
Wealth per capita ... ..	Y. 290.453

For convenience of reference the latest figures as to individual wealth in Europe and America are mentioned thus:—

	Per capita (yen).
Great Britain ... ..	2,647.260
France ... ..	2,255.729
United States ... ..	1,999.387
Belgium ... ..	1,562.080
Germany ... ..	1,395.245
Spain ... ..	1,358.236
Sweden ... ..	1,082.590
Greece ... ..	964.247
Norway ... ..	952.487
Austria ... ..	943.502
Italy ... ..	904.848
Portugal ... ..	773.306
Russia ... ..	533.246

## NATIONAL COST OF LIVING.

Another important investigation indicative of national wealth, i.e., volume of national consumption, has first been attempted, and by Mr. K. Yamashita, a young statistician of note. Absence of necessary data subjected him to innumerable difficulties and in several instances he had, owing to this very reason, to depend on presumptions. For all the data available, mostly those for 1904, Mr. Yamashita made what he considered reasonable allowance in determining their relative value in the national economy of living. The details were enumerated by the investigator to explain the process of his elaboration, but these are necessarily omitted here. The results he has obtained in that way are as follows:—

	<i>yen.</i>
Food and drinks ... ..	1,705,378,727
Clothing ... ..	232,325,148
Dwelling ... ..	220,522,896
Miscellaneous articles of consumption ... ..	135,788,958
Travelling and communications ... ..	38,735,264
Total ... ..	2,332,750,993

The rate per household and per head is next shown, taking the former at 8,725,544 and the average number of persons per household at 5.6 persons.

	Per Household.	Per Capita.
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Food and drinks .. ..	195.45	34.91
Clothing ... ..	26.62	4.75
Dwelling ... ..	25.28	4.51
Miscellaneous articles... ..	15.56	2.78
Travelling and communication... ..	4.44	.79
Total ... ..	267.35	47.74

There are items of popular expenses not figuring on Government or other statistics, and these had to be determined on what was judged most probable approximations, as:—

	<i>yen.</i>
Eggs, fowls, etc. ... ..	10,000,000
Soy, <i>miso</i> , confectionary ... ..	70,000,000
Fuels for kitchens... ..	100,000,000
Furniture, utensil, stationery, decorations, etc... ..	100,000,000
Amusements ... ..	200,000,000
Total ... ..	480,000,000

The above sum added to the preceding total the figures become Y. 281,000,000. In Japan, says Mr. Yamashita, the price of food-stuff and drinking matters is excessively high, higher, relatively, than anywhere else in the world. Nor are rent and price of clothing any particularly cheap. Price paid for food and drinks may therefore be put, as in U.S.A., at about 60 % of the total cost of living. Even estimated with fullest allowance the ratio will not exceed 65 % at most. The calculations on the two hypotheses are these:—

Eating and drinking matters (as 60 %) ... ..	1,785,375,270
Others (as 40 %) ... ..	1,190,250,180
Total ... ..	2,975,625,450
Eating and drinking matters (as 65 %) ... ..	1,785,375,270
Others (as 35 %) ... ..	961,355,914
Total ... ..	2,746,731,184

Besides there are consumption or expenditure by public bodies, games on land and from water, and so forth. Altogether the amount spent in a year by Japan may not fall below Y. 3,000,000,000.

## GROSS AMOUNT OF TAXATION AND INDIVIDUAL BURDENS.

The latest official researches made in 1906 as to individual burden in taxes etc. are as follows:—

Item.	Gross receipt. <i>yen.</i>	Per capita. <i>yen.</i>
Direct national taxes ... ..	126,021,139	2.647
Indirect " " " " " " " " " " " "	179,944,283	3.780
Total ... ..	305,965,422	6.427
Direct prefectural taxes and rates ... ..	33,988,102	714
Direct municipal " " " " " " " " " " " "	9,362,558	197
Direct rural " " " " " " " " " " " "	36,515,911	767
Total ... ..	79,866,571	1.677
Indirect prefectural taxes and rates		
Indirect municipal " " " " " " " " " " " "	52,838	.001
Indirect rural " " " " " " " " " " " "	36,616	.001
Total ... ..	89,454	.002
Grand total ... ..	385,921,447	8.106

Taking the *per capita* figures for national taxes alone, the burden of Japanese is light as compared with that of the European countries and the U.S.A., but when this question is considered with reference to national wealth, as given above, and to volume of exports Japan's individual taxation *per capita* is by no means light, thus:—

	Taxes (1000 <i>yen</i> ).	Per capita.
France ... ..	1,326,144	34.00
Great Britain ... ..	1,209,300	28.00
Holland ... ..	99,776	18.30
Italy ... ..	589,978	17.70
Belgium ... ..	100,967	14.40
United States ... ..	992,000	13.90
Russia... ..	1,185,165	9.20
Germany ... ..	451,680	8.00

As to volume of exports the comparative figures are,—

	Exports (1000 <i>yen</i> ).	Taxes per <i>yen</i> 100 of Exports.
Russia ... ..	908,500	130
Japan ... ..	289,500	103
Italy ... ..	609,680	96
France ... ..	1,790,160	74
Great Britain ... ..	3,008,170	40
United States ... ..	2,985,150	33
Germany ... ..	2,565,130	17
Belgium ... ..	844,120	12
Holland ... ..	1,625,830	6

Note:—The returns are those for 1902 since when the volume of Japanese exports has been considerably increased.



to Japan. This idea was not, it is true, a novel innovation; on the contrary, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished within these few years on any large scale, there were the investment of over Y. 2,000,000 by an American capitalist, Mr. Brady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of the year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (Y. 6,000,000) of the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after restoration of peace that the public attention has been turned in this direction, as if to find some suitable means of making good the bitter disappointment experienced about the expected indemnity. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of proceeding foreign money as loans by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. The loans brought to existence since the conclusion of peace, exclusive of Government bonds, have been; -

	Amount. <i>yen.</i>	Rate of Interest.	Net Proceeds.	Actual Interest.
Hokkaido Colliery R'ly ..	10,000,000	5	92.75	5.92
Kwansai R'ly ... ..	10,000,000	4.5	92.00	5.33
Tokyo City ... ..	15,000,000	5	96.50	5.33
Yokohama City... ..	3,000,000	5	96.50	—

The bonds issued some years ago by the City of Osaka and the Government bonds may be mentioned for reference, as follows: -

Gov. 4½ per cent ... ..	300,000,000	4½	86.15	5.95
Gov. 4 per cent ... ..	250,000,000	4	88.00	5.90
Osaka city ... ..	3,500,000	6	95.00	6.38

For the Hokkaido Colliery Railway the intermediary service was undertaken by Mr. Tetsuya Hayakawa on behalf of Japanese interest and by Mr. Kimmel of Messrs. Fabre Voigt, Yokohama, on behalf of foreign interest, while the foreign capitalists consisted of the London syndicate formed by Chartered Bank of India, Australia, China and Japan and others. The syndicate evidently cleared a good profit from this transaction, the bonds issued at London early 1906 being taken up, it is said, at Y. 98½ per 100.

The Kwansai's syndicate, Messrs. Samuel Samuel's and others, were apparently less fortunate, as it is understood that they had to take up all the bonds, as these failed to invite general public to invest.

The Tokyo City bonds were floated through the instrumentality of the Japan Industrial Bank and Messrs. Panmure, Gordon & Co., London. It may be mentioned in this connection that the former previously dealt with a similar transaction for its own benefit and induced the foregoing London establishment to take up its entire additional shares of Y. 7,500,000 at face value, the company's capital having been increased in consequence to Y. 17,500,000. This was quite a profitable transaction for the London firm, the shares having considerably given up above par.

#### NON-TRADAL INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT.

During 1904 international account outside regular trade was as follows according to the investigations made by the Treasury.

*Receipt by Japan.*

	<i>yen.</i>
Shipping freight and insure pre'ums ... ..	10,611,964
Dis'ments by foreign vessels and shipping agents...	9,634,516
Dis'ments by tourists, etc. ... ..	21,259,259
Profits from Jap. und'kings abroad ... ..	12,758,037
Receipts by Gov. and dis'ments by foreign Legations and consulates ... ..	4,293,914
Total ... ..	58,557,690

*Disbursements by Japan.*

Japanese travelling in foreign ships ... ..	1,371,786
Dis'ments by Jap. vessels and agents ... ..	13,309,141
Disbursed by Japanese abroad ... ..	2,909,445
Newspapers and periodicals imported ... ..	104,741
Dis'ments by Jap. Government, etc....	116,660,245
Total ... ..	134,355,358



## CHAPTER XV.

## THE WAR FINANCE.

Details relating to the War Finance so far made public cover the period from October 1903 to the end of September 1905. They are furnished in the document submitted by the Government to the last session of the Diet. Principal features in the given document will be shown below.

(in Y. 1,000).

I.—TOTALS OF ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Specifications.	1903. Expended on Imperial Sanction. <i>yen.</i>	1904. Budget Appropriations. <i>yen.</i>	1905. Budget Appropriations. <i>yen.</i>	Totals. <i>yen.</i>
Extraordinary War Expenses ...	155,971	380,000	700,000	1,235,971
Department Expenses ... ..	257	40,000	80,000	120,257
Totals ... ..	156,228	420,000	780,000	1,356,228
Sources of Receipts.				
Extra Taxes ... ..	—	62,201	150,671	212,872
Loans, Treasury Bills and Temporary Accommodations ...	131,228	280,000	571,000	982,228
Appropriated from the Special Funds ... ..	25,000	30,000	8,000	63,000
Voluntary Contributions ... ..	—	—	1,500	1,500
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	—	500	500
Surplus of Last Year's Revenue. . . .	—	47,798	48,328	96,127
Totals ... ..	156,228	420,000	780,000	1,356,228

II.—ITEMS OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES SANCTIONED  
BY THE EMPEROR.

Total Outlay on account of Personnel ... ..	103,985
Pay and Contingencies ... ..	69,717
Pay of Employees ... ..	25,852
Travelling Expenses ... ..	8,415
Total Outlay on account of Things .. ..	852,772
Horses ... ..	32,745
Arms ... ..	178,085
Clothing .. ..	148,505
Provisions and Fodder .. ..	285,190

Military Necessaries ... ..	45,016
Fortifications... ..	55,640
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	6,066
Transport ... ..	87,451
Manœuvres ... ..	2,368
Medical Expenses... ..	8,090
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,661
Secret Service ... ..	2,828
Mobilization ... ..	5,392
Rewards... ..	27,650
Sanitation of Hiroshima ... ..	41
Bridging the Edo-gawa ... ..	21
Total Military Outlays ... ..	992,724

### III.—ITEMS OF NAVAL EXPENDITURES SANCTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

	<i>yen.</i>
Pay and Contingencies ... ..	14,668
Departmental Outlays... ..	950
Travelling Expenses ... ..	1,021
Various Wages and Miscellaneous Outlays ... ..	766
Allowances ... ..	893
Provisions ... ..	7,312
Clothing... ..	4,430
Manufacturing and Repairing Arms... ..	17,100
Docking and Repairing Ships ... ..	13,011
Sick and Wounded ... ..	294
Naval Ports and Stations ... ..	1,058
Building Ships ... ..	43,908
Pilotage, &c. ... ..	53
Structures ... ..	3,477
Non-combatant Ships Expenses... ..	18,749
Secret Service ... ..	3,220
Manœuvres ... ..	300
Purchase of ships and bringing them out ... ..	16,011
Establishing briquette manufacturing station ... ..	1,069
Rewards ... ..	1,527
Sanitation Outlays ... ..	56
Restorations of War-ships ... ..	30,284
Total Naval Outlays ... ..	180,816
Grand Total of Military and Naval Outlays... ..	1,173,558

### IV.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF BOTH SERVICES AS SANCTIONED.

Month and Year.	Army. <i>yen.</i>	Navy. <i>yen.</i>	Totals. <i>yen.</i>
Oct. (1903) ... ..	—	483	483
Nov. „ ... ..	499	483	982
Dec. „ ... ..	844	16,826	18,653
Jan. (1904) ... ..	35,396	13,055	67,105

Feb. (1904)	...	...	19,827	11,968	98,901
Mar.	"	...	51,824	5,244	155,971
Apr.	"	...	51,304	14,795	222,071
May	"	...	33,472	5,762	261,305
June	"	...	16,242	2,132	279,681
July	"	...	57,107	12,063	348,852
Aug.	"	...	25,913	5,377	380,142
Sept.	"	...	34,123	5,389	419,654
Oct.	"	...	33,352	5,390	458,397
Nov.	"	...	31,687	4,532	494,616
Dec.	"	...	40,142	—	534,759
Jan. (1905)	...	...	79,870	12,925	627,555
Feb.	"	...	51,113	11,511	690,179
Mar.	"	...	38,069	5,755	734,005
Apr.	"	...	94,333	—	828,338
May	"	...	41,723	21,077	891,139
June	"	...	115,431	—	1,006,571
July	"	...	87,599	5,735	1,099,906
Aug.	"	...	52,862	5,010	1,157,780
Sept.	"	...	—	15,778	1,173,558
Totals	...	...	992,742	180,812	1,173,558

The actual expenditures of the two services for the same period amounted to 926,676,476 for the Army and 153,774,640 for the Navy, in all 1,080,451,116.

#### V.—EXTRAORDINARY WAR RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

	Actual Receipts.
Loans, Treasury Notes and Temporary Accommodations...	919,230
Appropriated from General Accounts ... ..	108,022
Appropriated from Special Accounts ... ..	61,311
Voluntary Contributions ... ..	219
Sales of Government Properties ... ..	928
Special Receipts ... ..	283
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,889
Totals ... ..	1,093,885

#### VI.—KINDS OF CIRCULATING MEDIA EMPLOYED FOR PURPOSES OF WAR PAYMENTS.

Convertible Note and Subsidiary Coins ... ..	877,494
Gold Coins... ..	10,000
Silver Coins ... ..	14,620
Korean Coins ... ..	91
Military Notes ... ..	178,244
Total ... ..	1,080,451

## VII.—EXTRAORDINARY WAR EXPENSES.

(1906-7).

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

(in Y. 1,000).

Maintenance and return of the Troops ... ..	197,982
Expenses of railway building, etc., in Manchuria ... ..	5,697
Expenses of railway building, etc., in Korea ... ..	21,105
Maintenance of Japanese Prisoners in Russian hands ... ..	361
Maintenance of Russian Prisoners in Japanese hands ... ..	5,477
Special Rewards and Decorations ... ..	22,600
Barracks and initial Equipment in Manchuria ... ..	18,452
Building of Warehouses ... ..	5,000
Buoysing Tairen Bay, constructing offices, etc., for the Kwantung Civil Administration, etc. ... ..	948
Building offices, etc., for the Civil Administration in Saghalien and investigating the Island's resources .. ..	200
Total ... ..	277,825

## NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Port Arthur Expenses ... ..	2,137
Out-look Towers ... ..	34
Expenses of remaining business ... ..	324
Expenses of Collectors ... ..	108
Restorations, Ship-building Expenses ... ..	12,451
Supplementing War-ships and Torpedo Craft ... ..	7,567
Total ... ..	22,624

## VIII.—THE LATEST FIGURES ON THE WAR FINANCE.

The latest figures on the War Finance made public by the Government though lacking details, may be given for purpose of reference, the period covered being from the outset to Mar. '06.

The war disbursements made were,

	yen.
Army ... ..	1,070,140,013
Navy ... ..	191,021,872
Total ... ..	1,261,161,885

Receipts to the War Fund were made of the following items:—

Loans and issue of Exchequer bonds ... ..	1,127,635,199
Appropriated from General account ... ..	182,439,129
"    "    Special account ... ..	69,311,977
Contributions to the Fund ... ..	2,279,899
Sale of Government Property ... ..	5,126,436
Receipts from carriage business ... ..	1,335,523
Special receipts ... ..	772,933
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	3,364,456
Total ... ..	1,392,255,255

Besides those given above there were at the end of March this year the Treasury notes amounting to Y. 95,000,000, debt to the Bank of Japan Y. 77,500,000, and the Military notes amounting to Y. 42,365,343.

## IX. LOANS.

## FOREIGN.

The loans raised abroad to replenish the War chest are tabulated as follows:—

	Amount of issue. £	Rate of interest. %	Issue price per 100 face value.	Period of redemption. years.	Date of issue.
1. ... ..	10,000,000	6	93½	7	May '04.
2. ... ..	12,000,000	6	90½	7	Nov. '04.
3. ... ..	30,000,000	4½	90	20	Mar. '05.
4. ... ..	30,000,000	4½	90	20	July '05.
5. ... ..	50,000,000	4	90	25	Nov. '05.

One half of the 5th issue was used for repaying part of the domestic loans and the remaining half the 1st and 2nd foreign loans.

## DOMESTIC.

	Amount of issue. yen.	Rate of interest. (%).	Issue price per 100 face value.	Period of redemption. years.	Date of issue.
1. ... ..	100,000,000	5	95	5	Feb. '04.
2. ... ..	100,000,000	5	92	7	May '04.
3. ... ..	80,000,000	5	92	7	Nov. '04.
4. ... ..	100,000,000	6	90	7	Mar. '05.
5. ... ..	100,000,000	6	90	7	Apr. '05.
6. ... ..	200,000,000	5	95	30	Apr. '06.



## CHAPTER XVI

## BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

## GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872 were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Govern-

ment notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and farther provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into private banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

## NUMBER OF BANKS (JUNE 1906).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Special Banks .....	6	<i>Yen</i> 89,500,000
"People's" Banks .....	46	" 28,520,000
Savings Banks .....	462	" 63,603,450
Ordinary Banks .....	1,719	" 351,068,065
Total .....	2,233	, 532,692,515

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Banks.

## FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN (JUNE 1906).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Savings Banks .....	1	<i>Yen</i> 1,250,000
Ordinary Banks .....	8	, 4,064,450
Total.....	9	, 5,314,450

## SPECIAL BANKS.

## THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since been trebled, i.e. 30,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds and Treasury bills, or other bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½ % for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:—

1. "To discount or purchase

Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government."

In addition, the Bank undertakes on trust the management of the Treasury fund.

The Bank's statement for the last half year of 1905 was as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>
Notes issued .....	312,790,819	
Government Deposits.....	405,525,406	
Deposits for the Payment of Principal and Interest of		
National Debts .....	28,894,882	
Receipts connected with the issue of Public Bonds .....	170,064	
Funds for the Payment of Mint Certificates.....	3,443,081	
Current Accounts .....	10,823,845	
Deposit Receipts .....	250,517	
Bills Payable .....	95,532	
Due to other Banks .....	70,091	
Suspense Receipts .....	68,273	
Capital Paid-up .....	30,000,000	
Reserve Fund .....	18,550,000	
Reserves against depreciation of Bank Property.....	250,000	
Dividend unpaid .....	180	
Net Profit for the current half-year .....	2,817,190	
Profit brought over from last half-year .....	446,559	
		814,205,443
<i>Assets.</i>		
Loans to Government.....	70,000,000	
Loans .....	9,646,000	
Current Accounts overdrawn.....	403,009	
Bills discounted .....	94,045,665	
Foreign Bills discounted .....	15,138,511	

	<i>Yen.</i>
Deposits .....	52,378,935
Deposits guaranteeing Interest at 6% Sterling Loan.....	6,443,580
Government Bonds.....	50,934,912
Bullion .....	89,128,789
Due from other Banks .....	587,667
Agencies Accounts .....	14,662,843
Sub-Agencies Accounts .....	3,196,138
Foreign Agencies Accounts .....	373,625,940
Suspense Payments .....	241,133
Office Grounds.....	964,335
Buildings and Safes .....	1,659,755
Furniture .....	42,510
New Building Account .....	348,743
Cash on hand .....	30,756,970
	<hr/> 814,205,443

*Profit and Loss Account.**Dr.*

Current Expenses, Taxes, Interest, etc .....	5,597,130
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum .....	1,800,000
Amount Carried to Reserve Fund .....	650,000
Bonus and Allowance .....	191,000
Balance carried forward to next Account .....	622,750
	<hr/> 8,860,880

*Cr.*

Gross Profit for the Current Half-year .....	8,414,320
Balance brought over from last Account .....	446,559
	<hr/> 8,860,880

*Board of Directors.*

*Governor*.—Shinzen Matsuo.

*Vice-Gov.*—Korekiyo Takahashi.

*Directors.*—Mureyoshi Yamaguchi, Ichizaeemon Morimura, Rio Sudo.

*Head Office.*—Honryogai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

*Branches.*—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Ha'kodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has subsequently been increased to 24,000,000 *yen* of which 18,000,000 *yen* has been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of

Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 *yen* a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The

Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public monies for international account."

*Liabilities.*

	<i>Yen.</i>
Capital paid-up .....	18,000,000
Reserve fund .....	9,940,000
Dividends remaining unclaimed.....	5,791
Deposits.....	110,295,322
Bills to be met .....	41,122,452
Bills Payable .....	48,574,550
Due to other Banks.....	666,729
Part Payment of Bills .....	381,071
Net profit for the current half-year .....	2,708,394
Profit brought over from last half-year .....	607,720
Liquidation of property .....	202,448
Bad Debts Reserve .....	76,907
Silver Reserve Fund .....	800,000
Exchange balance .....	1,142,571
Payments to unmatured notes .....	1,592,395
	<hr/> 236,118,356

*Assets.*

Cash on hand .....	12,715,521
Deposit to Banks.....	11,957,005
Bullion .....	2,199,964
Bonds .....	17,149,156
Loans .....	80,783,562
Bills to be collected .....	106,384,816
Due from other Banks .....	724,615
Property .....	1,383,973
Others .....	2,819,739
	<hr/> 236,118,356

*Account.*

Ordinary Reserve .....	360,000
Special Reserve .....	1,000,000
Silver Reserve.....	200,000
Dividend (at the rate of 12 per cent per annum).....	1,080,000
Balance carried forward to next account .....	678,115

*Board of Directors.*

*President.*—Korekiyo Takahashi.

*Directors.*—Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao, Yuboku Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri.

*Head Office.*—Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

*Branches Abroad.*—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii; Bombay; Hongkong, Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Tairen (formerly Dalny); Liaoyang.

## THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902 under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was Yen 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March 1906 it was increased to Yen 17,500,000 of which Yen 13,750,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust companies in Japan, is considered generally to be the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than Yen 7,500,000 of its shares are held by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:—

"1. Loans on the security of National

or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies.
3. General Deposits and Safe Deposit Business.
4. Business of a Trust Company.
5. Discount of Bills on security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.
6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations.
7. Any Banking and Attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

*Board of Directors.*

*Governor.*—Dr. Juichi Soyeda.

*Vice-Gov.*—Ichiyo Tsukuda.

*Directors.*—Otsuya Banno, Tatsukuro Inouye, Tadasht Kaneko, Jun Saito.

*Head Office.*—S Zenibei-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

## THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "Peoples Banks; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures

tures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been made on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

#### *Board of Directors.*

*Governor.*—Shinkichi Takahashi.

*Vice-Gov.*—Gentaro Simla.

*Directors.*—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naono-suke Kawakami.

*Head Office.*—Uchi-saiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

#### THE "PEOPLES" BANKS

(*Nōkō Ginkō*).

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in smaller scope.

#### THE BANK OF TAIWAN (*Formosa*).

The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of five million *yen*, enjoying the privilege of issuing bank notes convertible in gold *yen* against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion and Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The amount of notes not covered by specie reserve is limited to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Notes issued beyond this limit in case of

emergency are subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to transfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for other banks."

#### *Board of Directors.*

*President.*—Kazuyoshi Yagiu.

*Vice-Pres.*—Totaro Shimosaka.

*Director.*—Muneyoshi Tatsuno.

*Head Office.*—Taihoku, Formosa.

## THE COLONIAL BANK OF HOKKAIDO.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaidō. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*, to transact the following lines of business:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against the pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the security of agricul-

tural products in the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody of objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 *yen* of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

*Board of Directors.*

*President.*—Shunkichi Minobe.

*Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

## SPECIAL BANKS.

Name of Bank.	(in 000 <i>yen</i> ).		Deposits.	Loans.	Dividends per annum. (1905.)
	Capital Paid up.	Debentures.			
Industrial Bank of Japan.....	2,500	9,755	1,436	4,488	7%
Hypothec Bank of Japan.....	3,250	33,853	—	26,095	10%
Bank of Taiwan.....	2,000	7,814	6,835	10,124	10%
		(Bank Notes Issued).			
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido ...	3,000	800	2,757	5,335	9%

## ORDINARY BANKS.

*Leading Banks in Tokyo.*

(At end of 1905)

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	(in 000 <i>yen</i> ).		Dividend in 1905.		
			Deposits.	Loans.	Jan.—Jun.	Jul.—Dec.	
1st Bank .....	6,250	1,920	37,989	36,707	10%	10%	
3rd Bank .....	2,400	512	17,065	18,178	10	12	
15th Bank .....	18,000	990	14,670	12,922	7	8	
20th Bank.....	930	130	4,385	4,972	8	9	
27th Bank.....	650	146	2,360	2,477	8	8	
100th Bank .....	600	1,750	13,973	11,867	30	30	
Higo Bank .....	1,000	270	2,050	3,156	6½	7	
Imamura Bank ...	500	27	612	1,103	5	5	
Meiji Shogyo Bank.	1,520	131	2,826	3,178	8	5	
Mitsubishi Bank ...	1,000	2,566	19,281	15,359	10	10	
Mitsui Bank.....	5,000	7,000	49,388	35,235	6	6	
Morimura Bank ...	500	190	2,303	2,608	5	5	
Murai Bank .....	1,000	125	3,326	3,255	Nil.		
Nakai Bank .....	1,000	340	4,085	4,270	5	5	

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Dividend in 1905.			
					Jan.—	Jun.—	Jul.—	Dec.
Kawasaki Bank ...	1,000	600	9,133	7,922	4	%	4	%
Kimbara Bank.....	100	10	358	467	10		10	
Tanaka Bank .....	500	610	1,086	3,976	6		10	
Teikoku Shogyo Bank .....	5,600	555	8,506	13,289	5		5	
Teiyu Bank .....	1,000	62	2,582	4,214	6		6	
Tokai Bank .....	800	349	9,321	9,018	10		12	
Tokyo Bank.....	1,000	320	5,686	6,738	10		10	
Yasuda Bank .....	2,000	1,460	18,345	18,368	5		5	

*Leading Banks in Osaka.*

(in 000 yen)

34th Bank.....	3,230	700	14,093	13,676	8	9
130th Bunk .....	2,834	—	5,701	8,697	Nil.	Nil.
Fujimoto Bank.....	500	155	924	1,715	5	5
Kashima Bank.....	300	149	6,892	5,638	5	6
Kitahama Bank ...	3,000	350	9,118	10,812	7	8
Ko-noike Bank ...	2,000	555	18,378	15,184	8	5
Naniwa Bank .....	2,682	900	13,859	13,689	8	9
Sumitomo Bank ...	1,000	2,750	26,779	19,252	10	10
Yamaguchi Bank...	1,000	440	9,465	6,694	5	5

*Leading Banks in Yokohama.*

2nd Bank .....	1,000	400	3,923	5,710	7	7
74th Bank .....	1,400	325	2,998	6,074	8	8
Mogi Bank .....	1,000	425	1,722	3,316	9	10
Soda Bank.....	300	220	3,829	2,570	7	7
Wakao Bank.....	600	32	454	966	7	10
Yokohama Bank ...	1,000	702	2,609	3,338	9½	10

**1st Bank, Ltd.,** (*The Dai Ichi Ginko*).—Etab. in 1873 by Baron Ei-ichi Shibuzawa and is the pioneer bank in Japan. It is the banking organ for the Korean Government and is authorized to issue paper notes for circulation in the peninsula.

*President.*—Baron E. Shibuzawa.

*General Manager.*—Yunosuke Sasaki.

*Head Office.*—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**3rd Bank, Ltd.,** (*The Dai San Ginko*).—Etab. in 1876, it is practically owned by the Yasuda family.

*President.*—Zenshiro Yasuda.

*Head Office.*—Kobunc cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**15th Bank, Ltd.,** (*The Dai Jugo Ginko*).—Etab. in 1877, enjoys the credit of commanding the largest amount of capital of all banks of

ordinary kind, was formerly called the Peers' Bank as it was created as the banking organ of the peerage circles.

*President.*—Kokichi Sonoda.

*Manager.*—Masayasu Naruse.

*Head Office.*—Kobiki-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku.

**20th Bank, Ltd.,** (*Dai Niju Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

*President.*—Iken Kojima.

*Head Office.*—2 Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**27th Bank,** (*Dai Niju-Shichi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

*President.*—Jiemon Watanabe.

*Sub-Manager.*—Masami Muro-oka.

*Head Office.*—Honzaimeku-gashi, Nihonbashi-ku.

**100th Bank,** (*Dai Hyaku Ginko*).—Est. in 1877. One of the most prosperous banks with wide foreign connection.

*President.*—Kojiro Takada.

*General Manager.*—Kenzo Ikeda.

*Head Office.*—Yorozu-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Higo Ginko, Ltd.**—Estab. in 1877 and may be regarded as the joint property of Marquis Hosokawa and the Yasuda family.

*Head Office.*—Koami-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Imamura Ginko.**—Estab. in 1893 by the late Seinosuke Imamura.

*Head Office.*—Minami-Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Kawasaki Ginko,**—Estab. in 1880.

*Proprietor.*—Kawasaki family.

*General Manager.*—Kinsaburo Kawasaki.

*Head Office.*—14, Himono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Kimbara Ginko,**—Estab. in 1885.

*Proprietor.*—Meizen Kimbara.

*Head Office.*—5 Kitasaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Meiji Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.,**—Estab. in 1896, and is practically run by the Yasuda family.

*President.*—Zensuke Yasuda.

*Head Office.*—19 Honbune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Mitsu-bishi Ginko.**—Founded in 1896. It constitutes the banking department in the manifold economic enterprises run by the great Mitsu-bishi family.

*Proprietor.*—Iwasaki Family.  
*Managing-Director.*—Ryohei Toyokawa.  
*Manager.*—Kumpei Mimura.  
*Head Office.*—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Mitsui Ginko.**—Founded in 1876, it constitutes the banking department in the diverse economic enterprises carried on by the millionaire family of Mitsui.

*Proprietor.*—Mitsui Family.  
*General Manager.*—Senkichi Hayakawa, Shogoro Itatano.  
*Head Office.*—Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Morimura Ginko.**—Estab. in 1897 by Ichizaemon Morimura.

*Manager.*—Koyata Morokuzu.  
*Head Office.*—Nihonbashi Tori-Itchome.

**Murai Ginko.**—Estab. in 1904 by Kichibei Murai.

*General Manager.*—Teinosuke Murai.  
*Head Office.*—Nihonbashi.

**Nakai Ginko.**—Estab. 1885, one of the family banks.

*Proprietor.*—Shin-emon Nakai.  
*Head Office.*—Kane-buki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tanaka Ginko.**—Estab.—1885, one of the family banks.

*Head Office.*—1, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi.

**Teikoku Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.**—Estab. in 1894.

*President.*—Kyohei Makoshi.  
*Head Office.*—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

**Teiyu Ginko, Ltd.**—Estab. in 1897.

*President.*—Naonari Yamamoto.  
*Head Office.*—Shojuro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokai Ginko, Ltd.**—Estab. in 1889.

*President.*—Choshiro Kikuchi.  
*Head Office.*—Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Ginko, Ltd.**—Estab. in 1896.

*President.*—Ginjiro Kobayashi.  
*Head Office.*—17, Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Yasuda Ginko.**—Estab. in 1880 by Zenjiro Yasuda. This is another of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda family.

*Proprietor.*—Yasuda Family.

*Head Office.*—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

**2nd Bank, Ltd., (Dai Ni Ginko).**—Estab. in 1874.

*President.*—Tomitaro Hara.

*Head Office.*—Honcho, Yokohama.

**74th Bank, Ltd., (Dai Shichiju-Shi Ginko).**—Estab. in 1873.

*President.*—Kahei Otani.

*Head Office.*—Minami-naka-dori, Yokohama.

**Mogi Ginko.**—Estab. in 1895.

*Proprietor.*—Shohei Mogi.

*Head Office.*—Benten-dori, Yokohama.

**Sauda Ginko.**—Estab. in 1895.

*Proprietor.*—Kinsaku Sauda.

*Head Office.*—Minami-nakadori, Yokohama.

**Wakao Ginko.**—Estab. in 1899.

*Proprietor.*—Wakao Family.

*Head Office.*—Honcho, Yokohama.

**Yokohama Ginko.**—Estab. in 1893.

*Proprietor.*—Senzo Hiranuma.

*Head Office.*—Honda-machi, Yokohama.

**34th Bank, Ltd., (Dai Sanju-shi Ginko).**—

*President.*—Kenzo Koyama.

*Head Office.*—Osaka.

**130th Bank, Ltd., (Dai Hyaku Sanju Ginko).**—This was formerly conducted by Mr. Jutaro Matsumoto, but since his failure some years ago its control has passed to the hands of the Yasuda family which extended to it helping hands.

*Head Office.*—Osaka.

**Fujimoto Ginko.**—

*Proprietor.*—Seibei Fujimoto.

*Head Office.*—Osaka.

***Kashima Ginko.*—**

*Proprietor.*—Kyuemon Hiro-oka.  
*Head Office.*—Osaka.

***Kitahama Ginko, Ltd.*—**Estab. in 1897.

*President.*—Seishū Iwashita.  
*Head Office.*—Kitahama, Osaka.

***Ko-noike Ginko.*—**Founded in 1900, it is conducted by the Ko-noike family, one of the oldest millionaire families of Japan.

*Proprietor.*—Ko-noike Family.  
*General Manager.*—Junzaburo Ashida.  
*Head Office.*—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

***Naniwa Ginko, Ltd.*—**Estab. in 1878.

*President.*—Kyo Nomoto.  
*Head Office.*—Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

***Sumitomo Ginko.*—**Founded 1896, it is the bank run by the Sumitomo family, a millionaire house in Osaka.

*Proprietor.*—Kichizaemon Sumitomo.  
*General Manager.*—Tetsujiro Shidate.  
*Head Office.*—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

***Yamaguchi Ginko.*—**

*General Manager.*—Chuji Machida.  
*Head Office.*—Osaka.

# SURVEY OF BANKING BUSINESS.

## THE BANK OF JAPAN.

(In thousand yen.)

Year.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Advances.		Dividends per annum.	
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Bills discounted.			
							Total Amount.	Balance.		
1895.....	22,500	8,542	540,665	6,653	328,525	92,827	150,369	34,690	8,166	14.0
1896.....	22,500	9,100	1,376,244	195,117	518,111	114,243	247,271	49,354	38,49	13.0
1897.....	22,500	10,800	1,964,945	78,109	674,646	81,879	319,546	56,307	13,578	13.0
1898.....	30,000	12,570	1,725,404	27,210	786,117	55,270	344,053	55,524	4,692	11.0
1899.....	30,000	13,570	1,823,219	74,671	724,058	38,731	474,730	108,141	5,030	12.0
1900.....	30,000	14,850	1,974,135	35,258	561,235	48,477	696,390	97,558	5,293	12.0
1901.....	30,000	15,950	2,001,102	20,157	418,780	71,348	505,893	46,576	4,666	12.0
1902.....	30,000	16,600	2,295,161	18,887	373,280	55,323	274,635	50,763	4,447	12.0
1903.....	30,000	17,150	2,564,837	16,396	254,834	49,340	220,022	44,380	4,187	12.0
1904.....	30,000	17,600	3,516,861	43,823	553,350	125,221	338,699	69,595	4,746	12.0
1905.....	30,000	18,800	6,507,602	449,203	576,570	80,049	686,060	109,184	5,420	12.0

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

1895.....	4,500	4,336	322,413	13,950	64,095	4,395	28,434	4,286	1,057	15.0
1896.....	6,000	6,118	556,037	10,186	139,582	8,196	52,158	6,033	1,448	15.0
1897.....	9,000	6,798	673,454	36,133	170,081	4,912	66,382	9,313	3,734	15.0
1898.....	10,500	7,403	835,505	40,612	271,882	20,668	84,862	12,720	2,489	15.0
1899.....	12,000	8,016	1,009,774	73,491	352,495	21,482	114,910	21,423	5,822	15.0
1900.....	18,000	8,678	887,534	52,978	282,461	26,506	160,597	18,305	2,519	13.0
1901.....	18,000	9,035	851,534	46,510	293,056	25,496	115,655	9,021	2,879	13.0
1902.....	18,000	9,837	987,035	58,461	359,412	31,693	73,028	8,305	2,861	12.5
1903.....	18,000	10,586	1,159,664	72,871	365,880	31,966	76,445	17,918	2,541	12.0
1904.....	18,000	10,405	1,722,377	70,545	390,155	41,499	102,210	12,340	2,862	12.0
1905.....	18,000	11,019	3,377,865	110,295	563,031	60,567	139,531	13,988	4,288	12.0

## ORDINARY BANKS.

(In thousand yen.)

Year.	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1895 .....	925	98,758	24,901	1,942,539	159,251	917,262	181,058	488,306	---
1896 .....	1,126	132,661	43,143	2,567,835	203,762	1,284,909	262,920	766,902	---
1897 .....	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270,664	507,118	---
1898 .....	1,418	189,829	20,306	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	---
1899 .....	1,561	209,973	27,762	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,232	261,771
1900 .....	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301,647
1901 .....	1,867	251,700	38,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015
1902 .....	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,031	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	310,947
1903 .....	1,754	253,003	50,502	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,873	2,194,020	334,387
1904 .....	1,708	213,776	54,477	7,916,282	605,316	2,232,258	390,464	2,315,239	329,489
1905 .....	1,713	231,027	56,280	---	657,292	---	396,774	---	370,233

## SAVINGS BANKS.

(In thousand yen.)

## Deposits.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Reserve			Savings Deposits.			Common Deposits.			Deposits.			Loans.			Bills Discounted.		
		Fund.			Total Balance.			Total Balance.			Total Balance.			Amount.			Amount.		
		Capital.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
1895...	{ 86	1,776	104	27,325	12,178	—	—	27,325	12,178	6,409	2,728	13,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 6	112																	
1896...	{ 149	3,963	303	51,729	18,214	15,423	2,459	67,152	20,673	25,162	8,088	31,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 44	1,075																	
1897...	{ 21	8,622	812	75,866	25,393	48,169	7,651	124,035	33,044	50,699	16,569	46,468	5,790	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 91	2,075																	
1898...	{ 260	11,638	1,371	86,159	30,042	93,659	12,665	179,768	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,887	7,909	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 153	3,327																	
1899...	{ 333	15,429	2,188	119,033	44,748	171,211	22,892	290,245	67,641	106,226	30,201	97,235	17,669	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 198	4,549																	
1900...	{ 419	21,040	2,907	149,235	49,438	280,159	29,423	429,425	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 262	5,794																	
1901...	{ 441	23,370	3,462	144,028	44,021	237,431	30,188	381,459	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 273	6,233																	
1902...	{ 431	22,412	3,548	143,899	51,646	239,434	33,319	353,334	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	19,235	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 270	6,418																	
1903...	{ 469	29,539	5,404	162,495	60,692	339,463	46,014	501,958	106,701	178,973	54,555	169,894	26,937	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 216	5,394																	
1904...	{ 467	32,187	6,459	188,942	66,717	374,646	54,042	563,588	120,759	193,437	60,370	182,220	25,888	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 207	5,173																	
1905...	{ 475	38,534	7,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ * 205																		

\* Represents the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to their main business.

ANNUAL AVERAGES OF OFFICIAL AND MARKET RATES.  
(Daily rate per 100 yen).

Year.	The Bank of Japan.					
	Loan.			Discount.		
	Max. <i>sen</i>	Mim. <i>sen</i>	Ave. <i>sen</i>	Max. <i>sen</i>	Mim. <i>sen</i>	Ave. <i>sen</i>
1895 .....	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.10	1.90	2.01
1896 .....	2.10	2.00	2.03	2.00	1.90	1.73
1897 .....	2.50	2.10	2.27	2.20	2.00	2.06
1898 .....	2.70	2.30	2.61	2.40	2.00	2.31
1899 .....	2.20	1.80	2.00	1.90	1.60	1.75
1900 .....	2.70	2.40	2.72	2.40	2.10	2.32
1901 .....	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.40	2.40	2.40
1902 .....	2.70	1.90	2.38	2.40	1.70	2.09
1903 .....	1.90	1.70	1.74	1.70	1.60	1.62
1904 .....	2.10	1.70	1.82	2.00	1.60	1.72
1905 .....	2.30	2.10	—	2.20	2.00	—

Year.	For the whole Country.					
	Loan.			Discount.		
	Max. <i>sen</i>	Mim. <i>sen</i>	Ave. <i>sen</i>	Max. <i>sen</i>	Mim. <i>sen</i>	Ave. <i>sen</i>
1895 .....	3.69	2.62	3.16	3.81	2.98	3.45
1896 .....	3.57	2.50	3.97	3.64	2.86	3.20
1897 .....	3.80	2.65	3.21	4.05	2.83	3.37
1898 .....	3.97	2.87	3.45	5.20	3.20	3.74
1899 .....	3.53	2.41	2.84	3.78	2.51	2.96
1900 .....	3.86	2.69	3.44	4.00	1.79	3.58
1901 .....	3.91	3.91	3.58	3.99	3.35	3.68
1902 .....	3.81	2.74	3.29	3.93	2.78	3.38
1903 .....	3.45	2.47	2.93	3.45	2.44	2.91
1904 .....	—	—	—	3.39	2.48	2.94
1905 .....	—	—	—	3.44	2.57	3.00

### CLEARING HOUSES.

#### TOKYO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887 with more or less good result, but the subsequent development of the banking business necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, and in 1891 the new clearing-house, as it now stands, was established. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

#### OSAKA CLEARING-HOUSE.

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it now took also the lead in introducing the clearing-house. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

## AMOUNT OF BILLS CLEARED AT VARIOUS CLEARING-HOUSES

IN JAPAN.

(In thousand yen.)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1905.....	2,560,527	1,140,527	177,439	788,408	691,703	174,123	5,532,487
1904.....	1,854,352	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	129,025	4,146,823
1903.....	1,562,636	821,287	167,986	491,591	412,148	128,206	3,583,857
1902.....	1,350,791	663,659	155,956	416,126	251,596	43,083	2,881,213
1901.....	1,168,702	528,122	145,905	388,516	202,653	—	2,433,899
1900.....	1,405,449	523,552	167,566	348,306	168,228	—	2,613,104
1899.....	1,095,805	376,853	153,616	—	115,914	—	1,722,190
1898.....	790,247	225,940	69,034	—	100,843	—	1,186,065
1897.....	552,890	160,967	—	—	27,633	—	731,490
1896.....	417,425	138,409	—	—	—	—	555,834
1895.....	289,102	79,654	—	—	—	—	368,756

## CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie, but that reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.

3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.6955 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold & 100 copper.  
 Silver „ 800 silver „ 200 „  
 Nickel „ 250 nickel „ 750 „  
 Copper „ 950 copper, 40 tin and 10 zinc.

## AMOUNT OF COINS TURNED OUT BY THE MINT.

(In thousand *yen*)

Fiscal year.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Copper Coins and Bronze Coins.	Total.
From opening of Mint to 1893 ...	*66,260	139,105	5,488	12,418	{ * 66,260 157,011
1894.....	* 1,680	29,801	350	—	{ * 1,680 30,151
1895.....	* 1,410	19,001	51	—	{ * 1,410 19,052
1896.....	* 1,050	12,741	650	—	{ * 1,050 13,301
1897.....	{ * 268 76,544	10,005	600	—	{ * 268 87,151
1898.....	22,150	17,011	750	100	40,011
1899.....	16,500	5,503	65	65	22,303
1900.....	12,500	1,000	300	—	13,800
1901.....	14,500	1,000	300	100	15,900
1902.....	37,500	800	—	—	38,300
1903.....	21,000	1,701	100	—	25,801
1904.....	67,500	5,003	—	—	72,503
1905.....	15,000	9,706	300	—	25,006

(\* Denotes face value of old gold coins.)

## AMOUNT OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Yen.	Subsidiary Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Total.
1895.....	12,254	47,192	20,751	5,884	9,606	95,689
1900.....	52,930	—	57,118	8,304	9,141	127,494
1901.....	59,342	—	58,298	8,662	9,095	135,399
1902.....	89,247	—	59,177	8,782	9,139	166,347
1903.....	101,780	—	59,959	8,780	9,038	179,559
1904.....	37,622	—	64,343	8,880	9,037	119,883
1905.....	51,463	—	74,084	9,167	9,039	143,751

## VOLUME OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

(In thousand yen.)

At the End of	Government Paper Money.	National Bank Notes.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1895.....	11,129	20,796	180,336	212,262
1899.....	4,125	—	250,562	254,687
1900.....	—	—	228,570	228,570
1901.....	—	—	214,096	214,096
1902.....	—	—	232,094	232,094
1903.....	—	—	232,920	232,920
1904.....	—	—*	286,625	286,625
1905.....	—	—*	312,790	312,790

\* Include notes in circulation in Korea and Manchuria, which were yen 26,259,000 in 1904 and yen 36,218,000 in 1905.

## VOLUME OF SPECIE RESERVES.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Total.	Coins, Paper Money and Bank Notes in Circulation.
1895.....	7,092	18,858	25,951	282,000
1900.....	35,367	2,666	38,034	378,030
1901.....	41,122	1,666	42,788	306,706
1902.....	71,869	—	71,869	326,572
1903.....	81,327	—	81,327	331,152
1904.....	17,275	—	17,275	386,625
1905.....	26,898	—	26,898	429,647

## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIONS.

Since the promulgation of the Law of Industrial Co-operations in 1900 the movement of this economic organization has been as follows:—

	Credit.	Sales.	Purchase.	Production.	Sales and Buying.	Production and Sales.	Production and Buying.	Sales, Buying and Production.	Tot l.
1901 (June)	123	11	18	0	9	0	3	3	167
1902 ( " )	272	26	56	9	22	4	8	10	407
1903 ( " )	445	50	102	15	41	21	20	15	700
1904 ( " )	694	71	168	33	71	34	26	24	1,121
1905 ( " )	983	99	281	37	131	63	32	51	1,677

## NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Some idea as to the nature of the organization may be gathered from the following returns representing the result of inquiries into about one half the number of the establishments existing in 1904.

	Credit.	Sales.	Purchase.	Production.	Combining two or more.	Total.
No. of Bodies.....	446	31	95	6	43	621
Agriculture.....	29,699	2,908	4,315	181	3,210	40,313
Manufacture .....	1,962	161	143	3	88	2,357
Trade .....	3,881	78	139	10	99	4,207
Fishery .....	1,306	—	152	—	55	1,243
Forestry .....	6	—	—	—	—	6
Mining.....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Others .....	1,184	9	77	—	53	1,328
Total .....	37,769	3,156	4,826	194	3,510	49,455
Amount paid up... Y.	917,271	17,481	40,628	7,631	23,287	1,011,291
Reserves .....	Y. 116,826	9,428	6,088	728	6,914	139,984

The amount of work dealt with at the co-operations is still comparatively insignificant. In 1903, the work done by the 560 organizations (45,000 members) for which inquiries had been made presented this record.

Loans made for productive objects.....	Yen	1,665,329
Volume of products sold .....	"	1,192,410
Savings deposited .....	"	932,460
Volume of articles for productive or household purpose sold .....	"	106,650

## CHAPTER XVII.

## HOME TRADE.

## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

## THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of March 1906 the Museum had on show 61,670 samples of which 31,674 were of foreign origin and 29,996 of Japanese origin. A portion of these samples is sometimes loaned to the provincial museums or fairs, or sometimes those samples are taken round the country in charge of officials of the Museum and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their confrères of Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and as it had during last year 57,111 Japanese and 1625 foreign visitors, the daily admissions average a little over

150. The Museum has charge of the Patent Museum opened last year and placed in close juxtaposition to the former.

## HOKKAIDO SAMPLES MUSEUM.

Est. 1893 in Nakajima Public Park Sapporo, it belongs to the Hokkaido Adm. Office; buildings cover  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, had on view 7,104 samples at end 1904.

## TOKYO IND. ASSOCIATION'S COM. MUSEUM.

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; monthly outlay about Y. 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Honryogae-cho, Nihonbashi Tokyo.

## OSAKA COM. MUSEUM.

Maintained by local and municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about Y. 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

## KOBE COM. MUSEUM.

A municipal institution opened in '03 involving a yearly outlay of Y. 3,000; about 20,000 exhibits in '04. Yamate-dori, Kobe.

**NAGASAKI COM. MUSEUM.**

A municipal institution opened in '96 and costing about Y. 3,000 a year for maintenance. The building covers 120 *tsubo*. Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki.

**MIYE J.T. STOCK GONIKAI COM. MUSEUM.**

Est. '99 as a joint stock concern. Covers 265 *tsubo* and situated at Onoe-cho, Yamada Ise.

**AICHI-KEN MUSEUM.**

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and requires expenditure amounting to Y. 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

**GIFU-KEN PRODUCT MUSEUM.**

Est. by the prefecture which appropriated about Y. 3,000 for '05. Covers 480 *tsubo* and situated at Imaizumi.

**ISHIKAWA-KEN PRODUCT MUSEUM.**

Prefectural institution est. '74, expense Y. 5,058. for '05. Covers 493 *tsubo* and situated in Kanazawa Public Garden.

**TOYAMA-KEN IND. SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.**

Organ of Toyama Ind. Society and fair held at different towns in the prefecture, Y. 3,000 being subsidised every year out of the local treasury.

**CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS**

(1904.)

Place.	No. of members.	No. of electors.		Expense (yen).
		Those possess- ing right of voting only.	Those who possess right of voting and are eligible to election.	
Tokyo .....	55	2,857	Nil.	33,262
Kyoto .....	46	1,250	3,500	23,561
Osaka .....	60	1,779	4,691	22,491
Yokohama .....	59	161	380	9,051
Kobe .....	46	2,359	1,729	14,524
Nagasaki .....	42	213	1,029	4,462
Nagoya .....	53	2,902	2,055	5,343
Hakodate .....	41	286	716	8,240

**MERCANTILE AGENCY.****TOKYO MERCANTILE AGENCY.**

(Established 1896)

	No. of Sub'bers.	No. of Inquiries.	No. of Replies.
1896.....	41	1,341	872
1897.....	65	4,818	4,888
1898.....	170	9,345	9,599
1899.....	164	14,314	14,290
1900.....	377	17,739	17,681
1901.....	416	13,879	14,207
1902.....	633	18,188	18,045
1903.....	893	19,548	19,451
1904.....	979	20,487	20,409
1905.....	1,089	24,097	23,941

In 1905 there were besides 22 correspondents, 31 consisting of branches or agencies of promoters and special members of the Agency, making the aggregate total of 1,142 which are classified as follows:—

Banks, 248; companies and firms, 156; Gov. offices or officials 656; foreign firms 95,—total 1,142.

#### OSAKA MERCANTILE AGENCY.

(Established 1901.)

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of General Com'cation.	Ext'nary Com'cation.	2nd Kind.	3rd Kind.
1901.....	617	37,238	33,479	5,504	20,060
1902.....	694	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,084
1903.....	881	40,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904.....	941	38,104	33,671	7,682	52,355
1905.....	1,093	39,553	34,468	7,080	53,912

Subscribers in 1905 are classified as follows:—

Banks, 262; companies and firms 175; individual persons 606; foreign firms, 50,—total 1,093. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1905 those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 1,291 cases.

#### EXCHANGES.

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business and need not be referred to here any further.

#### NUMBER, CAPITAL, ETC. OF EXCHANGES.

(In Y. 1,000)

Year.	No.	Cap'ial authorized.	Paid up.	Reserve.	Deposits by brokers.	Fees and other receipts.	Excise and other expenses.	Profit.
1900.....	96	8,387	7,499	615	6,152	3,870	2,373	1,355
1901.....	79	7,744	6,996	658	4,570	2,628	1,849	797
1902.....	61	9,071	8,650	709	3,781	2,490	1,604	771
1903.....	57	9,011	8,651	713	3,780	2,473	1,465	778
1904.....	53	8,610	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	645

Rice exchanges (not a few dealing in other merchandises) far surpass others as to number and general importance, claiming no less than 43. Four are stock exchanges and six are merchandise exchanges.

*Amount of Bonds and Shares Transacted at the Stock Exchanges (1,000).*

Year.	Bonds			No. of Shares transacted.			
	National.	Local.	Companies.	Railway.		Carriages.	Others.
	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	Ordinary	Electric.		
1900 .....	4	44	38	8,768	81	1,061	1,332
1901 .....	28	—	5	3,758	147	1,040	1,053
1902 .....	1	—	3	3,445	252	1,058	723
1903 .....	4	—	—	1,984	420	538	515
1904 .....	2	—	—	1,778	1,072	1,200	730

It may be noted that the bulk of share certificates is of the face value of Y. 50. Bank and spinning mill shares next come in importance to those mentioned above.

*Amount of Merchandise transacted at the Merchandise Exchanges. (In 1,000)*

Year.	Iron.	Rape seed Oil etc.	Petro- leum.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous cereals etc. (Barley)	Raw Cotton.
	(kin)	(koku)	(chest)	(kin)	(koku)	(kwan)
1900 .....	79	115	379	13,006	1,544	3
1901 .....	—	88	269	33,793	1,129	5,960
1902 .....	—	89	242	5,324	383	4,198
1903 .....	—	118	198	—	992	1,016
1904 .....	—	112	34	2	1,126	6

Year.	Cotton yarn.	Raw-silk.	Textile fabrics.	Salt.	Manure
	(kin)	(kwan)	(tan)	(koku)	(kwan)
1900 .....	847,504	4,093	32	12,535	—
1901 .....	600,540	2,153	7	3,346	198
1902 .....	214,626	701	1,125	1,695	240
1903 .....	247,131	754	9	1,752	—
1904 .....	278,942	560	88	3,230	—

*Amount of Rice transacted at the Rice Exchanges.*

Year.	Amount. (koku)	Average Quotation per koku. (yen)
1900 .....	95,995,560	10
1901 .....	66,072,960	11
1902 .....	66,702,070	11
1903 .....	64,583,570	13
1904 .....	43,611,680	12

## THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

For foreign investors transactions in stocks and shares being of far more importance than those in grains and other merchandises, a brief description of transactions at this central market will be given below.

Inaugurated in 1878 this is the oldest establishment of the kind, as it also commands the largest amount of capital, namely, Y. 4,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and, like all other similar institutions in Japan, is bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction. Thus whenever a broker fails to take delivery of or to hand over stocks or shares transacted, the Exchange has to make good to the suffering party the damage resulting from it.

*Transactions.*—There are three kinds of transactions, viz., *jiki torihiki* (immediate delivery), *nobe torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). In practice the second is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary

transactions. The first process being obvious requires no explanation, beyond saying that five days are allowed for settling transactions. The third is the most popular one. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month, and the forward or third month. One can either be a bull or a bear by paying only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin money. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

## MARGIN MONEY OF POPULAR SHARES.

The existing rate of margin money of some of the most popular shares is as follows:—

Nippon Railways, Hokkaido Colliery Railway .....	Y. 5.00
Sanyo Railway, Kyushu Railways .....	" 4.00
Tokyo Densha (Elec. Car.), Tokyo Shigai (Str. Rail ways).....	" 5.00
Tokyo Denki (Elec. Railways).....	" 4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	" 4.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	" 3.00
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	" 2.00
Fuji Paper Mill.....	" 4.00
Nippon Sugar Refinery .....	" 6.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.....	" 8.00
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Factory.....	" 8.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange.....	" 12.00
Tokyo Stock " .....	" 26.00
Nat. & Mun. Loan Bonds of Y. 100 face value.....	" 1.00
" " " over Y. 100 " .....	" 2.00

*Exchange Dues and Brokerage.*—Dues and brokerage as enforced at present are a mere trifle, as may be seen from the following:—

For national, provincial, and municipal loan bonds per Y. 100 ruling price the two levies are,—

	Dues ( <i>sen</i> )	Brokerage ( <i>sen</i> )	Total ( <i>sen</i> )
Jiki.....	1.0	9.0	10
Nobe.....	2.8	9.2	12
Teiki .....	7.7	9.2	17

Per shares and per Y. 100 face value of debentures the rate is,—

*Jiki.*

<i>Yen.</i>	Dues.	Brokerage.	Total.
Under 50	1.0	9.0	10.0
50—100	1.5	13.5	15.0
100—150	2.0	18.5	20.5
150—200	2.5	23.5	26.0
200—250	3.0	28.5	31.5
250—300	3.5	33.5	37.0

(5 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

*Teiki.*

<i>Yen.</i>			
Under 10	7/1,000	7.5	—
10— 50	8.4	7.5	15.9
50— 75	13.2	10.6	23.8
75—100	18.4	14.2	32.6
100—150	25.0	18.6	43.7
150—200	32.8	22.4	55.2
200—250	40.1	26.6	66.7
250—300	47.3	30.9	78.2

(2 *sen* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

*Brokers.*—A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

*List of Stock Brokers.*

Name.	(Tokyo) Locality of office.
Fukada, Y. ....	6, Kabato-cho, Tokyo.
Fukushima, Namizo.....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Fujita, Eijiro.....	3, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Hagiwara, S.....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Handa, Yōtaro .....	5, Sakamoto-cho.
Hayashi, K. ....	3, Kabuto-cho.

Imai, B. ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Ishii, S. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Kaga, T. ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Kamito, S. ....	1, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Kato, C. ....	1, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Kawakita, T. ....	2, Kabuto-cho.
Kikuchi, S. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Kimura, Genbei ....	7, Shichome, Honcho, Nihombashi.
Kofuse, Shinsaburo ....	6, Horidome-cho Nichome, "
Koike, K. ....	2, Kabuto-cho.
Kuriu, B. ....	39, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Kuwabara, K. ....	2-chome, Koami-cho.
Matsumura, J. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Matsushita, K. ....	5, Kabuto-cho.
Miyazaki, Naojiro ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Murakami, Tasaburo ....	37, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Nakajima, T. ....	17, Sakamoto-cho.
Nanba, R. ....	4, Kabu-cho.
Nomoto, Teijiro ....	12, Sakamoto-cho.
Oda, Shojiro ....	42, Minami-Kayabato-cho.
Osawa, Kojiro ....	6, Kabuto-cho.
Ozawa, M. ....	15, Sakamoto-cho.
Shimizu, K. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Suzuki, K. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Tachibana, K. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Takai, I. ....	3, Minami-Kayaba-cho.
Takizawa, K. ....	12, Sakamoto-cho.
Tamadzuka, Eijiro ....	9, Honzaimoku-cho Itchome.
Tokuda, Kohei. ....	9, Sakamoto-cho.
Tomikura, R. ....	5, Kabuto-cho.
Toyokawa, B. ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Tsuda, Shichigoro ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Wada, G. ....	2, Kabuto-cho.
Watanabe, Taizo ....	2, Kabuto-cho.
Watanabe, S. ....	4, Kabuto-cho.
Watanabe, H. ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Yagi, Z. ....	18, Sakamoto-cho.
Yamaguchi, Unosuke ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Yamanaka, S. ....	10, Honzaimoku-cho, N.
Yokoyama, Hisataro ....	3, Kabuto-cho.
Yoshikawa, Kimbei ....	39, Minami-Kayaba-cho.

## NO. OF SHARES, ETC. TRANSACTED IN 1905.

	Tokyo Stock Exchange.	Osaka Stock Exchange.
	No. of shares, etc.	No. of shares, etc.
January .....	265,190	97,480
February .....	367,220	180,030
March .....	546,410	291,040
April .....	474,200	287,010
May .....	643,810	423,705
June .....	817,340	411,525
July .....	478,800	220,715
August .....	585,920	320,945
September .....	709,990	355,825
October .....	500,600	241,210
November .....	534,980	243,135
December .....	737,130	299,000

## ANNUAL AVERAGE QUOTATIONS OF LEADING SHARES.

Year.	Japan Railway. 50 yen.	Kyushu Railway. 50 yen.	Sanyo Railway. 50 yen.	Hokkaido Colliery. 50 yen.	Nippon Yu- sen Kaisha. 50 yen.	Tokyo Stock Exchange. 50 yen.
1895.....	94.800	54.167	61.667	91.658	85.000	325.218
1896.....	119.600	71.842	72.892	95.175	88.290	449.775
1897.....	—	63.583	63.917	91.592	64.035	269.490
1898.....	67.060	68.583	54.406	92.367	52.000	165.800
1899.....	75.033	66.303	62.667	98.500	67.533	225.817
1900.....	71.708	54.075	54.192	84.708	64.167	171.417
1901.....	69.460	51.700	52.775	72.982	68.475	133.892
1902.....	75.015	57.202	56.450	77.975	78.942	158.633
1903.....	78.133	58.933	60.758	78.575	83.083	171.725

## MONTHLY QUOTATIONS OF LEADING SHARES.

Japan Railway Company.			Hokkaido Railway Col. Co.			
Yen 50			Yen 50			
Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
January.....	77.5	77.2	77.4	72.5	68.1	70.1
February .....	79.5	78.5	79.0	74.8	70.6	72.1
March .....	80.0	78.6	79.2	79.3	72.6	74.6
April.....	81.4	78.6	79.4	84.5	78.3	80.8
May .....	81.5	77.8	79.3	92.7	78.2	82.7
June .....	89.2	81.9	85.0	95.5	83.2	91.7
July .....	86.9	84.6	85.5	96.9	91.6	93.7
August.....	86.0	84.6	84.7	94.2	85.2	90.2
September.....	84.9	78.1	82.0	95.1	79.9	87.2
October.....	88.9	85.0	86.8	98.2	93.0	94.8
November.....	83.4	83.8	85.6	89.6	83.5	87.0
December.....	97.6	88.2	—	95.7	92.7	—

## Tokyo Street Railway.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.

January.....	76.8	73.1	74.9
February ...	82.4	75.7	78.2
March .....	84.4	81.5	82.8
April.....	83.2	79.2	81.4
May .....	82.0	78.6	79.9
June .....	86.2	79.0	83.1
July .....	82.9	81.4	82.1
August .....	82.5	76.5	79.8
September...	77.9	71.4	75.6
October.....	71.7	68.0	70.4
November...	75.5	68.5	71.8
December...	75.5	73.0	—

## Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.

81.2	76.2	77.9
83.9	79.9	81.9
84.4	81.1	82.4
86.2	83.0	84.2
92.1	83.8	85.5
102.7	92.5	96.9
99.0	94.0	96.3
96.9	87.6	92.3
90.5	78.1	83.8
94.8	89.1	91.3
97.8	90.3	94.4
99.6	96.1	—

## Tokyo Gas Company.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.

January .....	84.9	82.0	84.0
February ...	88.6	84.6	85.8
March .....	88.0	85.8	86.8
April.....	89.2	86.5	87.4
May .....	88.4	84.0	85.2
June .....	93.0	87.9	90.4
July .....	95.4	91.5	93.5
August .....	94.0	89.5	92.7
September...	91.8	85.0	89.3
October.....	93.9	91.0	92.0
November...	93.0	89.4	91.0
December...	102.6	94.5	—

## Tokyo Electric Light Co.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.

73.5	68.2	70.6
76.7	71.8	73.9
77.6	74.3	75.7
76.5	72.9	74.5
75.9	73.0	73.8
83.0	75.8	78.3
—	—	—
—	—	—
77.6	72.3	75.9
78.0	74.9	76.2
78.9	76.9	77.2
92.0	78.7	—

## Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp'ing Co.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.  
1905.

January.....	45.0	38.6	41.6
February ...	57.2	47.7	53.5
March .....	72.5	59.0	66.5
April.....	76.7	70.0	73.6
May .....	84.9	74.3	82.2
June .....	79.0	90.5	95.1
July .....	98.9	88.0	94.9
August .....	92.0	83.8	86.2
September...	89.4	73.7	82.6
October.....	96.0	89.0	92.3
November...	92.6	86.6	90.9
December...	102.0	94.5	—

## Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Yen 50

Highest. Lowest. Average.  
1905

157.9	142.8	148.2
177.1	155.0	161.4
187.9	171.1	178.0
185.9	175.1	178.7
210.5	175.4	181.6
279.9	227.5	245.3
268.5	244.0	255.0
257.0	210.2	233.4
229.0	176.0	198.0
249.5	228.3	234.5
259.9	228.5	243.7
277.3	251.4	—

## WAREHOUSING BUSINESS.

The warehousing business has attained a marked development recently with the extraordinary growth of various economic enterprises. The progress and situation of this intermediary organ may be seen from the following figures representing the result of business at the four leading warehouses now existing in Japan, viz. Tokyo Sōko, Osaka Sōko, Chuō Sōko and Yokohama Boyeki Sōko.

	Gross Capital.	Paid up Capital.
Tokyo Sōko.....	500,000	300,000
Osaka " .....	500,000	215,000
Chuō " .....	600,000	600,000
Yokohama Boyeki Sōko.....	250,000	100,000

Dividends declared during the last 13 terms were

	Tokyo %	Osaka %	Chuō %	Yokohama %
1900 { 1st half.....	12.00	16.00	14.00	12.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	16.00	12.00	18.00
1901 { 1st " .....	12.00	16.00	12.00	20.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	14.00	12.00	18.00
1902 { 1st " .....	12.00	14.00	12.00	16.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	10.00	12.00	16.00
1903 { 1st " .....	12.00	16.00	12.00	14.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	16.00	22.00	14.00
1904 { 1st " .....	12.00	16.00	22.00	14.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	16.00	12.00	12.00
1905 { 1st " .....	12.00	16.00	12.00	12.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	16.00	15.00	11.00
1906 { 1st " .....	12.00	16.00	15.00	16.00
{ 2nd " .....	12.00	18.00	15.00	16.00

The four companies' inventory as reported in the last term read as follows:—

	Tokyo	Osaka	Chuō	Yokohama
<i>Liabilities.</i> { Capital .....	500,000	500,000	600,000	250,000
Reserves.....	270,000	165,000	122,998	13,250
Loans .....	455,000	—	—	—
Deposits .....	50,538	87,880	28,804	—
Various accounts .....	—	—	—	—
Brought from last accounts	66,743	6,870	50,390	4,301
Profit for the term .....	162,479	49,665	98,197	9,124
Total .....	1,504,760	809,416	900,390	284,039
<i>Assets.</i> { Capital to be called in... 200,000	285,000	—	—	150,000
Ground, buildings etc. ....	1,000,286	332,343	706,202	78,397
Negotiable-bonds .....	—	13,584	93,923	19,740
Temporary payments	—	—	—	—
Current deposits and	304,473	178,487	100,263	35,901
Cash on hand .....	—	—	—	—
Total .....	1,504,760	809,416	900,390	284,039

## INDEX NUMBER OF PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

Year.	For Agriculture etc.	For Clothing etc.	For Food and Drink- ing etc.	For House build- ing etc.	For Instruments.	Miscella- neous.	General average.
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	102.4	103.4	100.9	103.1	107.5	102.8	104.7
1902.....	100.7	107.8	106.6	110.0	111.7	108.4	107.7
1903.....	105.0	108.6	111.2	111.5	111.3	109.5	109.5
1904.....	104.2	106.8	108.6	108.0	109.5	108.1	107.5

## WAGES.

*For Agriculture etc.*

(m.=males; f.=females; y.c.=yearly contract; m.c.=monthly contract; d.w.=daily wages.)

	1900 ( <i>sen</i> )	1901 ( <i>sen</i> )	1902 ( <i>sen</i> )	1903 ( <i>sen</i> )	1904 ( <i>sen</i> )
Farm labourer (y. c.) {m. 32,12.00 1901 31,82.00 1902 31,75.00 1903 37,98.00 1904 37,75.00					
f. 17,06.00 1901 17,00.00 1902 15,98.00 1903 20,13.00 1904 20,51.00					
Silk-spinner f. (d.w.).. 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 21.00					
Gardener (d.w.) ..... 51.00 57.00 57.00 55.00 53.00					
Fisherman „ ..... 39.00 34.00 34.00 37.00 33.00					

*For Clothing etc.*

Weaver (d.w.) ..... {m. 33.00 29.00 33.00 34.00 35.00					
f. 20.00 19.00 20.00 19.00 17.00					
Tailor (For European dress.) (d.w.) ..... 39.00 45.00 45.00 47.00 45.00					
Tailor (For Japanese dress.) (d.w.) ..... 59.00 62.00 60.00 57.00 59.00					
Shoe maker (d.w.) ... 47.00 50.00 54.00 54.00 56.90					

*For Food and Drinking etc.*

Sake-brewer (m.w.) 10,91.00 9,62.00 9,91.00 9,30.00 12,13.00					
Confectioner (d.w.)... 30.00 31.00 34.00 36.00 33.00					
Tobacco-cutter „ ... 43.00 47.00 52.00 53.00 54.00					

*For House Building etc.*

Carpenter (d.w.)... 54.00 59.00 58.00 59.00 59.00					
Plasterer „ ... 54.00 59.00 59.00 61.00 60.00					
Stone-cutter „ ... 61.00 67.00 70.00 63.00 65.00					
Sawyer „ ... 53.00 58.00 58.00 58.00 58.00					
Tile-roofer „ ... 59.00 64.00 64.00 65.00 64.00					
Brick-layer „ ... 63.00 68.00 73.00 74.00 71.00					
Ship-builder „ ... 56.00 62.00 65.00 61.00 62.00					

*For Instruments etc.*

Cabinet-maker (d.w.).. 50.00 55.00 54.00 54.00 52.00					
Cart-maker „ ... 47.00 50.00 49.00 49.00 47.00					
Harness-maker „ ... 47.00 51.00 55.00 60.00 58.00					
Laquerer „ ... 47.00 50.00 52.00 48.00 46.00					
Jeweller „ ... 42.00 45.00 48.00 50.00 48.00					
Blacksmith „ ... 48.00 49.00 52.00 52.00 55.00					
Potter „ ... 38.00 43.00 45.00 42.00 45.00					

*Miscellaneous.*

	1900 ( <i>sen</i> )	1901 ( <i>sen</i> )	1902 ( <i>sen</i> )	1903 ( <i>sen</i> )	1904 ( <i>sen</i> )
Oil-presser (d.w.).....	36.00	35.00	37.00	41.00	41.00
Paper-maker „ .....	32.00	31.00	32.00	34.00	32.00
Type-setter „ .....	35.00	40.00	42.00	41.00	41.00
Printer „ .....	34.00	38.00	37.00	36.00	36.00
Day-labourer „ .....	37.00	39.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Male-servant (m.w.).....	2,70.00	2,72.00	4,81.00	2,97.00	3,02.00
Maid-servant „ .....	1,56.00	1,67.00	1,79.00	1,70.00	1,64.00

## INDEX NUMBER OF PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

Year.	I. Food stuff and etc.	II. Clothing and etc.	III. Other neces- saries of Life.	General average.
1900.....	100	100	100	100
1901.....	98	99	95	97
1902.....	102	98	92	97
1903.....	111	100	92	100
1904.....	124	109	95	108

## EXHIBITIONS.

## DOMESTIC EXHIBITIONS.

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the

4th (1895) at Kyoto and the 5th (1903) at Osaka. The 6th is to be held in 1907 and at a place still remaining undetermined, though the general opinion is that Tokyo should now be favored with the choice. The date has been postponed till further notice. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Area of building ( <i>tsube</i> ) ..	29,807	43,300	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of different sections .....	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors.....	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits.....	84,352	331,169	167,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold ( <i>yen</i> ) .....	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes.....	5,096	4,031	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors.....	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors .....	254,163	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets ( <i>yen</i> )..	27,921	53,453	63,646	54,200	307,048
Expenses ( <i>yen</i> ).....	106,865	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially note-worthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

#### JAPAN IN WORLD FAIRS.

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the

World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in that Vienna affair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and in bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year.	Place.	Japanese section, (square feet)	No. of Exhibits.	Value of Exhibits. (yen)	Sale of Exhibits. (yen)	Expenses. (yen)
1893	Chicago.	67,692	16,513	513,479	—	630,766
1900	Paris.	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903	St. Louis.	132,179	127,325	575,974	\$190,941	788,279

#### HIGH CLASS ART MEDALLISTS IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following recipients of high class art medallists in the last Paris and St. Louis Worlds' Fairs may incidentally include those who won

them for their applied arts instead of the pure, as it has been found somewhat difficult to strictly exclude the latter. Those whose names are marked with an asterix (\*) are producers and dealers in combination or only dealers.

#### PARIS FAIR IN 1900.

##### Grand Prizes.

*Iida, Shin hichi.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
Kawanobe, Itcho.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
*Kishi, Kokei.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Nagoya).	Cloisssonne.
*Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Suzuki, Chokichi.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Uyematsu, Hobi.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

##### Gold Medals.

Akatsuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Ando, Jyubei.	(Nagoya).	Cloisssonne.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Fukui, Yonekichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.

Funahashi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Hamamatsu Makiye Works.	(Hamamatsu).	"Makiye" chest.
*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	{Embroidery and "Yu-zen" Print.
Iida, Jojiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Ishikawa, Komei.	(Tokyo).	Ivory carving.
Ikeda, Taishin.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Ito, Heizaemon.	(Nagoya).	Architectural model.
Kagawa, Katsuhiro.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kaji, Yoshizo.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Kajima, Ippu.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kataoka, Genjiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye" chest.
Kato, Tetsujiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Kinkozan, Sobei.	(Kyoto).	Kyoto faience.
*Koran-sha (firm name)	(Saga).	Porcelain.
*Kurokawa, Eisho.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Kuroiwa, Tansan.	(Tokyo).	Bronze "Okimono
*Kyoto Reibikai (association)	(Kyoto).	Lacquer art.
Naganuma, Shukei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
*Nakamura, Kinotsuke.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Nakamura, Sakujiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye" chest.
Namikawa, Yasuyuki.	(Kyoto).	Cloissonne.
*Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	"Yuzen" Print.
Numada, Ichizo.	(Tokyo).	Bronze object.
Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	Japanese painting.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Oshima, Jo-un.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Saito, Kasuke.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Saito, Uhei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Sano, Kahichi.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Shobi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Sawada, Hisaku.	(Ishikawa).	"Makiye" chest.
*Sugimura, Yukimune.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
*Suzuki, Kichigoro.	(Tokyo).	{Bronze vase.
Takamura, Ko-un.	(Kyoto).	{Makiye shelf.
Takeuchi, Seiho.	(Tokyo).	Wood carving.
Tanimura, Kokyo.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Unno, Bisei.	(Tokyo).	Embroidery.
Uyematsu, Eijiro.	(Tokyo).	Bronze carving.
Yamada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Lacquer art.
Yotsuya, Tomigoro.	(Tokyo).	Casting.
		Ivory carving.

## ST. LOUIS' WORLD'S FAIR.

*Grand Prizes.*

Hashimoto, Gaho.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidering.
Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Nagoya).	Cloissonne.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

*Gold Medals.*

Akazuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Araki, Kwampo.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Funakoshi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	Makiye.
Gejo, Masao.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Hirano, Kichibei.	(Osaka).	Bronze casting.
*Iida, Shin-shichi.	(Kyoto).	{Embroidery and Yu-
Imao, Keinen.	(Kyoto).	{zen Print.
Ito, Tozan.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Kagawa, Katsuhiko.	(Tokyo).	Faience.
*Kaneda, Kanejiro.	(Tokyo).	Bronze carving.
Keida, Masajiro.	(Kagoshima).	Metal carving.
Kinkozan, Sobei.	(Kyoto).	Satsuma faience.
Kumagaye, Naoyuki.	(Kyoto).	Faience.
Namikawa, Yasu-yuki.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Nishimura, Jihei.	(Kyoto).	Cloissonne.
Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	{Embroidery and "Yu-
Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	{zen" Print.
*Shima, Sahei.	(Osaka).	{Embroidery and "Yu-
Sho-ami, Katsuyoshi.	(Kyoto).	{zen" Print.
Shomi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Tsujimura, Shoka.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
Tsukada, Shukyo.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
Uno Yoshimatsu.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Watanabe, Shoiei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
Yabu, Myozan.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Yamada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Porcelain.
Yamazaki, Choun.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
		Metal casting.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state. In May 1866, as the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequent changes in tariff is described under the head of "tariff system" in the present chapter.

## PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following is a table showing the progress of foreign trade during the last 35 years.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES.

(In ¥. 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
1871.....	17,968	24,916	38,885	* 3,948
1875.....	18,611	29,975	48,586	* 11,364
1880.....	28,385	36,626	65,021	* 8,231
1885.....	37,146	28,356	66,503	7,789
1890.....	56,603	81,728	138,332	* 25,125
1895.....	136,112	129,260	265,372	6,851
1896.....	117,842	171,674	289,517	* 53,831
1897.....	163,135	219,300	382,435	* 56,165
1898.....	165,753	277,502	443,255	* 111,748
1899.....	214,920	220,401	435,331	* 5,472
1900.....	204,429	287,261	491,691	* 82,831
1901.....	252,349	255,816	508,166	* 3,467
1902.....	358,303	271,731	530,034	* 13,428
1903.....	289,502	317,135	606,637	* 27,633
1904.....	319,260	371,160	690,621	* 52,090
1905.....	321,533	488,528	810,057	* 167,004

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of Imports.)

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE IN BULLION.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
1871.....	—	—	—
1875.....	14,663	298	14,365
1880.....	13,222	3,638	9,584
1885.....	4,256	7,546	* 3,290
1890.....	13,778	1,200	12,577
1895.....	27,301	5,874	21,427
1896.....	11,598	39,142	*27,542
1897.....	19,219	81,466	*62,247
1898.....	86,987	42,563	44,423
1899.....	11,178	20,163	* 8,985
1900.....	56,707	11,517	45,189
1901.....	14,040	10,960	3,088
1902.....	2,028	32,161	*30,132
1903.....	19,001	27,807	* 8,806
1904.....	107,795	43,946	73,839
1905.....	16,354	31,505	*15,152

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

## MONTHLY TRADE RETURNS IN 1905.

(In Y. 1000)

*Commodities.*

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
January.....	23,766	38,261	14,495
February .....	24,631	40,023	15,392
March .....	23,632	52,356	28,723
April .....	24,402	50,463	26,051
May .....	22,954	57,133	34,178
June .....	23,381	48,234	24,853
July .....	24,287	35,609	11,321
August .....	27,890	34,589	6,698
September .....	29,532	36,526	6,994
October.....	23,218	29,267	49
November.....	31,298	32,212	914
December.....	36,537	33,970	† 2,667
Total .....	321,533	488,538	167,004

† Excess of Exports.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

## SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In Y. 1,000.)

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
January.....	Y. 4,001	Y. 9,228	Y. 5,266
February .....	1,169	4,075	906
March .....	335	1,943	1,607
April.....	220	1,600	1,379
May .....	125	4,125	3,999
June .....	956	2,020	1,063
July .....	2,094	1,692	† 017
August .....	1,248	926	† 321
September .....	678	1,633	† 945
October.....	1,250	1,060	† 190
November .....	1,613	1,655	42
December.....	2,660	1,545	1,115
Total .....	16,354	31,506	15,152
† Excess of Exports.			

## TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS (1905).

(In Y. 1,000)

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Yokohama .....	145,585	188,716	334,301
Kobe.....	84,458	223,614	313,072
Osaka.....	55,938	18,499	74,438
Nagasaki.....	4,395	19,551	23,857
Hakodate.....	2,316	909	3,225
Niigata .....	35	1,399	1,436
Shimonoseki .....	1,972	1,324	3,296
Moji.....	14,795	16,579	31,374

## EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SPECIE AND BULLIONS

## CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES.

(In 1,000 yen.)

*Export.*

	1905.	1904.	1903.
To China .....	Y. 11,619	Y. 16,727	Y. 5,161
„ Hongkong .....	3,389	10,332	7,635

	1905.	1904.	1903.
To Korea .....	Y. 543	Y. 68	Y. 185
„ British India .....	4	19	54
„ Siberia .....	—	1	20
„ England .....	—	100	1
„ U.S.A. ....	791	80,362	5,910
„ Germany .....	—	133	—
„ Others .....	6	50	30
Total .....	16,354	107,795	19,001

*Import.*

From U.S.A. ....	16,032	9,030	4,601
„ Korea .....	5,726	5,159	5,427
„ China .....	8,830	18,309	5,669
„ Hongkong .....	559	1,429	200
„ England .....	344	—	11,358
„ Others .....	13	17	550
Total .....	31,506	33,946	27,807

## MONTHLY IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

(In Y. 1,000.)

	1905. Yen	1904. Yen	1903. Yen	1902. Yen	1901. Yen
January.....	38,261	28,454	24,570	18,503	18,379
February .....	40,023	30,180	24,197	25,060	21,165
March .....	52,356	34,288	34,785	22,360	25,322
April.....	50,453	31,248	33,092	22,857	22,772
May .....	57,133	35,091	26,605	22,966	21,444
June .....	48,234	23,371	22,798	21,025	21,514
July .....	35,609	23,427	27,975	20,338	22,954
August .....	34,589	28,719	31,462	21,078	27,443
September .....	36,526	30,977	19,961	20,370	24,041
October.....	29,267	33,414	22,038	25,889	16,442
November .....	32,212	33,598	22,035	24,642	17,467
December.....	33,870	38,588	27,614	26,638	16,868
Total.....	488,538	371,360	317,135	271,731	255,816

## MONTHLY EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE.

(In Y. 1,000).

	1905. Yen	1904. Yen	1903. Yen	1902. Yen	1901. Yen
January .....	23,766	24,782	20,428	20,057	16,273
February .....	24,631	23,295	18,889	19,341	17,759
March .....	23,632	22,354	20,139	17,133	19,852
April.....	24,402	20,886	21,462	18,809	19,822
May .....	22,954	23,429	23,334	19,458	22,796
June .....	23,381	22,716	20,663	16,051	18,835
July .....	24,287	22,373	22,602	18,371	17,466
August .....	27,890	29,782	31,093	21,850	22,804
September .....	29,532	31,088	28,195	26,795	21,644
October .....	29,218	34,847	30,387	27,098	25,167
November .....	31,298	34,693	24,768	24,139	25,085
December .....	36,537	29,009	26,535	29,196	24,840
Total.....	321,533	319,260	289,502	258,303	252,349

## MONTHLY EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In Y. 1,000).

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1905. Yen	1904. Yen	1903. Yen	1905. Yen	1904. Yen	1903. Yen
January .....	4,001	13,978	485	9,228	1,689	3,756
February .....	1,169	11,074	1,346	4,075	947	2,401
March.....	335	19,101	992	1,943	500	3,815
April .....	220	15,756	113	1,600	126	7,249
May.....	125	12,387	221	4,125	4,884	1,047
June .....	956	9,173	427	2,020	3,479	1,123
July.....	2,094	1,691	1,668	1,692	4,254	3,756
August .....	1,248	5,859	1,719	926	3,888	1,237
September.....	678	3,728	2,635	1,633	9,204	888
October .....	1,250	5,674	1,191	1,060	2,251	1,269
November .....	1,613	3,909	3,628	1,655	522	718
December .....	2,660	5,460	4,570	1,545	2,196	543
Total .....	16,354	107,795	19,001	31,506	33,946	27,807

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence about ten years since. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great

divisions of the globe were reversed, and in the exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns from 1874 to 1905 are given in the following tables:—

RELATIVE SHARES OF ASIA, EUROPE, AMERICA AND  
AUSTRALIA IN THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

(In 1,000 yen.)

	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Asia.....	1874 ... ..	3,655	8,665	12,320
	1879 ... ..	6,257	7,466	13,723
	1884 ... ..	7,590	9,791	17,381
	1889 ... ..	15,668	22,991	38,660
	1894 ... ..	32,304	48,582	80,886
	1899 ... ..	99,656	98,356	189,012
	1904 ... ..	134,531	182,538	317,070
	1905 ... ..	162,754	187,180	349,934
Europe .....	1874 ... ..	6,702	12,994	19,697
	1879 ... ..	10,614	22,138	32,752
	1884 ... ..	11,305	17,279	28,585
	1889 ... ..	25,190	36,180	61,371
	1894 ... ..	31,219	56,335	87,554
	1899 ... ..	49,943	77,882	127,825
	1904 ... ..	72,389	120,528	192,918
	1905 ... ..	54,197	183,323	237,520
America.....	1874 ... ..	7,464	1,047	8,512
	1879 ... ..	10,879	3,212	14,091
	1884 ... ..	13,130	2,489	15,620
	1889 ... ..	26,109	6,173	32,282
	1894 ... ..	45,535	11,027	56,562
	1899 ... ..	60,277	38,397	104,675
	1904 ... ..	104,610	50,965	163,575
	1905 ... ..	97,320	105,189	202,509
Australia.....	1874 ... ..	—	—	—
	1879 ... ..	79	78	158
	1884 ... ..	246	26	272
	1889 ... ..	486	267	753
	1894 ... ..	1,098	534	1,632
	1899 ... ..	2,169	1,708	3,878
	1904 ... ..	4,438	4,399	8,837
	1905 ... ..	4,072	6,001	10,073

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Staple exports from Japan are raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods, cotton yarns, matches, fancy matting, tea, camphor, marine products, copper, coal, etc. Of these raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods stand out conspicuous in volume and value, and have in the United States of America and France their best customers. In 1874 the total value of their export

amounted to 5,598,000 *yen* approximately, and in 1904 they advanced to about 132,326,000 *yen*, an increase of over 24 fold. Cotton yarns and goods go mostly to China, Hongkong and Korea, matches and coal to China, Hongkong and British India; fancy matting to the United States of America, etc.: marine products to China and Hongkong; copper to Hongkong, England, Germany, etc.

## ANNUAL EXPORT OF STAPLE.COMMODITIES.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	Raw Silk.	Cotton Yarn.	Silk Tissues.	Cotton Tissues.	Coal.	Copper.	Tea.
1890.....	13,859	2	1,167	173	3,099	5,352	6,326
1891.....	29,356	7	1,763	243	3,179	4,877	7,033
1892.....	36,269	7	4,434	544	2,854	4,863	7,525
1893.....	28,167	59	4,074	1,109	3,288	4,569	7,702
1894.....	39,353	955	8,430	1,861	4,674	4,903	7,930
1895.....	47,866	1,034	9,997	2,315	5,409	5,157	8,879
1896.....	28,830	4,029	7,416	2,344	6,242	5,478	6,372
1897.....	55,630	13,490	9,839	2,645	8,316	5,774	7,860
1898.....	42,047	20,116	12,773	2,802	12,240	7,267	8,215
1899.....	62,627	28,521	17,432	4,144	11,784	11,383	8,498
1900.....	44,657	20,589	18,603	5,958	13,703	12,725	9,035
1901.....	74,667	21,465	25,627	5,727	17,542	13,904	8,854
1902.....	76,859	19,901	27,878	9,211	17,270	10,261	10,484
1903.....	74,428	31,418	29,091	8,270	19,260	14,906	13,935
1904.....	88,750	29,268	37,995	7,743	14,828	12,907	12,833
1905.....	71,843	33,246	33,565	11,492	14,267	16,048	10,584

## EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Asia :—					
China .....	42,925	46,838	64,994	67,985	98,681
British India .....	9,657	5,068	8,086	9,404	7,997
Hongkong .....	41,786	25,876	29,724	23,160	20,215
Corea .....	11,372	10,554	11,761	20,389	26,618
Straits Settlements...	—	8,269	7,108	5,260	4,424
Russian Asia .....	2,290	2,144	2,239	27	1,709

Countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
French India .....	148	158	197	373	406
Dutch India.....	683	750	912	1,082	1,233
Philippine .....	2,580	1,731	1,675	1,675	1,363
Siam .....	32	56	73	149	103
Total.....	111,477	101,267	126,775	134,531	162,754
Europe :—					
Great Britain .....	11,482	17,346	16,544	17,643	13,039
France .....	27,275	27,283	34,279	36,320	27,227
Germany .....	5,251	4,737	5,185	4,104	4,360
Italy .....	12,569	13,287	11,003	12,070	8,095
Belgium .....	519	600	487	312	665
Austria-Hungary.....	1,386	1,143	981	543	414
Switzerland .....	150	755	264	588	11
Holland .....	344	745	224	432	161
Russia .....	852	968	1,125	53	10
Sweden & Norway...	29	6	2	8	11
Spain .....	34	83	67	169	77
Turkey .....	44	41	105	63	50
Denmark .....	24	20	29	73	70
Total.....	59,965	67,019	70,301	72,389	54,197
America :—					
United States .....	72,309	80,232	82,723	101,250	94,009
British America.....	3,276	3,485	2,923	3,211	3,240
Mexico .....	60	101	72	143	60
Peru .....	5	2	12	4	10
Total.....	75,651	83,822	85,731	104,610	97,320
All Others :—					
Australia .....	2,533	2,172	3,352	4,435	4,072
Egypt .....	308	449	322	518	283
Hawaii .....	1,902	1,833	2,253	2,097	1,876
Other Countries .....	308	344	486	631	1,028
Unknown .....	202	393	278	—	—
Grand Total.....	252,349	258,303	289,502	319,260	321,533

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Of the imports into Japan machineries, iron ware, petroleum, sugar, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, woollen goods, etc. are the principal items. Of the machines locomotives and mules surpass all the rest, the former coming from England and the United

States and the latter from England. Iron ware came from the United States, and Russian Asia; sugar from China, Hongkong, and Germany; ginned cotton from the United States, Hongkong and British India; cotton goods from England and Germany; woollen goods from England, Germany, Belgium, and France.

## ANNUAL IMPORT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Wollen & worsted Tissues.	Cotton Tissues.	Sugar.	Rice.	Iron and Steel.
1890.....	5,365	9,928	6,726	4,093	8,489	12,302	5,505
1891.....	8,199	5,589	4,809	3,390	7,811	3,907	4,090
1892.....	12,324	7,131	5,662	4,631	9,604	2,052	3,715
1893.....	16,151	7,284	6,476	5,650	11,564	3,254	5,366
1894.....	19,610	7,977	6,269	6,863	13,324	8,413	9,178
1895.....	24,822	7,082	9,104	6,785	11,830	4,357	10,487
1896.....	32,573	11,371	16,136	11,513	13,853	5,662	14,503
1897.....	43,620	9,625	9,910	9,492	20,002	21,528	16,777
1898.....	45,744	8,547	10,641	10,745	28,219	48,218	19,491
1899.....	62,210	4,963	9,072	8,873	17,645	5,969	15,469
1900.....	59,471	7,043	17,755	18,240	26,691	9,021	31,664
1901.....	60,650	4,873	7,841	8,926	33,529	11,878	19,970
1902.....	79,784	1,747	9,954	15,057	14,486	17,750	18,768
1903.....	69,518	766	10,343	10,761	21,005	51,969	21,918
1904.....	73,420	343	14,770	9,179	23,043	59,791	—
1905.....	110,923	1,701	35,249	—	13,706	47,981	31,658

## IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<b>Asia:—</b>					
China .....	27,256	40,590	45,458	54,820	52,618
British India .....	42,779	49,302	69,394	68,111	90,226
Hongkong .....	11,141	2,454	1,739	2,495	1,128
Corea .....	10,052	7,957	8,912	6,400	6,150
Straits Settlements	—	1,674	1,323	2,725	3,397
Russian Asia .....	4,515	5,963	8,267	4,527	2,726
French India .....	4,082	5,649	15,579	17,399	10,147
Dutch India .....	5,075	3,568	10,842	17,912	14,830
Philippine Islands..	2,981	1,493	3,421	2,468	1,367
Siam .....	1,195	1,695	3,726	5,785	4,586
Total .....	109,081	120,353	169,165	182,538	187,180
<b>Europe:—</b>					
Great Britain .....	50,575	50,364	48,736	74,992	115,380
France .....	3,752	4,745	5,107	3,334	5,129
Germany .....	28,320	25,812	26,958	28,697	42,579
Italy .....	154	186	311	673	502

Countries	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Belgium .....	5,810	6,977	7,578	6,104	11,002
Austria-Hungary ...	4,738	2,376	3,676	1,374	2,256
Switzerland .....	2,203	1,951	2,187	1,960	2,974
Holland .....	408	772	814	499	873
Russia.....	210	103	291	1,995	29
Sweden & Norway..	420	441	310	661	2,520
Spain .....	149	154	101	102	249
Turkey .....	5	1	2	29	36
Denmark.....	10	18	18	92	24
Portugal.....	20	11	17	10	15
Total ..	96,785	93,916	96,114	120,528	183,323
America:—					
U. S. ....	42,769	48,652	46,273	58,116	104,286
British America ...	181	517	499	837	732
Mexico .....	3	1	1	9	166
Peru.....	—	—	18	2	3
Total .....	42,954	49,171	46,792	58,965	105,189
All Others:—					
Australia .....	1,777	1,672	1,199	4,399	6,001
Egypt .....	1,889	2,418	2,401	2,476	2,999
Hawaii .....	6	22	6	8	13
Total .....	3,674	4,113	3,607	6,884	9,014
Other Countries ...	2,696	3,485	782	2,102	3,336
Unknown .....	625	691	673	271	493
Grand Total ...	255,816	271,731	317,135	371,290	488,538

### STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Tons in thousand.)

Year.	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Austro-Hungarian.
1895.....	63	—	1,741	61	333	55
1896.....	472	2	2,035	54	354	40
1897.....	650	9	1,890	56	448	68
1898.....	845	16	1,408	64	329	41
1899.....	3,028	33	3,241	282	531	99
1900.....	3,363	6	3,739	294	1,030	172
1901.....	3,861	6	4,080	303	1,192	252
1902.....	4,309	7	4,126	249	1,186	163
1903.....	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	150
1904.....	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905.....	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118

Year.	Russian.	Danish.	Norwegian.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
1895.....	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1896.....	145	—	285	82	17	3,493
1897.....	152	—	182	69	41	3,569
1898.....	175	2	152	101	36	3,174
1899.....	284	9	184	370	45	8,110
1900.....	356	24	268	311	38	9,606
1901.....	455	34	240	404	47	10,879
1902.....	466	28	279	536	46	11,399
1903.....	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904.....	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905.....	30	33	1,211	1,842	315	14,259

Note:—Prior to 1899, in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

#### TARIFF SYSTEM.

The first revision of the tariff system of Japan was made and put in force in January 1899, as a direct outcome of the revision of treaties. According to it imports were divided into three main classes, dutiable goods, non-dutiable goods, and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranged from 5 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and were divided into 16 grades. The schedule had as standard rate, 20 per cent. for ordinary refined goods, to decrease in one direction but to rise in another. (1) Natural produce, (3) scientific instruments and apparatus and raw materials, (3) machinery, (4) half-manufactured materials, (5) articles of ordinary consumption occupied the descending scale, while articles of luxury and liquors and tobacco occupied the other extreme.

In 1899 tariff for manufactured tobacco was raised to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, alcohol to 250 per cent., Chinese liquor, *sake*, and other distilled liquor etc. to 80 to 100 per cent. In the same year raw materials required by the State monopolies and match industry were relieved from all duties as were also artificial and natural fertilizers. In 1901 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 150 per cent. and that on alcohol to 42 *sen* per litre, and at the same time rate on some other imports was also advanced more or less. Then coming to 1902 a law for putting a duty of 15 to 25 per cent on raw eggs was promulgated. The tariff was revised twice during the last two years, first at the time of the war and next in March this year. The revised tariff to be put in force from October '06 is given below.

## NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

*(Official Translation.)*

ART. I.—Upon articles imported from foreign countries import duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff.

ART. II.—With regard to those articles in respect of which it is found advisable to replace the *ad valorem* duties by specific duties, such duties may be converted on the basis of the average values for a period of not less than six months and determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The rates of the specific duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be determined by subdividing the articles or by gross weight.

ART. III.—With regard to the productions of regions to which Conventional Tariff rates are not applicable, such regions and articles may, in case of necessity, be named by Imperial Ordinance and rates of duty fixed in respect thereof within limits not falling below the Conventional Tariff rates.

ART. IV.—With respect to the productions of a country in which Japanese vessels or productions are subjected to a more disadvantageous treatment than the vessels or productions of other countries, the articles may be named by Imperial Ordinance, whereby may be imposed on dutiable articles a surtax not exceeding in amount the rate of duty prescribed in the present Law and upon duty-free articles an import duty not exceeding fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries a surtax of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. VI.—The dutiable value of an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be the actual cost thereof at the place of production or purchase with

the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance, and all other charges incurred up to its arrival at the port of importation; however, in case of doubt respecting the actual cost and the various charges, the balance after deducting the import duty from the price of the article at the port of importation shall be taken as the dutiable value thereof.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from duty:

1. Articles imported for Imperial use;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states visiting this country, their families and suites;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Warship;
5. Articles intended for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country;
6. Orders or decorations, medals, and badges sent to persons resident in this country;
7. Records, documents, and other papers;
8. Articles imported as specimens or objects for the purpose of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, and other institutions;
9. Articles contributed for purposes of charity or relief;
10. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
11. Samples of merchandise which are only fit as such;
12. Travellers' effects and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, which, however, must correspond to the social status of such travellers and be recognised as suited thereto by the Customs;

13. Articles sent back by forces and warships abroad;
14. Personal effects in course of removal, which, however, must have already been used;
15. Exported articles which are imported within five years without any change in the character and form which they possessed at the time of exportation, with the exception, however, of alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which enjoyed exemption from import duty or a drawback thereof under Arts. VIII. and IX.;
16. Receptacles of exported goods named by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported;
17. Fish, shellfish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from this country and manufactures thereof which are simple in workmanship; they must, however, be imported by the said vessels or vessels attached thereto;
18. Articles for ship's use delivered in an open port to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
19. Wreckages and equipments of Japanese vessels which have been shipwrecked;
20. Exported goods shipped by vessels clearing ports in this country, which are brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
21. Horses, cattle, and swines for breeding imported by the State and prefectures, horses for breeding imported by horse-breeding associations, and cattle for breeding imported by cattle-breeding associations.

ART. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if

they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereto, which are named by Imperial Ordinance;
2. Articles imported for repair;
3. Articles imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of trial;
5. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

ART. IX.—When articles named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

When manures named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be funded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or dishonest action the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium (excepting such as are imported by the Government);
2. Coins, bank-notes, and Imperial Government certificates, which are counterfeit, altered, or imitations;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, which are con-

sidered injurious to public security or morals;

4. Articles which infringe patents, new devices for practical use, designs, trademarks, and copyrights;
5. Articles, the importation of which has been prohibited by laws and ordinances.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. XI.—The date at which the

present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. XII.—The provisions relating to import duties in Arts. II. and III. of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law and Law No. 85, of the Thirty-third Year of *Meiji* (1900), are abolished.

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 1st of October of the 39th year of *Meiji* (1906).

## NEW IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE.

(Official Translation).

### IMPORT TARIFF.

#### GROUP I.

#### Plants and Animals (living.)

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty: <i>yen</i> .
1.—	Plants, roots and bulbs, fit only for replanting .....		free
2.—	Horses .....	<i>ad val.</i>	5%
3.—	Bulls, oxen and cows.....	"	10%
4.—	Sheep and goats.....	"	25%
5.—	Pigs and hogs.....	"	25%
6.—	Poultry.....	"	25%
7.—	Fish, shellfish and mollusca .....	"	30%
8.—	Bees .....	"	10%
9.—	All other live animals .....	"	25%

#### GROUP II.

#### Grains and Seeds.

10.—	Rice and paddy .....	100 Kin	0.64
11.—	Barley .....	"	0.45
12.—	Wheat .....	"	0.57
13.—	Oats .....	"	0.47
14.—	Millet, Italian and German.....	"	0.41
15.—	Beans, soja .....	"	0.43
16.—	Beans, red or white, small ( <i>Phaseolus subtrilobata</i> ).....	"	0.45

17.—Beans ( <i>Vicia faba</i> ) .....	100 Kin	0.37
18.—Beans, green small ( <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ) .....	"	0.44
19.—Peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ).....	"	0.38
20.—Sesame seed .....	"	0.79
21.—Seeds of <i>Perila ocimoides</i> .....	"	0.86
22.—Rape seed .....	"	0.51
23.—Cotton seed.....	"	0.20
24.—All other gains and seeds .....	<i>ad val.</i>	15%

## GROUP III.

## Beverages and Comestibles.

25.—Vegetables (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey):		
1. Preserved in this .....	100 Kin	7.30
	including receptacles	
2. Preserved in bottles or jars .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
3. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars:		
<i>A.</i> Fresh .....	100 Kin	1.25
<i>B.</i> Dried .....	"	4. 0
<i>C.</i> Others .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
26.—Fruits and nuts (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey):		
1. Preserved in tins, bottles or jars .....	"	45%
2. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars.		
<i>A.</i> Fruits, fresh .....	100 Kin	4.00
<i>B.</i> " dried .....	"	8.10
<i>C.</i> Nuts.....	"	6.50
<i>D.</i> Others .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
27.—Tea:		
1. Black tea.....	100 Kin	20.00
2. " " dust .....	"	2.70
3. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	45%
28.—Coffee .....	100 Kin	15.00
29.—Chicory .....	<i>ad val.</i>	45%
30.—Cocoa .....	"	45%
31.—Spices:		
1. Pepper:		
<i>A.</i> In the seed .....	100 Kin	13.00
<i>B.</i> Ground .....	"	18.00
	including receptacles	

3.	Mustard .....	<i>ad val.</i>	45%
4.	All other .....	"	45%
32.—	Flours, meals and groats of grains and starches:		
1.	Wheat flour.....	100 Kin	1.45
2.	Oatmeal .....	"	4.42
3.	Indian corn meal .....	"	3.87
4.	Tapioca or manioca .....	"	1.80
5.	All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
33.—	Biscuits (excluding fancy or sweetened biscuits) .....	100 Kin	11.00
34.—	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like.....	"	6.60
35.—	Fruit juice (not sugared) .....	"	12.00
		including receptacles	
36.—	Sauce .....	100 Kin	8.20
		including receptacles	
37.—	Vinegar .....	1 litre	0.18
<i>Note.</i> —Vinegar containing more than 10 grammes of pure acetic acid in 100 cubic centimeters at 15° C. is subject to an additional duty at the rate of 3 <i>sen</i> per litre for every additional one gramme of pure acetic acid.			
38.—	Meat, poultry, game, fish, shellfish and mollusca:		
1.	Fresh:		
	A. Mutton .....	100 Kin	7.30
	B. Others.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
2.	Preserved in tins, bottles or jars.		
	A. Meat, poultry and game .....	100 Kin	9.75
		including receptacles	
	B. Fish, shellfish and mollusca .....	100 Kin	4.30
		including receptacles	
3.	All other:		
	A. Ham and bacon .....	100 Kin	14.00
	B. Salted meat .....	"	5.50
	C. Salted whale:		
	<i>a.</i> Tail.....	"	4.50
	<i>b.</i> Others.....	"	1.40
	D. Salted fish.....	"	2.60
	E. Others .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
39.—	Condensed milk.....	100 Kin	10.00
		including receptacles	

		<i>Yen.</i>
40.—Butter .....	100 Kin	27.00
41.—Artificial butter .....	"	23.00
42.—Cheese .....	"	17.00
43.—Extract of meat .....	"	77.00
	including receptacles	
44.—Peptone, somatose, hemoglobin, infant food and other similar nutritious food.....	<i>ad val.</i>	35%
45.—Eggs, fresh.....	100 Kin	5.80
46.—Mineral water, soda water and other non-alcoholic beverages :		
1. In bottles, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ litre each .....	1 doz.	0.55
2. In bottles, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ litre each .....	"	1.10
47.—All other comestibles.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%

## GROUP IV.

## Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats.

48.—Sugar :		
1. Below Dutch standard No. 8.....	100 Kin	1.95
2. From Dutch standard No. 8 to No. 15, exclusive	"	2.25
3. From Dutch standard No. 15 to No. 20, exclusive	"	3.25
4. Dutch standard No. 20 and above.....	"	3.50
49.—Molasses .....	"	0.85
50.—Fruit juice (sugared) and syrup.....	<i>ad val.</i>	45%
51.—Grape sugar, malt sugar and the like .....	100 Kin	7.25
52.—Milk sugar.....	"	8.80
53.—Honey.....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
54.—Sugar, rock candy.....	100 Kin	4.90
55.—Confectioneries, fancy biscuits and other cakes.....	"	20.00
	including receptacles	
56.—Jam, fruit jelly and the like .....	100 Kin	13.00
	including receptacles	
57.—Vegetables and fruits preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey .....	100 Kin	8.00
	including receptacles	

## GROUP V.

## Alcoholic Liquors and Alcohol.

58.—Sake.....	1 litre	0.15
59.—Chinese liquors, fermented .....	"	0.15

60.—Beer, ale, porter and stout .....	1 litre	Yen. 0.10
61.—Wines of all kinds:		
1. In bottles.....	"	0.80
2. In casks or barrels.....	"	0.30
62.—Champagne .....	"	2.00
63.—All other alcoholic liquors:		
1. In bottles .....	"	0.90
2. In other receptacles* .....	"	0.50
* <i>Note</i> —Alcoholic liquors containing more than 50 % by volume of pure alcohol, specific gravity 0.7947 at 15° C., are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 1 sen per litre for every additional 1% of pure alcohol.		
64.—Alcohol .....	"	0.65

## GROUP VI.

## Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, &amp;c.

65.—Furs .....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
66.—Hides and skin, raw:		
1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo.....	100 Kin	1.20
2. Of deer .....	"	4.00
3. Of red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> ) .....	"	2.10
4. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
67.—Waste hides and skins (fit only for glue manufacture or manure) .....		free
68.—Leather:		
1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo:		
A. Sole leather .....	100 Kin	13.30
B. Tanned hide, known as " <i>Indian blood leather</i> " .....	"	7.60
C. Others:		
a. Lacquered or varnished .....	"	22.40
b. Not lacquered or varnished .....	"	17.00
2. Of sheep and goat .....	"	22.40
3. Of chamois .....	"	55.00
4. Of alligator .....	"	98.20
5. Roller leather .....	"	69.20
6. Waste .....	"	8.40
7. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
69.—Hair, animal (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair):		
1. Bristles, pig or hog .....		free

2. Of badger.....	100 Kin	33.50
3. Of horse .....	"	5.85
4. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
70.—Feathers, quills and down .....	"	50%
71.—Bones, animal .....		free
72.—Tusks or ivory, animal :		
1. Of elephant.....	100 Kin	45.20
2. " " waste.....	"	9.00
3. Of walrus or sea-horse.....	"	20.40
4. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
73.—Horns, animal :		
1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo .....	100 Kin	2.00
2. Of deer.....	"	4.10
3. Of rhinoceros.....	"	14.80
4. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
74.—Hoofs, animal.....	100 Kin	0.70
75.—Sinews, animal.....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
76.—Shells of Shellfish.....		free
77.—Tortoise-shells :		
1. Shells and marginal scales known as " <i>Claves</i> "	100 Kin	150.00
2. Waste.....	"	7.30
3. All other.....	"	20.00
78.—Corals .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
79.—Pearls.....	"	60%
80.—Sponges :		
1. Prepared.....	100 Kin	103.00
2. Unprepared .....	"	8.50
81.—All other skins, hairs, bones, horns, teeth, tusks, shells, &c. (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair)...	<i>ad val.</i>	20%

## GROUP VII.

## Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines and Medicinal Preparations.

82.—Hops.....	100 Kin	28.90
83.—Liquorice .....	"	2.36
84.—Saffron .....	1 Kin	4.26
85.—Ipecacuanha roots .....	100 Kin	77.10
86.—Ginseng :		
1. Not exceeding 30 roots per kin.....	1 Kin	3.60
2. All other.....	"	0.70
87.—Cassia and cinnamon bark.....	100 Kin	3.50
88.—Cinchona bark.....	"	6.50

89.—Gentian roots.....	100 Kin	2.70
90.—Nard or spikenard.....	"	3.50
91.—Rhubarb .....	"	2.90
92.—Seimen cyna or wormseeds.....	"	6.90
93.—Senega roots.....	"	22.50
94.—Ergot of rye.....	"	18.40
95.—Musk .....	1 Kin	150.00
96.—Artificial musk.....	"	16.50
97.—Cloves.....	100 Kin	7.20
98.—Agalwood or aloeswood.....	"	62.70
99.—Sandal wood.....	"	4.60
100.—Rosin.....	"	0.60
101.—Catechu and gambier .....	"	2.00
102.—Galls.....	"	3.75
103.—Gum, Arabic .....	"	2.90
104.— " tragacanth.....	"	15.20
105.— " shellac.....	"	17.90
106.—Glue.....	"	2.58
107.—Gelatine.....	"	18.70
108.—Isinglass .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
109.—Dextrine.....	"	15%
110.—Phosphorus, yellow and red or amorphous.....		free
111.—Acid, boric.....	100 Kin	2.90
112.— " acetic.....	"	5.60
113.— " tartaric .....	"	13.10
114.— " salicylic.....	"	11.80
115.— " carbolic.....	"	6.10
116.— " citric .....	"	13.00
117.— " pyrogallie.....	"	134.00
118.— " tannic.....	"	14.20
119.—Soda, caustic.....	"	0.65
120.— " carbonate of (soda ash) .....	"	0.35
121.—Soda, bicarbonate of.....	"	0.52
122.— " nitrate of (Chili saltpetre or cubic nitre):		
1. Crude.....		free
2. Refined .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
123.—Soda, borate of (borax).....	100 Kin	1.32
124.—Soda, salicylate of.....	"	12.70
125.—Potash, nitre of (saltpetre).....	"	1.88
126.—Potash, chlorate of and cyanide of and soda, cyanide of.....		free

127.—Potash, bichromate of .....	100 Kin	2.53
128.—Potash, bromide of.....	"	18.80
129.—Magnesia, carbonate of.....	"	2.73
130.—Alum .....	"	0.44
131.—Bismuth, subnitrate of .....	"	86.90
132.—Ammonia, chloride of .....	"	2.28
133.—Ammonia, sulphate of:		
1. Crude .....		free
2. Refined .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
134.—Ammonia, carbonate of.....	100 Kin	3.89
135.—Formaline .....	"	6.90
136.—Wood spirit or methyl alcohol .....	"	3.38
137.—Alcohol, denatured.....	1 litre	0.65
138.—Glycerine.....	100 Kin	6.50
139.—Chloroform .....	"	22.00
140.—Saccharin and other similar sweet substances.....	1 Kin	60.00
141.—Camphor, Borneo and blumea or ngai .....	"	3.00
142.—Antifebrine .....	100 Kin	9.50
143.—Antipyrine .....	1 Kin	0.80
144.—Santonine .....	"	3.07
145.—Quinine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of .....	"	2.03
146.—Morphine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of .....	"	8.90
147.—Cocain, hydrochlorate of.....	"	25.00
148.—Cinchonine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of .....	100 Kin	38.50
149.—Creosote, carbonate of .....	"	52.40
150.—Guaiacol, carbonate of .....	"	98.60
151.—Aniline salt or aniline, hydrochlorate of .....	"	3.55
152.—Insect powder.....	"	15.80
153.—Alcoholic medicinal preparations (excluding tincture of opium).....	1 litre	0.65
154.—Plasters.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
155.—Lints and bandages .....	"	30%
156.—Gelatine capsules and wafers .....	"	20%
157.—All other drugs, chemicals and medicines .....	"	20%
158.—Pills, powders, ointments and other medicinal pre- parations .....	"	30%

## GROUP VIII.

## Oils, Fats and Waxes.

## 159.—Volatile or essential oils, vegetable:

1. Of cassia and cinnamon.....	100 Kin	45.00
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2.	Of citronella .....	100 Kin	32.30
3.	Of lavender and bergamot .....	"	120.00
4.	Of turpentine :		
	A. In cans or barrels .....	{ 10 American gallons	2.48
	B. In other receptacles .....	ad val.	20%
	All other .....	"	30%
160.	Oil, linseed :		
	1. In cans or barrels .....	100 Kin	1.00
	2. In other receptacles .....	ad val.	20%
161.	Oil, castor :		
	1. In cans, barrels or jars .....	100 Kin	2.00
	2. In other receptacles .....	ad val.	20%
162.	Oil, olive :		
	1. In cans, or barrels .....	100 Kin	4.10
	2. In other receptacles .....	ad val.	30%
163.	Oil, palm.....	100 Kin	1.50
164.	" arachis or groundnut.....	"	3.90
165.	Oil, cotton seed.....	"	3.30
166.	Cocoa butter (obtained from <i>Theobroma cacao</i> ) .....	vd val.	20%
167.	Oil, cod-liver .....	"	30%
168.	" fish and whale.....	"	30%
169.	Fats, animals :		
	1. Lard.....	100 Kin	5.80
	2. All other.....	"	1.34
170.	Stearin .....	"	2.10
171.	Olein.....	"	2.00
172.	Mineral oils (excluding crude oil):		
	1. Light oils (specific gravity less than 0.730 at 15° C.) .....	ad val.	20%
	2. Illuminating oils (specific gravity not exceed- ing 0.875 at 15° C.).....	10 American gallons	0.96
	3. Heavy oils (specific gravity exceeding 0.875 at 15° C.) .....	100 Kin	1.23
173.	Vaseline .....	"	2.95
174.	Paraffin wax :		
	1. Melting point below 50° C. ....		free
	2. All other .....	"	1.30
175.	Candles .....	"	7.70
176.	All other oils, fats and waxes.....	ad val.	20%

## GROUP IX.

## Dyes, Pigments and Paints.

## 177.—Indigo, natural :

1. Dry .....	100 Kin	55.80
2. Liquid or paste .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

## 178.—Artificial indigo :

1. Dry .....	100 Kin	63.40
2. Liquid or paste .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

179.—Indigo carmine .....	"	20%
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180.—Mangrove bark .....	100 Kin	0.20
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## 181.—Safflower :

1. In cake.....	"	8.90
2. All other .....	"	3.20

182.—Turmeric .....	"	0.80
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183.—Logwood extract .....	"	3.30
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184.—Aniline dyes .....	"	12.30
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## 185.—Alizarine dyes :

1. Dry .....	"	27.80
2. Liquid or paste .....	"	9.50

186.—Cobalt, oxide of.....	"	85.00
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187.—Gold, silver and platinum, liquid .....	1 Kin	18.00
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188.—Prussian blue .....	100 Kin	10.00
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189.—Ultramarine blue .....	"	2.85
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190.—Lead pigments .....	"	1.80
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191.—Zinc white .....	"	2.10
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192.—Vermillion and cinnabar.....	"	28.20
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193.—Paints .....	"	4.00
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194.—Lacquer (juice of <i>Rhus vernicifera</i> ) .....	"	6.30
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195.—Varnish.....	"	13.00
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196.—Wood tar and coal tar.....	"	1.10
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197.—Pitch.....	"	0.45
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198.—Asphaltum .....	<i>ad val.</i>	15%
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199.—Shoe polish.....	100 Kin	8.30
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including  
receptacles

## 200.—Pencils (excluding those of metallic case) :

1. Cased in wood.....	1 gross	0.50
2. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

## 201.—Inks :

1. For copying or writing .....	100 Kin	10.00
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including  
receptacles

## 2. For printing :

## A. Liquid or paste :

a. For lithograph..... 100 Kin 15.00

b. Others..... " 2.50

B. Solid ..... *ad val.* 15%

3. All other ..... " 30%

202.—Solid inks, black or red, Chinese ..... " 30%

203.—Artist's colours and artist's paints ..... " 30%

204.—Antifouling composition, anticorrosive paint and the similar ship's bottom paints ..... 100 Kin 6.40

205.—Patent dryer ..... " 3.00

206.—Copper paint ..... " 5.90

207.—All other dyes and pigments ..... *ad val.* 15%

208.—All other paints ..... " 30%

## GROUP X.

## Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages and Materials thereof.

209.—Cotton, in the seed and ginned ..... free

210.—Waste and old cotton ..... "

## 211.—Cotton yarns :

1. Gassed, mercerized and the like..... 100 Kin 21.50

2. All other ..... " 12.00

212.—Cotton threads ..... " 29.40  
Including spools

213.—Waste cotton yarns ..... free

214.—Flax, hemp, china grass, ramie and other vegetable fibres..... free

215.—Linen yarns..... 100 Kin 18.50

216.— " threads ..... " 42.20

217.—Hemp, china grass, ramie or jute yarns ..... *ad val.* 20%

218.—Hemp, china grass, ramie or jute threads ..... " 30%

219.—Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair ..... free

## 220.—Woollen yarns :

1. Fit only for weaving ..... 100 Kin 21.00

2. All other..... " 26.00

221.—Cocoons ..... free

222.—Curries, knubs and other waste silk ..... "

223.—Silk, floss..... *ad val.* 15%

224.— " raw, dupion and thrown ..... 100 Kin 164.00

225.—Silk, wild..... " 31.00

226.— " yarns, spun ..... *ad val.* 50%

227.—Silk threads .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
228.—Artificial silk .....	"	30%
229.—All other yarns and threads :		
1. Of silk in part.....	"	30%
2. All other .....	"	20%
230.—Small ropes or cords (not exceeding 5 m.m. in diameter) and twines :		
1. Of cotton .....	100 Kin	12.90
2. All other .....	"	5.90
231.—Cordages or ropes (exceeding 5 m.m. in diameter).....	"	6.25
232.—Old cords, twines, cordages and ropes .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%

## GROUP XI.

## Textile Fabrics and Manufactures thereof.

233.—Shirtings and sheetings, gray .....	10 sq. yds.	0.31
234.—Shirtings and sheetings, white .....	"	0.41
235.—Shirtings, twilled .....	"	0.37
236.—" dyed and turked-red cambrics .....	"	0.39
237.—T-cloths .....	"	0.43
238.—Cotton drills .....	"	0.63
239.—" ducks .....	"	1.50
240.—" satins and cotton italians.....	"	0.76
241.—" prints .....	"	0.49
242.—" flannels .....	"	0.73
243.—" velvets and plush .....	"	1.36
244.—" victoria lawns .....	"	0.21
245.—" mosquito nettings.....	"	0.41
246.—" lace curtainings.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
247.—" tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for .....	"	30%
248.—Linen damasks .....	10 sq. yds.	2.33
249.—" tissues, not otherwise provided for .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
250.—Hemp cloth.....	"	30%
251.—China grass and ramie cloths.....	"	30%
252.—Canvas .....	10 sq. yds.	1.48
253.—Elastic canvas.....	"	0.57
254.—Gunny cloth .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
255.—Bamboo cloth or <i>Chikufu</i> and pine apple cloth .....	10 sq. yds.	0.77
256.—Woollen cloths and serges :		
1. Of wool :		
A. Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard.	"	1.60
B. Others .....	"	3.20

<b>2. Of wool and cotton :</b>		
<i>A.</i> Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard.	10 sq. yds.	1.00
<i>B.</i> Others .....	"	1.60
57.—Alpacas, orleans and lustres .....	"	1.40
258.—Mousseline de laine (including wool and cotton mixture):		
1. Gray .....	"	0.87
2. All other .....	"	1.10
259.—Italian cloth .....	"	1.22
260.—Flannels:		
1. Of wool .....	"	1.64
2. Of wool and cotton .....	"	1.43
261.—Buntings .....	"	0.98
262.—Woollen damasks .....	"	2.50
263.—Velvets and plush (of wool or of wool and cotton).....	"	2.40
264.—Roller cloths .....	"	4.20
265.—Woollen feltings .....	"	1.34
266.— „ tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
267.—Silk crapes .....	10 sq. yds.	6.76
268.— „ pongees .....	"	1.55
269.— „ satins, figured .....	"	5.61
270.— „ „ unfigured .....	"	9.50
271.—Satins of silk and cotton .....	"	3.04
272.—Velvets and plush (of silk, wholly or partly) .....	"	4.90
273.—Silk tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
274.—Mixed tissues, not otherwise provided for:		
1. Of silk in part.....	"	40%
2. All other .....	"	30%
275.—Embroidered tissues.....	"	40%
276.—Handkerchiefs:		
1. In piece :		
<i>A.</i> Of cotton .....	10 sq. yds.	0.37
<i>B.</i> Of silk, wholly or partly .....	<i>ad val.</i>	45%
<i>C.</i> Others .....	"	30%
2. Single :		
<i>A.</i> Of cotton .....	1 doz.	0.22
<i>B.</i> Of flax .....	"	0.88
<i>C.</i> Of cotton and flax .....	"	0.46
<i>D.</i> Of silk, wholly or partly .....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
<i>E.</i> Others .....	"	40%
277.—Towels .....	"	40%

## 278.—Blankets and blanketings:

1. Of wool or of wool and cotton .....	100 Kin	32.80
2. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

## 279.—Carpets and carpetings:

1. Of hemp or jute .....	10 sq. yds.	1.60
2. Brussels .....	"	7.30
3. Patent tapestry .....	"	3.70
4. Velvet .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
5. Felt .....	10 sq. yds.	1.30
6. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%

## 280.—Travelling rugs:

1. Of silk, wholly or partly .....	"	50%
2. All other .....	"	40%

## 281.—Table cloths:

1. Of silk, wholly or partly .....	"	50%
2. All other .....	"	40%

## 282.—Curtains:

1. Of silk, wholly or partly .....	"	50%
2. All other.....	"	40%

283.—Mosquito nets..... " 40%

284.—Hammocks ..... " | 40% |285.—Fishing nets ..... " | 25% |

## 286.—Elastic webbings, for boots and shoes:

1. Of silk in part.....	10 sq. yds.	15.80
2. All other .....	"	8.87

287.—Bookbinder's cloth ..... " | 0.42 |

288.—Leather or oil cloths..... " 1.07

289.—Oil cloths and linolium for floor ..... " | 1.83 |290.—Elastic braids and cords ..... *ad val.* | 30% |291.—Insulating tapes ..... 100 Kin | 17.90 |292.—Lamp wicks..... *ad val.* | 30% |293.—Gunny bags..... 100 pcs. | 1.39 |294.—Old gunny bags .....  | free |295.—Rags .....  | free |296.—All other tissues..... *ad val.* | 30% |

## 297.—All other manufactures of tissues, not otherwise provided for:

1. Of silk, wholly or partly .....	"	50%
2. All other .....	"	40%

## GROUP XII.

## Clothings and Accessories.

298.—Waterproof coats .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
299.—Shirts, collars and cuffs.....	"	40%
300.—Under shirts and drawers :		
1. Of cotton, knit .....	1 doz.	4.00
2. Of wool, knit .....	"	7.00
3. Of wool and cotton, knit .....	"	4.20
4. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
301.—Gloves :		
1. Of leather .....	1 doz.	4.40
2. Of silk, wholly or partly.....	"	3.00
302.—Stockings and socks :		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly.....	1 Kin	2.50
2. All other.....	"	0.80
303.—Shawls, comforters and mufflers :		
1. Of silk, feather or fur, wholly or partly .....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
2. All other.....	"	40%
304.—Neckties :		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly.....	1 Kin	5.50
2. All other.....	"	2.00
305.—Braces or suspenders :		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly.....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
2. All other.....	1 doz.	1.30
306.—Arm-suspenders, stocking suspenders and the like.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
307.—Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods .....	"	40%
308.—Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs and the like .....	"	40%
309.—Buttons (excluding ornamental buttons):		
1. Covered .....	100 Kin	87.00
	including inner packings	
2. Of metal .....	100 Kin	34.00
	including inner packings	
3. Of porcelain or glass.....	100 Kin	10.70
	including inner packings	
4. Of ivory nuts (including imitation) .....	100 Kin	52.40
	including inner packings	
5. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	35%

## 310.—Buckles, hooks, eyes and the like :

1. Buckles .....	100 Kin	13.60
2. Hooks .....	"	23.10
3. Shoe eyelets .....	"	36.20
4. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	35%

## 311.—Jewelry :

1. Of precious metals or precious stones, wholly or partly .....	"	60%
2. All other .....	"	50%

## 312.—Trimmings (ribbons, tapes, braids, cords, laces, fringes, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and the like):

1. Of gold, silver or silk, wholly or partly .....	"	50%
2. All other.....	"	40%

## 313.—All other clothings and accessories :

1. Of silk, feather or of silk, fur, gold or silver in part, or embroidered .....	"	50%
2. All other .....	"	40%

## GROUP XIII.

## Papers, Paper Manufactures, Books and Pictures.

## 314.—Paper, printing :

1. Weighing not more than 45 lbs. per 500 sheets and measuring not less than 1086 sq. inches per sheet.....	100 Kin	1.00
2. All other .....	"	1.95

315.—Paper, writing .....

" 2.42

316.— " drawing .....

" 3.08

317.— " blotting .....

" 2.15

318.— " filtering .....

" 19.70

319.— " fancy .....

" 3.45

320.— " bookbinder's .....

" 3.65

321.— " packing (including match paper) .....

" 1.26

322.—Paper, cigarette.....

" 12.30

323.— " wall .....

" 5.06

324.— " pasteboard or cardboard .....

" 2.40

325.—Paper, Chinese .....

" 5.60

326.— " imitation (Japanese).....

" 4.30

327.— " imitation (parchment) .....

" 4.15

328.— " all other.....

*ad val.* 30%

329.—Books and forms, blank .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
330.—Note paper (with envelopes in boxes) .....	100 Kin	15.80
	including inner boxes	
331.—Albums.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
332.—Photographic papers, albuminized and sensitized :		
1. Albuminized .....	100 Kin	65.90
	including inner packings	
2. Bromide and platinum.....	100 Kin	112.00
	including inner packings	
3. All other.....	100 Kin	89.40
	including inner packings	
333.—Labels .....	100 Kin	30.70
334.—Playing cards.....	<i>ad val.</i>	60%
335.—Photograph, caligraphies and pictures.....	"	50%
336.—Printed matters and pictures for advertisement.....		free
337.—Illustrated postal cards, Christmas cards and the like .....	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
338.—Printed books and pamphlets, copy books, drawing books with design, music books, newspapers, magazines and other periodicals .....		free
339.—Plans, architectural and engineering .....		"
340.—Geographical atlases and maps, charts and scientific diagrams.....		"
341.—Paper money, bank note, coupons, share certificates and other negotiable papers .....		"
342.—Waste paper .....		"
343.—All other paper manufactures, not otherwise provided for.....	"	30%

## GROUP XIV.

## Ores and Minerals.

344.—Metallic ores .....		free
345.—Precious stones :		
1. Unworked .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
2. Worked, not otherwise provided for.....	"	50%
346.—Stones :		
1. Unworked .....	"	10%
2. Worked, not otherwise provided for.....	"	30%

## 347.—Amber :

1. Unworked .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
2. Worked, not otherwise provided for.....	"	50%
348.—Plumbago or blackled .....		free
349.—Asbestos .....	"	10%
350.—Mica :		
1. Sheets .....	100 Kin	28.90
2. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
351.—Gypsum .....	100 Kin	0.12
352.—Plaster of Paris .....	"	0.27
353.—Phosphorite .....		free
354.—Kainite, kieserite, carnallite and other similar salts...	"	"
355.—Cryolite .....	"	"
356.—Clay .....	"	"
357.—Coal .....	"	"
358.—Cokes .....	1 Eng. ton	2.18
359.—Brick coal or briquettes .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
360.—Chalk and whiting .....	100 Kin	0.54
361.—Emery sands .....		free
362.—Grind stones or whetstones.....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
363.—All other raw mineral materials.....	"	10%

## GROUP XV.

## Metals.

## 364.—Platinum :

1. Blocks, ingots and slabs .....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
2. Wire, plates and sheets .....	1 Kin	150.00
365.—Gold bullion .....		free
366.—Silver bullion .....	"	"

## 367.—Iron and steel :

1. Pigs, ingots, slabs and blooms :		
A. Pigs .....	100 Kin	0.10
B. Others .....	"	0.60
2. Bars and rods, exceeding ¼ inch in diameter...	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
3. Bars and rods, not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter and wire .....	100 Kin	2.00
4. Galvanized wire.....	"	1.80
5. Hoop and band.....	"	0.72
6. Ribbons .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
7. Paragon wire .....	100 Kin	4.05
8. Wire rope :		

<i>A.</i> Galvanized .....	100 Kin	4.50
<i>B.</i> Others .....	"	6.00
9. Tinned plates or sheets:		
<i>A.</i> Plain.....	"	1.34
<i>B.</i> Others .....	"	3.60
10. Plates and sheets:		
<i>A.</i> Galvanized .....	"	2.60
<i>B.</i> Others .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
11. T, angle and the like .....	100 Kin	1.10
12. Rails .....	"	1.10
13. Fish plates for rails.....	"	1.20
14. Pipes and tubes.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
15. Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing) ...	100 Kin	0.17
368.—Spiegeleisen .....	"	0.16
369.—Copper:		
1. Pigs, ingots and slabs .....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
2. Bars and rods.....	100 Kin	10.20
3. Wire .....	"	11.20
4. Plates and sheets .....	"	11.00
5. Pipes and tubes .....	"	13.00
6. Old (fit only for remanufacturing) .....	"	1.66
370.—Lead:		
1. Pigs, ingots and slabs .....	"	0.38
2. Wire, plates and sheets .....	"	1.60
3. Tea lead: .....		free
5. Old (fit only for remanufacturing).....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
4. Tubes .....	"	1.90
371.—Tin:		
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs .....	100 Kin	3.74
2. Plates and sheets .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
3. Tubes .....	"	20%
372.—Zinc or spelter:		
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs .....	100 Kin	0.72
2. Plates and sheets:		
<i>A.</i> Nickered .....	"	3.82
<i>a.</i> Sheet No. 2 .....		free
<i>b.</i> Others.....	"	2.27
3. Old (fit only for remanufacturing).....	"	0.57
373.—Nickel:		
1. Grains, cubes, blocks and ingots .....	"	4.65
2. Bars, rods wire, plates, sheets and tubes .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%

374.—Mercury or quicksilver.....	100 Kin	7.20
375.—Aluminium:		
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs .....	"	3.96
2. Bars, wire, plates, sheets and tubes .....	"	18.80
376.—Antimony .....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
377.—Brass and yellow metal:		
1. Bars and rods.....	100 Kin	6.70
2. Wire, plates and sheets .....	"	7.40
3. Pipes and tubes .....	"	9.40
4. Old (fit only for remanufacturing).....	"	2.06
378.—German silver (bars, rods, wire, plates and sheets) ...	"	14.50
379.—Solder .....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
380.—Babbitt's metal and other anti-friction metals.....	100 Kin	3.50
381.—All other metals and forementioned metals of non-specified forms and qualities:		
1. Pigs, blocks, ingots, and slabs .....	<i>ad val.</i>	7½%
2. Bars, rod, ribbons, bands, wires, plates, sheets, pipes, tubes, angles and the like (excluding those for trimming).....	"	20%
3. Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing) ...	"	7½%

## GROUP XVI.

## Metal Manufactures.

382.—Coins:		
1. Home currencies and foreign gold and silver coins .....		free
2. All other.....	"	10%
383.—Metallic foils and powders:		
1. Tin foil .....	100 Kin	19.60
2. Bronze powder .....	"	19.80
3. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	25%
384.—Capsules for bottles.....	1,000 pcs.	0.63
385.—Crown-corks .....	1 gross	0.10
386.—Sewing needles, knitting needles and pins:		
1. Needles, hand sewing .....	1 Kin	0.45
2. Needles, for sewing machines .....	"	3.90
3. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
387.—Pen nibs:		
1. Of gold.....	"	60%
2. All other.....	1 gross	0.16
388.—Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and the like:		

<b>1. Nails (of iron or copper):</b>		
<i>A. Of iron:</i>		
<i>a. Galvanized .....</i>	100 Kin	4.26
<i>b. Others .....</i>	"	1.60
<i>B. Of copper .....</i>		
<i>B. Of copper .....</i>	"	13.50
<b>2. Screws (of iron and brass):</b>		
<i>A. Of iron .....</i>	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
<i>B. Of brass.....</i>	100 Kin	20.60
<b>3. Bolts, nuts and washers (of iron) .....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
<b>4. Rivets (of iron) .....</b>	100 Kin	2.00
<b>5. Dog-spikes (of iron) .....</b>	"	1.80
<b>6. Boots-protectors (of iron).....</b>	"	5.40
<b>7. All other .....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
<b>389.—Materials for building and bridge construction, posts for electric wires and the like materials.....</b>		
.....	"	25%
<b>390.—Submarine and underground cables and other insulated electric wire and cables .....</b>		
.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
<b>391.—Metallic fittings for doors and furnitures:</b>		
<b>1. Door locks (of iron or brass):</b>		
<i>A. Of iron.....</i>	100 Kin	9.12
<i>B. Of brass .....</i>	"	36.50
<b>2. Door hinges (of iron and brass):</b>		
<i>A. Of iron .....</i>	"	7.65
<i>B. Of brass .....</i>	"	25.60
<b>3. All other.....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
<b>392.—Mechanics' tools and agricultural implements and parts thereof;</b>		
<b>1. Anvils .....</b>	100 Kin	2.35
<b>2. Hammers.....</b>	"	4.65
<b>3. Wrenches .....</b>	"	10.90
<b>4. Vices.....</b>	"	4.00
<b>5. Shovels and scoops, with handles.....</b>	"	3.27
<b>6. All other.....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
<b>393.—Cutlery (excluding these of gold or silver, gilt or silvered, and otherwise provided for) .....</b>		
.....	"	40%
<b>394.—Anchors and anchor chains.....</b>	100 Kin	1.68
<b>395.—Iron chains: .....</b>	"	2.03
<b>396.—Watch chains:</b>		
<b>1. Of gold or platinum .....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	60%
<b>2. Gilt .....</b>	1 Kin	14.30
<b>3. All other .....</b>	<i>ad val.</i>	50%
<b>397 —Stoves .....</b>	"	7% %

398.—Enamelled iron wares .....	100 Kin	9.48
399.—Coffee-mills and meat-choppers.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
400.—Cocks and valves:		
1. Of iron.....	100 Kin	9.55
2. Of brass .....	"	26.70
3. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
401.—Alarm-bells for vehicles and call-bells .....	100 Kin	46.60
402.—Gold ware, not otherwise provided for.....	<i>ad val.</i>	60%
403.—Silver wares and gilt or silvered wares, not otherwise provided for .....	"	50%
404.—Copper and brass manufactures, not otherwise provided for.....	100 Kin	30.80
405.—Aluminum manufactures, not otherwise provided for.	"	60.00
406.—All other metal manufactures, not otherwise provided for .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

## GROUP XVII.

## Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures.

407.—Bricks and tiles:		
1. Fire-bricks .....	100 Kin	0.38
2. Tiles:		
A. Enamelled .....	"	2.93
B. Others .....	"	1.56
3.—All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
408.—Earthenware and porcelain, not otherwise provided for .....	"	40%
409.—Glass or vitrifications in lumps .....	"	20%
410.—Glass rods and tubes.....	"	20%
411.—Glass plates and sheets:		
1. Uncoloured or unstained (flat surface):		
A. Not exceeding 4 m.m. in thickness:		
a. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface .....	100 sq. ft.	0.95
b. Others .....	"	1.18
B. Exceeding 4 m.m. in thickness:		
a. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface.....	"	1.52
b. Others .....	"	9.30
2. Silvered:		
A. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface .....	"	13.80
B. Others .....	"	15.80
3. Coloured, stained or ground:		
A. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface.....	"	3.25
B. Others .....	"	3.71

4. Others .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
412.—Side-light glass and skylight glass .....	"	30%
413.—Watch glass .....	"	30%
414.—Photographic dryplates:		
1. Undeveloped .....	100 Kin	18.20
	including inner packings	
2. Developed .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
415.—Looking glasses or mirrors.....	"	40%
416.—Lenses and other optical glasses, without frames or handles .....	"	30%
417.—Glass cullet and powdered glass.....		free
418.—All other glass manufactures, not otherwise provided for .....	"	40%

## GROUP XVIII.

Vehicles, Vessels, Scientific Instruments, Clocks,  
Watches and Machinery.

419.—Locomotives and locomotive tenders .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
420.—Parts of locomotives and locomotive tenders:		
1. Wheels and axles .....	100 Kin	4.70
2. Tires.....	"	1.54
3. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
421.—Railway passenger cars and freight wagons.....	"	20%
422.—Parts of railway passenger cars and freight wagons:		
1. Wheels and axles .....	100 Kin	1.51
2. Tires.....	"	1.32
3. Buffers .....	"	2.33
4. Springs.....	"	2.00
5. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
423.—Electric, horse and other tramway cars and parts thereof.....	"	20%
424.—Carriages, perambulators, automobiles, and parts thereof.....	"	50%
425.—Bicycles and tricycles .....	"	40%
426.—Parts of bicycles and tricycles:		
1. Tires .....	100 Kin	95.60
2. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
427.—Carts and drays.....	"	20%
428.—Dredging machines and parts thereof.....	"	15%
429.—Steam and sailing vessels and boats .....	"	10%

430.—Instruments, physical, chemical surgical, drawing, surveying and other scientific.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
431.—Spectacles or eye-glasses.....	"	40%
432.—Microscopes and parts thereof .....	"	20%
433.—Binoculars .....	"	40%
434.—Telescopes .....	"	20%
435.—Compasses and chronometer, mariners' and parts thereof .....	"	10%
436.—Clocks, standing and hanging.....	"	40%
437.—Parts of clocks, standing and hanging:		
1. Movements .....	100 Kin	40.10
2. Springs.....	"	3.15
3. Hair springs .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
4. All other.....	"	30%
438.—Watches:		
1. Of gold or platinum cases.....	"	50%
2. All other .....	"	40%
439.—Parts of watches:		
1. Cases:		
A. Of gold or platinum .....	"	50%
B. Others .....	"	40%
2. Springs.....	100 pcs.	1.10
3. Hair springs .....	"	0.80
4. Dials .....	"	4.10
5. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
440.—Balances, steelyards and measuring scales .....	"	20%
441.—Thermometers and barometers .....	"	20%
442.—Water-meters, pressure-gauges, amperemeters, volt- meters and other similar gauges or meters.....	"	20%
443.—Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof.	"	40%
444.—Magic lanterns and parts thereof .....	"	50%
445.—Photographic instruments and parts thereof .....	"	50%
446.—Phonographic   "   "   "   " .....	"	50%
447.—Sewing machines:		
1. Hand moving .....	100 Kin	11.10
2. Foot moving .....	"	8.25
448.—Parts of sewing machines .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
449.—Diving apparatus and parts thereof .....	"	20%
450.—Typewriter .....	"	20%
451.—Telegraphic and telephonic instruments and parts thereof .....	"	20%

452.—Boilers.....	<i>ad val.</i>	15%
453.—Steam engines, gas engines, petroleum engines, electric engines and other motive power machines, and parts thereof .....	"	15%
454.—Machine tools and wood working machinery, and parts thereof .....	"	15%
455.—Spinning and weaving machinery and parts thereof...	"	15%
456.—All other machinery and parts thereof.....	"	15%

## GROUP XIX.

## Miscellaneous Articles.

457.—Copra .....		free
458.— <i>Fumori (Gloiopeltis)</i> .....		"
459.— <i>Sekkasai (Gelidium corneum)</i> .....		"
460.—Tan-bark.....	100 Kin	0.4?
461.—Rattans :		
1. Split .....	"	1.32
2. All other .....	"	0.94
462.—Bamboos .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%
463.—Cork :		
1. Bark .....	100 Kin	1.66
2. Stoppers .....	"	8.92
3. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
464.—Wood :		
1. <i>Kiwarin (Cydonia sinensis)</i> Tagayasan or iron- wood, red or rose wood, and santalum and ebony wood .....	100 Kin	0.63
2. Lignum vitæ .....	"	0.60
3. Teak.....	100 cub. ft.	11.80
4. Oregon pine, fir and cedar :		
A. Board.....	{ 100 super- ficial ft.	0.60
B. Timber, round, squared or sided.....	100 cub. ft.	4.56
5. <i>Kiri (Paulownia tomentosa)</i> .....	100 Kin	0.52
6. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	15%
465.—Fire-wood .....	100 Kin	0.05
466.—Charcoal .....	<i>ad val.</i>	15%
467.—" animal .....	100 Kin	0.79
468.—Carbon rods for electric light .....	"	6.86
469.—Pulp for paper manufactures .....	"	0.25
470.—Spalteries.....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%

## 471.—Straw braids or plaits :

1. Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth .....	100 Kin	20.30
2. Not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth .....	"	7.76
3. All other.....	"	3.35

472.—Hat bodies, felt ..... " 19 70

473.—Sweat bands or hat leather (including imitation) ..... " 30 50

## 474.—Mats and mattings :

1. Packing .....		free
2. Of rush .....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%
3. Of coir .....	10 sq. yads.	1.61
4. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	30%

475.—Oakum ..... 100 Kin 0.66

## 476.—Tared felt, tared paper, malthead and other similar roofing and sheathing materials :

1. Tared felt .....	100 Kin	2.10
2. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	20%

477.—Yeast ..... " 15%

478.—Malt ..... 100 Kin 2.00

## 479.—Fodders :

1. Hay .....	"	0.16
2. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	5%

480.—Fishing guts ..... 100 Kin 108.00

481.—Sealing wax ..... *ad val.* 20%

482.—Putty ..... 100 Kin 0.97

483.—Roller composition ..... " 9.19

## 484.—India rubber or caoutchouc :

1. Crude or raw ..... free

## 2. Plates and sheets :

## A. Soft :

a. Not exceeding 1 m.m. in thickness.....	100 Kin	87.80
b. Others.....	"	35.90

B. Hard ..... " 37.80

3. Rods ..... " 31.60

## 4. Tubes :

A. Soft ..... " 84.20

B. Hard ..... " 63.20

5. All other..... *ad val.* 20%485.—Guttapercha : 

1. Crude or raw ..... free

2. Plates and sheets ..... 100 Kin 39.00

3. All other..... *ad val.* 20%

486.—Caoutchouc and guttapercha manufactures, not otherwise provided for :

1. Combs .....	100 Kin	161.00
	including inner packings	
2. Teats .....	100 Kin	171.00
	including inner packings	
3. All other .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%

487.—Dental rubber..... " 20%

488.—India rubber solution ..... 100 Kin 18.00  
including receptacles

489.—Waste or old caoutchouc (fit only for remanufacturing). free

490.—Hard fibres (rods, plates, sheets tubes, &c.)..... 100 Kin 10.90

491.—Celluloid (bars, bands, rods, plates, sheets, tubes, &c.) " 25.60

292.—Celluloid manufactures, not otherwise provided for :

1. Combs .....	100 Kin	67.50
	including inner packings	
2. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%

493.—Brushes and brooms .... " 40...

494.—Emery cloth ..... 100 Kin 2.67

495.—Sand paper ..... " 1.86

496.—Emery wheels ..... " 6.16

497.—Crucibles ..... *ad val.* 20%

498.—Portland cement ..... 100 Kin 0.33

499.—Asbestos boards or sheets..... " 2.05

500.—Packing for engines ..... " 7.51

501.—Belting for hoses for machinery :

1. Of leather .....	"	25.30
2. Of caoutchouc.....	"	12.50
3. Of canvas.....	"	13.50
4. All other .....	<i>ad. val</i>	15%

502.—Saddles, bridles and harness ..... " 40%

503.—Trunks, portmanteaux, satchels, knapsacks and travelling or courier bags ..... " 40%

504.—Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for ... " 40%

505.—Picture frames and mouldings..... " 50%

506.—Wood manufactures, not otherwise provided for ..... " 40%

507.—Cane and rattan manufactures, not otherwise provided for..... " 40%

## 508.—Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof:

## 1. Incandescent electric lamps:

A. Not exceeding 32 candle power ..... 100 pcs. 5.80

B. Other..... " 10.20

2. Asbestos mantles ..... " 5.10

3. All other..... *ad val.* 30%

## 509.—Walking sticks, whips and umbrella or parasol sticks.

1. With fittings, of gold and silver and gilt or silvered ..... " 50%

2. All other ..... " 40%

## 510.—Umbrellas and parasol:

1. Of silk, wholly or partly ..... " 50%

2. All other..... " 40%

## 511.—Handles of umbrellas, parasols, sticks or whips:

1. Of gold or silver and gilt or silvered ..... " 50%

2. All other..... " 40%

## 512.—Photographic films:

1. Undeveloped ..... " 40%

2. Developed ..... " 40%

513.—Artificial flowers..... " 50%

514.—Statues, human and animal (excluding those of gold) " 50%

515.—Ivory manufactures, not otherwise provided for..... " 50%

516.—Tortoise-shell manufactures, not otherwise provided for..... " 50%

517.—Coral manufactures, not otherwise provided for..... " 50%

518.—Imitation precious stones and pearls..... " 50%

519.—Toilet or dressing cases ..... " 50%

520.—Toilet or perfumed waters and oils, dentifrices and all other cosmetics and perfumery ..... " 60%

## 521.—Soaps:

1. Toilet ..... 100 Kin 24.70

## 2. Washing:

A. Marseille soap..... " 3.92

B. Others ..... " 3.54

3. All other..... *ad val.* 30%

522.—Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess, and other games and accessories thereof ..... " 50%

523.—Articles for gymnastics ..... " 30%

524.—Toys ..... " 50%

525.—Tobacco, prepared or manufactured ..... " 250%

526.—Joss sticks .....	100 Kin	4.14
	including inner packings	
527.—Matches .....	<i>ad val.</i>	40%
528.—Fire works .....	100 Kin	6.41
529.—Explosives:		
1. Gunpowder (excluding smokeless gunpowder)	„	6.30
2. Dynamite .....	„	5.90
3. Detonators .....	100 Kin	30.30
	including inner packings	
4. Fuses .....	100 Kin	22.80
5. All other.....	<i>ad val.</i>	25%
530.—Cartridges and projectiles for fire-arms .....	„	40%
531.—Sporting guns .....	„	40%
532.—Muskets, revolvers, cannon, bayonets, side-arms and other arms .....	„	40%
533.—Models .....		free
534.—Sign boards.....		free
535.—Manures (bran, oil cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone ash, guano, superphosphate of lime &c.).....		free
536.—All other articles, raw, crude or unmanufactured.....	<i>ad val.</i>	10%
537.—All other articles, partly manufactured .....	„	10%
538.—All other articles, wholly manufactured :		
1. Coarse .....	„	3%
2. Fine .....	„	4%

## LEADING JAPANESE EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS AND FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

### IN TOKYO.

(Abbrev. As.=Asakusa-ku. K.=Kanda-ku. Koj.=Kojimachi-ku.  
Kyo.=Kyobashi-ku. N.=Nihombashi-ku. Sh.=Shitaya-ku.)

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Ando & Co. ....	Shippo ware .....	Motosukiya-cho, Kyo.
Aoki, Tsunesaku .....	Cotton yarns &c.....	Itchome, Bakurocho, N.
Asano & Co. ....	Petroleum, cements, etc.	Kita-Shimburi-cho, N.
Asanuma & Co. ....	Photo., other instruments	Honcho, N.
Bansho-do .....	Old Japanese curios .....	Sanjikkenburi, Kyo.
Fujikake & Co. ....	Cotton yarns, &c. ....	Tori-abura-cho, N.
Fujita-Ya.....	Silk and cotton yarns ...	Takarabune-cho, As.
Fukazawa .....	General imp. and exp. ...	Ginza, Kyo.
Fukuwara & Co.....	Chemists and druggists...	Ginza Takekawa-cho.
Furukawa Mining Co. ...	Copper &c. ....	Yaesu-cho, Koj.
Gyokho-do .....	Jewels &c. ....	Ikenohata, Sh.
Haneda Jo-un.....	Marine products, &c. ...	Hitotsugi, Akasaka.
Hashimoto, Shinichi ...	Hats, caps, toilet goods...	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Hattori, Kintaro .....	Watches and jewels.....	Ginza.
Hattori & Co.....	Art porcelains .....	Ginza.
Hayashi, Kenkichiro.....	General imp. and exp. ...	Ginza.
Hirao, Sampei .....	Toilet goods .....	Bakuro-cho, N.
Hirata, Tsunejiro .....	Silk braid .....	Moto-iwai-cho, K.
Hirose, Tatsugoro.....	Artificial flowers, etc. ...	Moto-iwai-cho, K.
Horikoshi & Co. ....	Habutaye, etc. ....	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Iida, (Takashimaya).....	Silk goods, embroidery...	Nishikonya-cho, Kyo
Ikeda, Denkichichi .....	Ivory carving .....	Ginza 4-chome.
Ise-u & Co. ....	Leather goods .....	Yakkenburi, N.
Ise-yo (Saegusa).....	Woolen goods .....	Ginza 3-chome.
Ishikawa & Co. ....	Bicycles, silk goods.....	Minami-Temmacho, N.
Itsutsu-Ya .....	Toilet goods .....	Kakigara-cho 3-chome, N.
Iwai, Katsujiro .....	Fabric, sugar, metal ware	Himono-cho, N.
Izumi-Ya.....	Fishing nets .....	Ko-ami-cho 1-chome, N.
Ju-ichi-ya .....	Glass ware, &c. ....	Ginza Owari-cho.
Junzen-do .....	Druggists.....	Tori 4-chome, N.
Junonji & Co. ....	Guns, petroleum-motors	Suda-cho, Kanda.

Kaiki-Ya .....	Umbrellas .....	Ogawa-cho K.
Kaji & Co. ....	Metal wares .....	Kotenma-cho, N.
Kakinuma & Co. ....	Cotton yarns .....	Ko-ami-cho, N.
Kameda, Yenjiro .....	Provisions, etc. ....	Honcho 4-chome, N.
Kame-Ya .....	Provisions, liquors, &c....	Ginza Takekawa-cho.
Kamigata-Ya.....	Stamps, picture cards ...	Ginza.
Kamiya Denbei .....	Liquors, &c. ....	Hanakawado, As.
Kanda, Yasujiro .....	Miscellaneous goods .....	Honzaemoku-cho, N.
Kaneda, Kanejiro .....	Ivory carving, bronze etc.	O-nokogiri-cho, Kyo.
Kashima & Co. ....	Cotton yarns .....	Horiye cho, Kyo.
Kashiwabara & Co. ....	Lacquer wares.....	Tori Itchome, N.
Kato, Tomojiro .....	Porcelains .....	Ginza, Owari cho, Kyo.
Kiku-Ya .....	Provisions .....	Ginza 2-chome.
Kitani, Ichiroemon ...	Druggist .....	Nakabashi Nakadori, Kyo
Kobayashi, B. ....	Japanese prints, etc. ....	Asakusa.
Kobayashi, Tomijiro.....	Toilet goods, chipbraids	Yanagiwara, K.
Kobayashi, Toru .....	Upholstery .....	Kawara-cho, N.
Kobayashi, Toyemon ...	Bronze and iron wares...	Tori 2-chome, N.
Kokkwa-sha .....	Art albums .....	Taki-yamacho, Kyo.
Koboku-Yen .....	Seeds, bulbs, &c. ....	Shinjiku.
Kondo Shoten .....	Machines &c. ....	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyo.
Kono-Yen .....	Seeds, bulbs, tools .....	Tame-ike, Akasaka.
Koran-sha & Co. ....	Art porcelains .....	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Kubota, Saburo .....	Umbrellas .....	Tori 1-chome, N.
Kuriyama, Yasuhei .....	Knit-work .....	Tachibana-cho, N.
Kyobun-Kwan .....	Books, musical instru'ts	Ginza 4 chome.
Kyoyeki Shosha.....	Musical instruments .....	Cinza Takekawa-cho.
Maruzen & Co. ....	{ Books, stationery, fancy goods .....	{ Tori 3-chome, N.
Matsusaki & Co. ....	Trunks, pouches etc.....	Tabi-cho, Asakusa.
Meiji-ya .....	Provisions, liquors, etc....	Ginza.
Miki, Gisuke .....	Woven goods .....	Minami tenma-cho, Kyo.
Mikimoto .....	Culture pearls .....	Motosukiya-cho, Kyo.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ...	General imp. and exp. ...	Suruga-cho, N.
Mitsukoshi Gofukuten ...	Dry goods .....	Suruga-cho, N.
Misaki & Co. ....	Bronze wares .....	Zaimoku cho, K.
Miyamoto & Co. ....	Art objects .....	Yazaemon-cho, Kyo.
Miyao & Co. ....	Bronze wares .....	Hiikage-cho, Shiba.
Morimura-gumi .....	Silk, porcelain, etc. ....	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Morinaga & Co. ....	Candies, chocolates etc.	Tamachi, Akasaka.
Morita & Co. ....	Chemists and druggists...	Honcho, N.

Moritani & Co. ....	Weights and scales .....	Tomiyama-cho, K.
Muramatsu & Co. ....	Watches, chains, etc. ...	O-tenma-cho, N.
Nagai, Kuroyemon .....	Cotton yarns &c. ....	" "
Nagai, Rihei .....	Tea, etc. ....	Tori 2-chome, N.
Nagano, Mototaro .....	Metal wares .....	Omote-jinbo-cho, Kanda.
Nagase & Co. ....	Toilet goods .....	Bakuro-cho, N.
Nakamura, Sakujiro .....	Porcelains .....	Nakabashi Izumi-cho, N.
Nakanishi, Gihei .....	Silk handkerchiefs .....	Fukiya-cho, N.
Nakano, Yozo .....	Woolen goods.....	Gofuku-cho, N.
Nakashima, Kinosuke ...	Woolen goods .....	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Nakashima-ya .....	Woolen goods .....	Minami-tenma-cho, Kyo.
Namikawa, Sosuke.....	Cloisonne ware .....	Shin-emon-cho, N.
Nemoto, Fukutaro.....	Art objects .....	Suwacho, Asakusa.
Nichibei Shokai.....	General imp. and exp. ...	Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi.
Nozawa & Co.....	General imp. and exp. ...	Nakabashi-dori, N.
Numakura & Co. ....	Hats and Caps .....	O-tenmacho, Kyo.
Ogawa Photo. Studio ...	Photos. albums, &c. ....	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi.
Okada & Co. ....	General imp. and exp. ...	Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi.
Okatani, Sosuke .....	Metal wares .....	Kotenma-cho, N.
Okura & Co. ....	Arms, machines &c. ....	Ginza 2-cheme, Kyo.
O-no-ya .....	Liquors .....	Kinroku-cho, Ginza.
O-ta & Co. ....	Druggists.....	Gofuku-cho, N.
Owari-ya .....	Fancy goods, fabrics etc.	Ginza, 2-chome, Kyobashi
Sakamoto, (Senjoko).....	Umbrella, etc. ....	Minami-tenma-cho, Kyo.
Sano, Reizo.....	Iron ware.....	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Sasaki & Co. ....	General imp. and exp. ...	Omote-jimbo-cho, Kanda.
Sakaki, Gembei .....	Toilet goods &c. ....	Ginza 1-chome, Kyo.
Sato & Co. ....	Knit-work .....	Tachibana-cho, N.
Sato, Yoshinosuke .....	Weights and scales .....	Minami-morimoto-cho, N.
Satsuma, Jihei .....	Cotton yarns .....	Tadokoro-cho, N.
Seishun-kwan & Co. ....	Art objects .....	Ginza 3-chome.
Seiyo-ken .....	Provision, liquors .....	Uneme-cho, Kyo.
Shibuya & Co. ....	Woolen goods.....	Tori shio-cho, N.
Shima Kyu & Co. ....	Druggists .....	Honcho 4-chome, N.
Shimbi Sho-in .....	Wood-cut albums, etc. ...	Shin-sakana cho, Kyo.
Shimizu & Co. ....	Soaps, etc. ....	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Shin-yo & Co. ....	Lamps etc. ....	Higashi-fuden-cho, K.
Shio-dani & Co. ....	Umbrella, etc.....	Tachibana-cho, N.
Shiroki-ya .....	Dry goods .....	Tori -chome, N.
Shu-yei sha .....	Printing & Type founding	Nishi-konya-cho, Kyo.
Sugaya, Tamekichi .....	Cigarettes pipes.....	Bakuro-cho, N.

Sugimoto & Co. ....	Knit-work, worsted .....	Kakigara-cho, N.
Suya .....	Japanese swords, sabres.	Hikage-cho, Shiba.
Taisei Shokai.....	Porcelains .....	Hakozaki-cho, 1-chome, N.
Takagi & Co. ....	Pot-plants, bulbs, etc.....	Komagome, Hongo.
Takagi, Yohei .....	Druggist .....	Moto-osaka-cho, N.
Takamisawa & Co.....	Cotton, wool, silk &c.....	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Takano & Co. ....	Lacquered wares.....	Bakuro-cho 2-chome, N.
Takata & Co. ....	General imp. and exp. ...	Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi.
Takatsu, Ihei .....	Marine products.....	Setemono-cho, N.
Tama-ya .....	Scientific instru'ts etc. ...	Ginza 3-chome, Kyo.
Tanaka, Mokujiro .....	Druggist .....	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Tensho-do .....	Watches, jewels .....	Ginza Owari-cho, Kyo.
Tomoye-ya .....	Leather ware .....	O-tenma-cho, Kyobashi.
Toyama & Co. ....	Ivory carving .....	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Tsukiji Type Foundry Co.	Printing machines, types	Tsukiji, „
Uchida, Naokichi .....	Leather goods &c. ....	Yakkenbori, Nihombashi.
Ueda-ya .....	Silk goods etc. ....	Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.
Uemura & Co. ....	Woolen goods.....	Kanabuki-cho, N.
Umeoka, Masakichi .....	Copper, iron goods etc...	Zaimoku-cho, Kanda.
Wakabayashi & Co. ....	Plate glass .....	Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi.
Waseda Noyen .....	Seeds, bulbs, etc. ....	Waseda, Ushigome.
Yamamoto, Kahei .....	Tea .....	Tori 2-chome, N.
Yamamoto, Tokujiro.....	Dried sea-weeds.....	Muro-cho, Nihombashi.
Yasunaga, Tetsuzo.....	Soaps .....	Ageba-cho, Ushigome.
Yoshino-ya .....	Toys .....	Kaya-cho, Asakusa.
Yoshizawa .....	Old prints and stamps ...	Ginza.
Yuasa, Shichiroemon ...	Metal-wares .....	Tori-aburacho, N.

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 IN YOKOHAMA.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Abe & Co. ....	Marine products .....	Aioi-cho 2-chome.
Abe, Kōhei .....	Sugar, etc. ....	Minami Naka-dori.
Adachi, Saburo .....	Marine products .....	Motohama-cho.
Asano & Co. ....	Miscellaneous goods .....	Aoki-cho.
Asaoka Shoten .....	Petroleum etc. ....	Hiranuma-cho.
Asashi Shoten .....	{ Silver-smith, ivory and bronze .....	{ Motomachi Itchome.
Bono, Hirokichi.....	Silk goods .....	1-chome, Ono-uye-cho.

Choyo & Co.....	Straw plaits, chip. plaits...	6-chome, Honcho.
Fukuda-Ya .....	Marine products .....	1-chome, Ono-uye-cho.
Fukuizumi & Co.....	Marine products .....	Masago-cho.
Fukui, Tamijiro .....	Lacquer-ware.....	Nichome, Honcho.
Hara & Co. ....	Silk etc. ....	Benten-dori.
Hashimoto, Yoshitsugu.	Silk goods .....	7-chome, Sakuragi-cho.
Hashimoto, Tokujiro...	Copper goods.....	2-chome, Otamachi.
Hibiya & Co. ....	Cotton, cotton yarns.....	Benten-dori.
Hiranuma & Co.....	Silk, etc. ....	Honcho.
Hirose, Kinshichi .....	Tea, etc. ....	Motohama-cho.
Hori, Yao.....	Tea, etc. ....	Ono-uye-cho.
Horii & Co. ....	} Silk goods .....	Sumiyoshi cho.
(Head office Fukui.)		
Iijima, Eitaro .....	Fancy goods .....	Sakai-cho.
Imai & Co. ....	Provisions .....	Sakai-cho.
Inagaki, Yasaburo .....	Rice, etc.....	Motohama-cho.
Ishikawa, Kenji .....	Silk textile, etc.....	Ono uye-cho.
Ito, Ichikichi .....	Silk textile, etc.....	Minami-Naka-dori.
Ito, Kimbei .....	Silk, etc.....	Benten-cho.
Ito, Tsuneshichi.....	Sugar, etc. ....	Motohama-cho.
Iwakami & Co. ....	General imp. and exp. ....	4-chome, Motohama-cho.
Iwasaki Bros. ....	Copper, iron, etc. ....	O-ta-machi.
Iwasaki & Co. ....	Materials for summer hats.	Aioi-cho.
Iwata, Toyoo .....	Silk goods .....	1-chome, Honcho.
Japanese Paper Ex- port Co. ....	} Papers .....	Sakai-cho.
Kakigami, Bun-emon...	Silk goods .....	{ 3-chome, Minami-Naka- dori.
Kanamaru & Co. ....	Fire arms .....	Honcho.
Kanamaru Pho. Co. ...	Colored photos. etc.....	32, Water Street.
Kato, Genji .....	Silk goods .....	Itchome, Honcho.
Kato, Seiju .....	Marine products etc. ....	3-chome, Minaminakadori.
Kawamata Silk Refi- ning Co.....	} Silk goods ..	Masago-cho.
Kawamoto, Kenkichi...	Porcelains .....	Itchome, Honcho.
Kimura, Riemon .....	Silk, etc. ....	Benten-dori.
Kinuya Shōten .....	Silk goods, etc. ....	Honcho.
Kita-Ichi & Co. ....	Silk goods.....	{ Nichome, Minami-naka- dori.
Kobayashi, Keisuke ...	Druggist .....	O-tamachi.
Kotsuna, Korejiro .....	Silk goods .....	Itchome, Masago-cho.
Koyama, Kaichiro.....	.. ..	Nichome, Ono-uye-cho.

Koyama, Kichigoro ...	Silk goods.....	Itchome, Ono-uye-cho.
Koyama, Zenzo .....	Manure .....	{ Shichome, Minami-naka-dori.
Makino, G. (Miyako)...	Old brasses, bronzes, etc....	Motomachi Itchome.
Kurata, Masakichi .....	Provisions .....	Tokiwa-cho.
Kuwabara & Co. ....	Petroleum, etc.,.....	Sakai-cho.
Masuda, Masuzo .....	Sugar, etc. ....	Honcho.
Matsukawa-Ya.....	Coal and fuels .....	Minami-naka-dori.
Matsumura, Seihichi ...	Druggist .....	O-tamachi.
Matsu-ura, Kichimatsu.	Silk goods .....	Sanchome, Benten-dori.
Minota, & Co. ....	Art objects .....	Sanchome, Honcho.
Miyata, Chika.....	Bamboo wares .....	Nichome, Benten-dori.
Morinokawa & Co. ....	Silk .....	{ Nichome, Minami-naka-dori.
Motoda & Co. ....	Miscellaneous goods .....	Sakai-cho,
Musashi-Ya .....	Metal carving.....	Shichome, Honcho-
Naigai Trading Co. ...	Miscellaneous goods.....	O-ta-machi.
Nakasawa .....	Silk, etc.....	Benten-dori.
Nozawa-Ya .....	Silk, silk textile .....	Benten-dori.
Ogawa, Gosaburo .....	Silk .....	Benten dori.
Okabe, Kikutaro.....	Silk goods .....	Honcho.
Okano, Rihei .....	Tea, marine products .....	Honcho.
Okano, Yasubei .....	Silk goods .....	Itchome, Sumiyoshi-cho.
Ono, Kōkei .....	Silk, etc. ....	Minami-naka-dori.
Ono, Rihei .....	Silk goods .....	Nichome, Otama-chi.
O-tani, Kahei .....	Tea .....	Motohama-cho.
Samurai Shōkai .....	Curios, etc .....	Honcho.
Sanchū & Co. ....	Rice, manure, etc.....	Kita-naka-dori.
Sasano, Tokujiro .....	Tea, etc. ....	Honcho.
Shibusawa Shoten .....	Silk .....	Honcho.
Shiino & Co. ....	Silk goods .....	Honcho.
Shimura Tomekichi ...	Timbers, etc.....	Choja-machi.
Shobey, S. ....	Fine silk and embroidery.	Honcho-dori Nichome.
Suga-ya .....	Marine products .....	Nichome, Minato-cho.
Sugiyama, Kanekichi...	Fishing nets, etc. ....	2833, Suma-Mura.
Sukagawa & Co. ....	Silk goods .....	Shichome, Benten-dori.
Suruga-ya .....	Tea .....	Motohama-cho.
Suya, Chojiro .....	Silk textile .....	Sanchome, Motohama-cho.
Takagi, Shintaro .....	Rice, etc. ....	Sumiyoshi-cho.
Takahashi, Kosaburo...	Silk .....	O-tamachi.
Takamura, K. ....	Photographs .....	Benten-dori Itchome.

Takashima-ya .....	Kimono, embroideries etc.	Shichome, Benten-dori.
Tanaka Bros. ....	Copper and iron goods.....	Motomachi.
Tanaka, Shigeru.....	Silk .....	Sakai-cho.
Tanaka, Shinshichi ...	Silk .....	Oimatsu-cho.
Tange, Takesaburo ...	Furniture .....	Minami-Otamachi.
Tanikawa, F.....	Stationery and fancy goods	Minami-Naka-dori.
Tashiro-ya .....	Porcelains .....	Nichome, Benten-dori.
Tomoda Shōten .....	Druggist .....	Sakai-cho.
Torii, Tokubei .....	Indigo, etc.....	Sakai-cho.
Tōyō & Co. ....	General Imp. and Exp. ....	Honcho.
Tsuji & Co. ....	Marine products .....	Benten-dori.
Tsukui, Hei-emon .....	Silk goods .....	Shichome, O-tamachi.
Tsuruya & Co.....	Woven goods .....	Ishikawa-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.....	Silk goods .....	3-chome Minaminakadori.
Wakao Shōten.....	Silk, etc. ....	Honcho.
Watanabe, Bunshiro ...	Silk .....	Benten-dori.
Watanabe, Fukusaburo.	Marine products .....	Motomachi-cho.
Watanabe, Kumagoro..	Silk goods .....	Nichome, Sumiyoshi-cho.
Watanabe, Teijiro .....	Machines .....	Sakai-cho.
Wata-ya .....	Porcelains, earthen ware.	Nichome, Honcho.
Yamada Kamakichi ...	Silk .....	Honcho.
Yamato-ya .....	Shirts, pyjamas, etc.....	Benten-dori.
Yamamoto, Isokichi ...	Silk goods .....	3-chome, Minaminakadori
Yashima, Zenshichi ...	Silk .....	Sancho, Benten-dori.
Yokohama Fish Oil Co.	Fish oils.....	Itchome, Zaimokucho.
Yoshida, Kichiro .....	Sugar, etc. ....	O-ta-machi.
Yoshido, Toyokichi ...	Provisions .....	Sakai-cho.
Yoshinaga, Ninzo .....	Tea .....	Motomachi-cho.

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#### FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA.

Name.	Telegraphic Address.	Locality of office.
Adet, Campredon .....	"adet" .....	95, Yamashita-Cho.
Alan Owston .....	"owston" .....	224, "
American Trad'g Co.....	"amtraco" .....	28, "
Andrew & George .....	"yadzu" .....	242, "
Apcar, A.M.....	"apcar" .....	49, "
Arthur & Bond . . . . .	"arthur" .....	38, "

Bagnall & Hills .....	"bagnal".....	42,	Yamashita-Cho.
Berrick Bros. ....		76,	"
Bethell Bros. ....	"riverito" .....	70,	"
Bhesania .....	"currdjee" .....	72,	"
Bleifus .....	"bleifus".....	92,	"
Blundell, G. ....	"blundell" .....	41,	"
Bowden Bros. ....	"australind" .....	55,	"
Boyd, W.H. ....	"bromofom".....	80,	"
Butterfield & Swire .....		7,	"
Cameron & Co. ....	"cameron" .....	75,	"
Carl Rohde .....	"rohde" .....	70,	"
Carlo Ferrali .....		127,	"
Chalhoub, Freres .....	"chalhoub" .....	76,	"
Chas. P. Mathew.....		139,	"
Chas. Thwaites .....	"thwaites" .....	61,	"
China & Japan Trad'g Co. ....	"junketing" .....	89,	"
Chuck & Co. ....		126,	"
Cornes & Co.....	"cornes".....	50,	"
Curnow, J. ....	"curnow" .....	126,	"
De Silva .....		187,	"
Doering, I. G. ....	"doering" .....	75,	"
Dong Yeng Tai (Chinese).....		52,	"
Dourille .....	"dourille" .....	164,	"
Essabhoy, A.M. ....		45,	"
Eymard.....		253,	"
Eyton & Paratt .....		75,	"
Faver & Voigt .....	"faver voigt".....	196,	"
Findlay, Richardson & Co .....		6,	"
Fook Sung 'Tai (Chinese).....		120,	"
Frazar & Co. ....	"frazar" .....	200,	"
Futehchand Gerimal .....	"futehchand".....	30,	"
Gobhai, M.N. ....	"gobhai".....	32,	"
Grosser & Co. ....	"grosser" .....	180,	"
Gysin & Schöninger .....	"gysin" .....	93,	"
Hearling, L. J. ....	"hearling" .....	32,	"
Heller Bros. ....	"helgo" .....	176,	"
Hellyer & Co. ....	"hellyer" .....	225,	"
Henri Bernardin .....		93,	"
Herbert Dent & Co. ....	"godnet".....	183,	"
Hin Woo & Co. (Chinese).....		123,	"
Horne, F.W. ....	"horne" .....	70,	"

Illies, C., & Co. ....	"illies" .....	54,	Yamashita-Cho
International Oil Co. ....		8,	"
Isaac & Co. ....	"dnumgis" .....	78,	"
Isaac Bunting & Co. ....	"bunting" .....	100,	"
Japan Imp. & Exp. Com. Co. ...	"guggenheim" .....	63,	"
Jardine Mathieson .....	"jardine" .....	1,	"
Jhamatmall Bros. ....		127,	"
Jno, W. Hall .....	"hall" .....	61,	"
John F. Wagen & Co. ....	"wagen" .....	163,	"
Joseph, A.H. ....	"abdoola" .....	31,	"
Kelly & Walsh .....	"kelly" .....	60,	"
Khujesta Khursedji & Co.....		127,	"
Kissomall, O. B. & Co. ....	"kissomall" .....	130,	"
Kuhn & Komor .....	"komor" .....	37,	"
Kwong Fuk Yun (Chinese) .....		156,	"
Lane, Crawford .....	"mackinnell" .....	59,	"
Langfeldt.....	"langfeldt" .....	73,	"
Leveday .....	"leveday" .....	224,	"
MacArthur, H. ....	"macarthur" .....	10,	"
Man Fook & Co. ....		118,	"
Mason, E.T. ....	"masonet" .....	10,	"
Mendelson Bros. ....		273,	"
Martin & Co. ....		107,	"
Messulam & A. Haim. ....	"messulam" .....	246,	"
Mollison .....	"mollison" .....	48,	"
Mottet .....		89,	"
Munster, B.A. ....	"munster" .....	23,	"
Murray Duff, C. ....	"duff" .....	74,	"
Nabholz & Co. ....	"nobholz" .....	95,	"
Normal Dispensary .....	"schedel" .....	77,	"
North & Rae .....	"north" .....	79,	"
Occidental Oriental Trading Co.	"deer" .....	79,	"
Oestman & Co. ....	"oestman" .....	76,	"
Oppenheimer Freres .....	"oppenheimer" .....	13,	"
Orth & Co. ....		177,	"
Otto Reimers & Co. ....	"reimers" .....	198,	"
Otto Stueli .....		94,	"
Papasian, P.M. ....	"papasian" .....	16,	"
Parsram .....	"tarachano" .....	164,	"
Paul Schramm & Co. ....	"schramm" .....	202,	"
Peyre Freres .....		85,	"

Pitgott, H.C. ....	"pigott" .....	55,	Yamashita-Cho.
Pohoomull Bros. ....	"pohoomull" .....	246,	"
Pollack Bros. ....	"echolless" .....	26,	"
Raspe & Co. ....		199,	"
Raza, M.A. ....	"raza" .....	157,	"
Rising Sun Petroleum Co. ....		27,	"
Robison.....		3,	"
Rogers .....	"rogers" .....	55,	"
Runge & Thomas .....	"thomasins" .....	90,	"
Samuel & Samuel .....	"orgomanss" .....	273,	"
Sale, Frazar & Co. ....	"sale" .....	167,	"
Sarda P. ....	"sarda" .....	84,	"
Shaikally, A. ....	"shaikally" .....	157,	"
Siber, Wolff & Co. ....		90,	"
Sieber & Co. ....		90,	"
Simon, Evers .....	"evers" .....	25,	"
Singleton, Benda & Co. ....		96,	"
Standard Oil Co. ....		8,	"
Strauss & Co. ....	"strauss" .....	204,	"
Strome .....	"strome" .....	12,	"
Sun Lung & Co. ....		130,	"
Tailong.....		119,	"
Tuck Lung .....		141,	"
Tung Cheong .....		132,	"
Tuska, E. H. ....	"tuska" .....	194,	"
Ulysse Pila & Co. ....	"pila" .....	92,	"
Vidal Bans & Co. ....	"corks" .....	240,	"
Weinberger .....	"weinberger" .....	46,	"
Winckler & Co. ....	"winckler" .....	256,	"
Witkowski, I. & Co. ....		92,	"
Wing Shun Tai .....	"wingshantai" .....	156,	"
Wing Man Tai & Co. ....		245,	"
Wing Tong Hing .....		133,	"

## IN OSAKA.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of office.
Aoji, Yasujiro .....		Kitsu-ichiba, Minami-ku.
Asai Co. ....	Iron, steel .....	Nakanoshima 5-chome, Kitaku.
Fukushima Cotton } Spinning Co. .... }	Cotton yarns .....	Shita-fukushima, Kita-ku

Furuyama, Chushichi		Shincho-dori, Nishi-ku.
Futakawa, Toyosabu- }		{ Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-
ro .....		ku.
Handa, Teisuke .....		Tobutsu cho 4-chome, Higashi ku.
Hayashi, Chutaro.....	Rice, etc. ....	Nakanoshima 5-chome, Kitaku.
Hayashi, Otokichi ...	Machinery .....	Doshima Kita-cho, Kita-ku.
Hirano, Tane.....	Dried provisions ...	Kuroyemon-cho, Minami-ku.
Hirata, Manjiro.....	Toilet goods .....	Minami Kyuhoji-cho, Higashi-ku.
Hotta Co. ....	Iron machinery ....	Tosabori Torinichome, Nishi ku.
Hoshiki Yohin Co. ...		Yedo-bori-Kitanotori, Nishi-ku.
Imanishi Co. ....	Hats &c. ....	{ Kyochobori Tori nichome,
Ioi, Chohei.....		{ Nishi-ku.
		{ Minami-horiye, Tori gochome,
		{ Minami-ku.
Ishikawa, Katsuji .....	Matches .....	Higashi-Takatsu, Higashi-ku.
Izumi Co. ....	Grains .....	Higami-cho, Kita ku.
Kajita, Genzo.....	Marine products ...	Shin-cho, Nishi-ku.
Kato, Jinsuke.....	Dried provisions ...	Hinokami-cho, Kita-ku.
Kato, Tokujiro .....	Marine products ...	Tenjin-bashi, Kita-ku.
Kano, Naka .....	Sugars .....	Rosho-machi, Kita-ku.
Kishi, Chosaburo.....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Kishimoto, Kichizae }	Iron, Steel &c. ....	Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
mon .....		
Kimura, Toyo .....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Kitamura, Yasuke.....	Mushrooms .....	Koku-cho, Higashi-ku.
Kitamura, Yoshisabu }	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
ro .....		
Kondo, Karoku.....	Iron, steel .....	Tatsu-uri-bori, Nishi-ku.
Koyama, Seikichi.....	Dried provisions ...	Kitsu-ichi-ba, Minami-ku.
Matsuda Co. ....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Matsushita, Hikobei...	Calle vegetable .....	Yedobri Ninami-dori, Nishi-ku.
Miura, Yeisaburo.....	Dried provisions ...	Kyobashi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Miyamoto, Heishichi.	Dried provisions ...	Ichino-cho, Kita-ku.
Nagai Co. ....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Naigwai Cotton Co. ...	Cotton, grains .....	Genzo-machi, Kita-ku.
Nakakiri Co. ....	Machinery, .....	Hirano-go-machi, Osaka-fu.
Nakamura Co. ....	Dried provisions ...	Tenjin-suji, Kita-ku.
Nakamura Shotaro ...	Calle vegetable .....	Nakano-shima, 2-chome, Kita-ku.
Nippon Cotton Co. Ltd	Cotton yarns .....	Nakano-shima, Kita-ku.
Nippon Seihan Insa- }	Papers .....	Osaka-shitano-cho, Minami-ku.
tsu Co. ....		
Saito, Kisaburo .....	Provisions .....	Kita-Horiye-dori, Nishi-ku.
Sakamoto, Hikokich.	Iron, Steel .....	Honda-sanban-cho, Nishi-ku.

Sakuma Co.....	Chinese cocoons. ...	Honda-Sanban-cho, Nishi-ku.
Sawaki, Masakichi ...		Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Shima Co. ....	{ Machines and im- plements ..... }	Koma-bashi-suji 4-chome.
Shima Sahei .....	Steel.....	Awaza-shita-dori, Nishi-ku.
Shimada, Ichibei .....	Dried provisions ...	Ichino-cho, Kita-ku.
Shono, Kakuzo .....		Horiye-dori 4-chome, Nishi-ku.
Sotomura, Sadajiro ...		Honcho 2-chome, Higashi-ku.
Sotomura, Tenzaimon.		Ajichi-machi, Higashi-ku.
Taniguchi, Jiyemon...		Horiye-dori 6-chome, Nishi-ku.
Takeo, Jiyemon.....		Minami-honcho, Higashi-ku.
Takeuchi, Saikichi ...	Dried provisions ...	Yedo-bori Minami-tori 2-chome.
Wada, Hanbei .....	Calle vegetable .....	Takikawa-cho, Kita-ku.
Wada, Jinzo .....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Wada, Tsuneshichi ...	Calle vegetable .....	" "
Wadakichi Co. ....	Mushrooms .....	Tenjin-bashi-suji, Kita-ku.
Watanabe, Isuke .....	Calle vegetable .....	Hinokami-cho, Kita-ku.
Watanabe, Tokichi ...	Calle vegetable .....	" "
Yoshikawa, Sadajiro ..		Okawa-machi, Higashi-ku.
Yoshikawa, Toyosuke.		Kyochobori, Nishi-ku.
Yoshino, Kisuke .....	Mushrooms .....	Oimatsu-cho, Kita-ku.

## IN KOBE.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Akao, Zenjiro .....	Mattings, &c. ....	Nunobiki-dori.
Arima, Ichitaro .....	Rice, &c. ....	Kawasaki-cho.
Honda, Yoshitomo.....	Matches .....	Minato-cho.
Isono & Co. ....	Machines .....	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Iwai & Co. ....	{ Safety match materials, woolen goods, &c. ... }	Sakaye-cho.
Kanematsu, Fusajiro.....	Manure, &c. ....	Kaigan-dori.
Kansuye & Co. ....	Porcelains .....	Moto-machi.
Kanyei & Co. ....	Silk.....	Sakaye-cho.
Kokura, Shotaro.....	Mattings, &c. ....	Yamamoto-dori.
Kojima Chosei.....	Lacquered ware .....	Sakaye-cho.
Magi, Masanosuke .....	Matches.....	Koden-machi.
Mantani, Kyuemon .....	Beans, cattle &c. ....	Sakaye-cho.
Mitsubishi Co. (Kobe Branch)...	Copper .....	Aioi-cho.
Mitsui Bussan (Kobe Branch) ...	All kinds .....	Kaigan-dori.
Murotani, Toshichi.....	Kaolin .....	Shin-cho.

Nakai & Co. ....	Bamboo ware .....	San-no-miya-cho.
Naigai Cotton Co. ....	Cotton, cotton yarns.	Sakaye-cho.
Nippon Beikoku Co. ....	Rice, &c. ....	Imade-ariya-cho.
Nippon Paper Trading Co. ....	Paper.....	Kaigan-dori.
Nippon Seimai Co.....	Rice, &c. ....	Kawasaki-cho.
Nippon Tea Export Co. ....	Tea.....	Aioi-cho.
Nozawa & Co. ....	Straw plait .....	Kyu-kyoryuchi.
Okura & Co. ....	General .....	Sakaye-cho.
Osada & Co. ....	Bamboo ware .....	Sumiyoshi-dori.
Osawa, Zensuke .....	Textile, &c. ....	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Shinkyu & Co. ....	Flour, chip plait.....	San-no-miya-cho.
Suya, Kyubei .....	Silk goods.....	San-no-miya-cho.
Suzuki & Co. ....	Sugar .....	Sakaye-cho.
Takikawa, Benzo .....	Matches.....	Mitsuki-dori.
Tamura, Shinkichi.....	Miscellaneous goods.	Sakaye-cho.
Tsuruya & Co. ....	" "	San-no-miya-cho.
Yamamoto, Kametaro .....	Tea .....	Kaigan-dori.
Yuasa, Takenosuke .....	Straw plait, sugar ...	Sakaye-cho.

## FOREIGN FIRMS IN KOBE.

Name.	Telegraphic Address.	Locality of Office.
American Trading Co. ....		99, Kita-machi.
Arbenheim Bros. ....	"japaning" .....	76, Kyo-machi.
Bamjee & Co. ....	"bamjee" .....	20, Harima-cho.
Becker & Co. ....	"becker".....	31, Akashi-cho.
Bowden Bros. ....	"australand" .....	70, Kyo-machi.
Buckley, A. J. ....	"buckwheat" .....	16, Harimacho.
Butterfield & Swire .....	"swire" .....	103, Yedo-machi.
Cameron, A. & Co. ....	"cameron" .....	93, Yedo machi.
Carl Rohde & Co. ....	"rohde" .....	104, Yedo-machi.
Carlowitz & Co. ....	"carlowitz" .....	124, Higashi-cho.
China & Japan Trading Co. ....	"gaisen" .....	88, Naka-machi.
Cornes & Co. ....	"cornes" .....	7, Kaigan-dori.
David, S. J. & Co. ....		Maye-machi.
Dodwell & Co. ....	"dodwill" .....	5, Kaigan-dori.
Dossa, G. & Co. ....	"dossa" .....	51, Harima-cho.
Fbeer & Voigt .....	"Faber" .....	25, Nana-machi.
Geo. H. Macy & Co. ....		11, Kyo-machi.

Geo. J. Penney .....		5, Akashi cho.
Gomes Bros. & Co. ....	"gomesbros" .....	42, Ura-machi.
Grosser & Co. ....	"grosser" .....	31, Akashi-cho.
Hassam, K. ....	"hassam" .....	118, Naka-machi.
Healing & Co. ....	"healing" .....	86, Yedo-machi.
Horne, F. W. ....	"horne" .....	36, Naka-machi.
Hunter, E. R. ....		29, Harima-cho.
Illies & Co. ....		12, Kaigon-dori.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ....		83, Kyo-machi.
Jehangir, B. Petit. ....	"immotal" .....	87, Yedo-machi.
Kelly & Walsh .....		3, Kaigan-dori.
Meier, A. & Co. ....		68, Kyo-machi.
Mollison, & Co. ....	"mollison" .....	48, Akashi-cho.
Nemchand, K. & Co. ....		63, Naniwa-cho.
Netherland Tr'ing Society .....		8, Maye-machi.
Oppenheimer Freres .....	"openheimer" .....	8, Kaigan-dori.
Ornstein, B. & Co. ....	"ornsteins" .....	1, Ikuta-maye.
Otto Reimes & Co. ....		8, Kaigan-dori.
Pavanay, F. ....	"pabanary" .....	42, Nishi-machi.
Pollak Bros. ....		49, Harima-cho.
Reimers & Reiff .....	"reiff" .....	8, Naniwa-cho.
Reywell, H. E. & Co. ....	"reynell" .....	14, Naniwa-cho.
Runge & Thomas .....	"thomasius" .....	32, Akashi-cho.
Samuel & Samuel .....	"orgomanes" .....	54, Harima-cho.
Sassoon, E. D. & Co. ....	"eliahoo" .....	15, Naniwa-cho.
Seth & Co. ....	"sethnd" .....	16, Harima-cho.
Shakoor, H. C. ....	"jamal" .....	38, Naka-machi.
Shewan, Thomas Co. ....	"keechong" .....	74, Kyo-machi.
Siber, Wolff Co. ....	"siber" .....	40, Akashi-cho.
Simon, Evers Co. ....	"evers" .....	101, Yedo-machi.
Singleton, Benda Co. ....	"singleton" .....	52, Harima-cho.
Smith, Baker & Co. ....		3, Kaigan-dori.
Soonderjee Arjum .....	"soonderjee" .....	21, Harima-cho.
Standard Oil Co. ....	"socony" .....	56, Naniwa-cho.
Strackan, W. M. ....	"strachan" .....	1, Kaigan-dori.
Strauss G. & Co. ....	"strauss" .....	96, Higashi-cho.
Taylor, Cooper Co. ....	"horseshoe" .....	22, Harima-cho.
Tuska, E. H. ....	"tuska" .....	39, Akashi-cho.
Vacuum Oil Co. ....	"vacuum" .....	26, Naniwa-cho.
Weinberger Co. ....	"weinberger" .....	1, Ikuta-machi.
William Kerr Co. ....	"kerr" .....	11, Ikuta-machi.

## IN NAGASAKI.

Name.	Kind of Bussiness.	Locality of Office.
Fukagawa, Chujiro .....	Porcelain .....	Ideshima-cho.
Fukuda, Tsunesaburo ...	Marine products .....	Tsuki-machi.
Fukushima-ya .....	Tea, marine products .....	Motogome-cho.
Hashimoto, Yuji .....	Marine products .....	Yedo-machi.
Higashi, & Co. ....	Beans and beancakes, &c. ...	Doza-cho.
Hiramatsu, & Co. ....	Marine products .....	Uragotō-machi.
Inagaki & Co. ....	" .....	Yedo-machi.
Iriye Suekichi .....	" .....	Nishihama-cho.
Isobe Yasuzo .....	" .....	Moto-gotō-machi.
Ito, Jinkichi .....	Timber, <i>sake</i> , &c. ....	Kabashima-cho.
Kawaguchi-ya .....	Manure and iron .....	Yedo-machi.
Kawahara-ya .....	Marine products .....	Yedo-machi.
Kawasaki & Co. ....	Tea, marine products, &c. ...	Yenokitsu-machi.
Kikuchi & Co. ....	Rice, manure, &c. ....	Kabashima-cho.
Kuraba & Co. ....	Coal, wheat, &c. ....	Oura-cho.
Matsumoto, Kurakichi	Pet'um, marine products, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Matsumoto, Moritaro ...	Petroleum, &c. ....	Uragotō-machi.
Matsunobu, Jukichi ...	Papers, .....	Nishihama-cho.
Matsuo, Fukusaburo ...	Cokes .....	Uragotō-machi.
Matsue, Umekichi .....	Iron, &c. ....	Nishihama-cho.
Mayekawa & Co. ....	Rice, charcoal, &c. ....	Uragoto-machi.
Mizoguchi, bunkichi ...	Tea, rice, &c. ....	Tsuki-machi.
Nakamura & Co. ....	Marine products .....	Doza-cho.
Nakashima-ya .....	Grains, &c. ....	Nishihama-cho.
Nishimura-ya .....	Marine products .....	Tsuki-machi.
Otsu, Rei-ichiro .....	Timber, &c. ....	Nishihama-cho.
Sawayama & Co. ....	Coal .....	Oura-cho.
Tanaka & Co. ....	Art objects .....	Fune-daiku-cho.
Toyama & Co. ....	Cotton yarns .....	Imakaji-cho.
Wakiyama & Co. ....	Sugar, &c. ....	Goto-machi.
Yanagi, Nihei .....	Tea, &c. ....	Uragoto-machi.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

## GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPANIES.

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000)
1896.....	4,549	619,223	397,510
1897.....	6,077	852,972	532,522
1898.....	7,016	930,835	621,676
1899.....	7,621	1,028,299	683,820
1900.....	8,588	1,127,822	779,251
1901.....	8,594	1,201,080	829,455
1902.....	8,600	1,226,731	878,763
1903.....	9,218	1,253,113	887,609
1904.....	8,895	1,262,687	931,292

## COMPANIES WITH CAPITAL OF ABOVE 100,000 Yen.

	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000)
1896.....	926	546,418	342,279
1897.....	920	724,925	445,669
1898.....	1,359	819,463	544,812
1899.....	1,519	911,841	603,830
1900.....	1,793	996,689	688,182
1901.....	1,857	1,070,580	737,454
1902.....	1,904	1,099,787	787,033
1903.....	1,943	1,122,080	761,106
1904.....	1,917	1,135,321	835,508

## COMPANIES ESTABLISHED BY FOREIGNERS.

(in 1,000 yen.)

	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000)
1901.....	{ 89 } * 59	1,404,465	
1902.....	{ 47 } * 115	29,489	
1903.....	{ 54 } * 112	16,016	10,784
1904.....	{ 151 } * 90	1,791,467	1,668,373

Note :—Figures marked with an asterisk (\*) denote number of companies whose capital is unknown.

## NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF ENTERPRISE.

(in 1,000 yen.)

At the End of Year.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Commercial.			Transportation.			Total.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
1896.....	117	1,657	1,367	1,881	89,900	2,777	192,735	334	113,216	4,595	397,510	4,595	397,510	
1897.....	148	2,229	1,881	105,381	105,381	3,630	266,227	454	164,684	6,113	532,522	6,113	532,522	
1898.....	166	2,336	2,164	122,066	122,066	4,178	300,039	536	197,233	7,014	621,676	7,014	621,676	
1899.....	176	2,303	2,253	147,783	147,783	4,619	335,586	583	198,146	7,631	683,820	7,631	683,820	
1900.....	220	2,614	2,554	158,851	158,851	5,197	389,051	627	228,733	8,598	779,251	8,598	779,251	
1901.....	206	2,645	2,477	166,293	166,293	5,323	417,292	596	243,224	8,602	829,455	8,602	829,455	
1902.....	214	2,551	2,427	173,232	173,232	5,325	449,303	646	262,676	8,612	878,763	8,612	878,763	
1903.....	249	3,196	2,441	170,346	170,346	5,855	451,680	702	262,382	9,247	887,600	9,247	887,600	
1904.....	238	3,220	2,384	162,836	162,836	5,609	455,822	682	309,412	8,913	931,292	8,913	931,292	

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation.

## NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract

and in 1900 the Law for Insurance Business and the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "mutual system," must have a capital of not less than 100,000 *yen*. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

## LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	No. of Co.	Capital. (Y. 1,000)	Paid-up. (Y. 1,000)	Reserves. (Y. 1,000)	Premiums etc. (Y. 1,000)	Payment (Y. 1,000)
1881.....	1	100	40	8	12	—
1888.....	2	130	100	238	121	37
1890.....	4	800	230	474	343	83
1894.....	8	1,800	539	2,075	1,256	366
1895.....	9	2,200	721	2,782	1,674	538
1896.....	23	6,150	1,753	3,987	4,044	898
1897.....	25	6,800	1,880	5,605	5,752	1,179
1898.....	26	6,950	1,953	7,742	7,545	1,366
1899.....	25	7,150	2,053	10,211	9,588	1,754
1900.....	43	9,355	2,741	12,943	7,980	2,155
1901.....	40	8,705	2,801	15,259	8,121	2,491
1902.....	37	8,595	2,602	16,937	7,761	2,526
1903.....	38	8,795	2,699	19,687	8,822	2,941
1904.....	35	9,405	2,983	22,525	9,596	3,603

	New Contracts.		No. of Assured at End of Year.	
	No. of Persons.	Policy (Y. 1,000).	No. of Persons.	Policy (Y. 1,000).
1881.....	1,462	714	1,439	705
1888.....	3,459	1,607	7,430	3,595
1890.....	12,091	3,946	23,445	9,287
1894.....	38,592	10,310	106,001	32,534
1895.....	67,974	16,254	159,514	45,230
1896.....	160,075	34,793	350,505	83,971
1897.....	194,604	43,499	514,673	120,642
1898.....	197,691	46,144	652,492	153,531
1899.....	185,185	47,500	694,422	168,152
1900.....	231,726	58,777	803,468	195,587
1901.....	168,540	44,233	797,689	197,685
1902.....	137,674	39,157	668,735	181,651
1903.....	149,245	48,167	727,828	205,769
1904.....	135,860	45,798	743,971	214,267

## FIRE INSURANCE.

(in 1,000 yen.)

Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1894.....	3	700	67	23,796	559	280
1895.....	4	1,799	161	42,132	796	325
1896.....	6	2,150	409	73,391	1,314	556
1897.....	6	2,150	719	108,098	1,755	740
1898.....	7	3,400	1,210	142,486	2,163	914
1899.....	7	3,460	1,513	236,301	2,999	1,980
1900.....	20	4,063	1,671	327,054	3,939	2,625
1901.....	19	4,061	1,819	351,206	3,133	2,873
1902.....	20	4,137	6,835	427,852	4,365	3,325
1903.....	19	5,426	2,175	565,196	4,841	3,582
1904.....	17	6,097	2,439	639,797	5,338	3,975

## MARINE INSURANCE.

(in 1,000 yen.)

Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1894.....	3	1,710	516	201,480	2,027	1,844
1895.....	3	2,100	362	283,504	2,425	2,237
1896.....	3	2,100	475	442,164	3,094	2,952
1897.....	4	3,000	345	743,347	4,684	4,119
1898.....	4	3,250	407	794,958	5,979	5,661
1899.....	3	2,500	290	453,145	3,468	3,027
1900.....	4	2,375	1,707	—	5,503	5,424
1901.....	3	1,875	965	—	2,841	2,078
1902.....	3	1,875	1,246	17,071	3,602	2,983
1903.....	3	1,875	1,533	21,730	3,488	2,747
1904.....	3	1,875	2,658	30,907	5,411	3,843

## CARRIAGE INSURANCE.

(in 1,000 yen.)

Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1900.....	{ 1 *3	9 *3,000	26	—	60	32
1901.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	9	—	333	285
1902.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	33	{ 336 *1,130	89	49
1903.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	49	1,658	90	44
1904.....	{ 1 *3	2,893 *2,750	57	1,754	108	48

Note:—\* Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing in other insurance business.

## LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905.

Name.	Capital Paid-up. (in Y. 1,000)	Liability Reserves. (in Y. 1,000)	Amount of Premium.	Dividend.
Aikoku Life Insurance Co. ....	75	915	12,596	6%
Chiyoda Mutual Insurance Co. ....	90	238	—	2%
Dai-ichi " " " " ....	200	121	3,710	6%
Dai-do Life Insurance Co. ....	135	774	—	7%
Kyosai " " " " ....	75	1,852	15,940	6%
Jinju " " " " ....	50	1,577	15,756	12%
Naikoku " " " " ....	125	1,161	—	9%
Nippon " " " " ....	150	5,571	40,459	12%
Meiji " " " " ....	100	3,729	—	14%
Teikoku " " " " ....	150	4,588	37,992	12%
Yurin " " " " ....	110	923	10,837	2%

**Aikoku Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1897; Capital Y. 300,000.

*Head Office.*—Honzaimoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1904; Capital Y. 360,000.

*President.*—Ikunoshin Kadono.

*Head Office.*—Shin-emoncho, Nihombashi ku, Tokyo.

**Daido Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1902; Capital Y. 300,000.

*President.*—Kyuemon Hiro-oka.

*Head Office.*—O-kawa-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

**Dai-ichi (1st) Mutual Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1902 (first estab. of kind); Capital Y. 200,000.

*Managing Director.*—Tsuneta Yano.

*Head Office.*—Nihombashi Tori-3-chome, Tokyo.

**Kyosai Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1894; Capital Y. 300,000.

*President.*—Zensuke Yasuda.

*Head Office.*—Kobunc-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Jinju Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1894; Capital Y. 100,000.

*President.*—Shinji Tsuji.

*Head Office.*—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Meiji Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1881; Capital Y. 100,000.

*President.*—Taizo Abe.

*Head Office.*—Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.

**Naikoku Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1893; Capital Y. 500,000.

*President.*—Seikei Ono.

*Head Office.*—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. 1889; Capital Y. 300,000

*President.*—Chokuon Kataoka.

*Head Office.*—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

**Teikoku (Imperial) Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1889; Capital Y. 1,000,000.

*President.*—Arinobu Fukuwara.

*Head Office.*—Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Yurin Life Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1894; Capital Y. 300,000.

*President.*—Vicount K. Yuri.

*Head Office.*—Minami-kayaba-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

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LEADING FIRE AND CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905 (in Y. 1000).

Name.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserves.	Amount of Premium.	Rate of Dividend.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co.....	250	2,421	111,776	20%
Nippon " " " ".....	500	1,014	148,679	25%
Nippon Marine Trans't, Fire Insurance Co. ....	750	1,167	--	10%
Teikoku Marine Trans't, Fire Insurance Co. ....	750	440	57,988	12%
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. ....	1,250	557	208,854	12%
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. ...	375	3,650	3,650	20%
Yokohama Marine Trans't, Fire Insurance Co. ....	1,250	717	131,487	10%

**Meiji Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1893. Authorized Capital Y. 1,000,000.

*President.*—Taizo Abe.

*Head Office.*—Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.

**Nippon Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1892.

*Managing Directors.*—Tetzuya Hayakawa, Ichitaro Tanaka.

*Head Office.*—Kyo-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

*Tokyo Branch.*—1-chome, Ginza.

**Nippon Marine Transport, Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1896; Capital Y. 3,000,000.

*President.*—Gonzacemon Sakon.

*Head Office.*—Yedo-bori, Nishiku, Osaka.

**Teikoku Marine Transport, Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. 1893; Capital Y. 3,000,000.

*President.*—Morimasa Takei.

*Head Office.*—Minami-kayaba-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1887; Capital. Y. 5,000,000.

*President.*—Morimasa Takei.

*Head Office.*—Kitazaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Marine Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1878; Capital. Y. 1,500,000.

*President.*—Michinari Suenobu.

*Head Office.*—Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

**Yokohama Marine Transport & Fire Ins. Co.**—Estab. in 1897; Capital Y. 5,000,000.

*President.*—Tetsunosuke Tomita.

*Managing Director.*—Kinshiro Tsuchiko.

*Head Office.*—Ota-machi, Kokohama.

#### LEADING MERCANTILE CORPORATIONS.

**Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.**—(Formed in Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries), auth. Capital Y. 5,600,000, paid-up Capital 4,185,000; for 1st half 1906 net profit Y. 396,000 and dividend 313,000 (15% per annum).

*President.*—Kyohei Makoshi.

*Managing Director.*—Chosaburo Uyemura.

*Head Office.*—Meguro near Tokyo.

**Furukawa Copper Mining Co.**—Late Ichibei Furukawa's Copper Works reorganized as such in 1905 with capital of Y. 5,000,000; works Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; also manufactures cokes

*President.*—Toranosuke Furukawa.

*Head Office.*—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Fujita Firm.**—Capital. Y. 5,000,000. (paid-up); run by Mr. Denzaburo Fujita and undertakes engineering work, works Kosaka silver and Zuiho gold mines, also reclamation of foreshore at Kojima, Okayama-Ken.

*Proprietor.*—Denzaburo Fujita.

*Head Office.*—Do-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Fuji Seishi Kwaisha.** (Fuji Paper Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital Y. 4,600,000.

*President.*—Ichiro Murata,

*Managing Director.*—Hideji Kawase.

*Head Office.*—Sanjikken-bori, Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.

**Mitsu-bishi Firm.**—Capital Y. 5,000,000 (paid-up); run by the Iwasaki family and divided into three departments, banking (Y. 1,000,000); mining (working Ikuno silver, Sado gold, Takashima coal, Ozaruzawa copper, Yoshioka silver etc.); Nagasaki dockyard.

*Managing Directors.*—Mining Department, Dr. Kyugo Nambu; Nagasaki dockyard, Heigoro Shoda.

*Head Office.*—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Mitsui Bussan Co.**—Founded in 1876; Capital Y. 1,000,000 (paid-up) represents sales and purchase department of the great Mitsui Firm.

*Managing Directors.*—Takashi Masuda, Senjiro Watanabe, Gi-ichi Iida.

*Head Office.*—Suruga-cho, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Mitsui Mining Co.**—Y. 2,000,000 (paid-up); undertakes working of Miike coal and sulphur deposits at Kenzan and Iwao.

*Managing Director.*—Takuma Dan.

*Head Office.*—Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Mitsu-koski Dry goods Store.**—Capital Y. 500,000; paid-up Capital Y. 300,000; originally the dry-goods department of the Mitsui Firm but subsequently detached as independent concern in which the Mitsui holds a large share.

*Managing Director.*—O-suke Hibi.

*Head Office.*—Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nai-Koku Tsu-un Kwaisha.** (Domestic Transport Co.)—Estab. in 1893; Capital Y. 1,250,000; paid-up Capital Y. 781,250; Net profit in 1905, Y. 298,073.

*President.*—Jinbei Yoshimura.

*Head Office.*—Sanai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Seima Kwaisha.** (Hemp Mill)—Practically controlled by the Yasuda and Okura; Capital Y. 2,000,000; Net profit in 1905 Y. 367,008;

dividend rate, 12% per annum; possesses factories at at Osaka, Nikko, Otsu, and Kanuma.

*President.*—Zensaburo Yasuda.

*Head Office.*—Shinagawa-uragashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Seise-to Kwaisha.** (Japan Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.)—Estab. in 1895; Capital Y. 4,000,000; paid-up Capital Y. 3,000,000; Net profit in 1905, Y. 959,840; dividend rate 20% per annum; owes the present prosperity to effort of Mr. Suzuki.

*President.*—Tosaburo Suzuki.

*Head Office.*—Onakigawa near Tokyo.

**O-ji Seishi Kwaisha.** (O-ji Paper Mill)—Estab. in 1897; Capital Y. 2,000,000 (paid-up).

*Managing Director.*—Umejiro Suzuki.

*Head Office.*—O-ji near Tokyo.

**Sakura Gumi.** (Tanning and Leather works)—Capital Y. 1,000,000; paid-up Capital Y. 800,000.

*President.*—Katsuzo Nishimura.

*Head Office.*—Senji near Tokyo.

**Tokyo Dento Kwaisha.** (Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.)—Estab. in 1882; Capital Y. 7,150,000; paid-up Capital Y. 5,050,000; Dividend rate in 1905, 10%; has announced to increase its capital to Y. 18,000,000 in order to instal water power electricity plant.

*President.*—Sakutaro Satake.

*Head Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.**—the only gas works in Tokyo first started as municipal concern in 1874 and sold in 1885 at only Y. 29,000. Capital was only Y. 350,000 till 1894 to be subsequently increased to 8,400,000 of which Y. 5,250,000 is paid-up. Net profit in 1905, Y. 957,650, 15% per annum. At end 1905 the pipes aggregated 360 m. and supplied gas at daily average of 1,677,000 cubic feet.

*President.*—Baron Shibusawa.

*Managing Director.*—Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu.

*Head Office.*—Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Seiju-Kwaisha.** (Tokyo Woolen Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital Y. 1,000,000 (paid-up); Net profit in 1905, Y. 230,000; dividend rate 12% per annum.

*President.*—Hisashi Miyabe.

*Head Office.*—Oji near Tokyo.

**Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry.**—Estab. in 1872; Capital Y. 160,000 (paid-up); dividend rate in 1905 12%.

*Managing Director.*—Taizo Namura.

*Head Office.*—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

### LEADING ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

Electric light companies now existing number 67 with paid-up capital of Y. 15,656,130. Water power electricity enterprises supply the conspicuous feature in the post-bellum business activity.

Name.	Capital paid-up. (in Y. 1,000)	Batter- ies kil.	No. of lamps.	Motor force.	Latest dividend.
Tokyo Electric-Light Co. ....	4,375	39	103,877	Steam	12 %
Osaka " .....	1,960	239	66,619	"	20 "
Kyoto " .....	800	22	23,769	Water	16 "
Nagoya " .....	725	44	17,245	"	14 "
Kanagawa " .....	60		1,500	"	12 "
Y'hama Kyodo " .....	675				15 "
Kobe " .....	600				10 "
Nagasaki " .....	216				9 "
Yokkaichi " .....	103				4.8
Hiroshima Water-power Elec. Co.	250				10 "
Wakayama " .....	259				3.3
Kagoshima Electric Co. ....	180				10 "
Hakata " .....	150		5,234	Steam	15 "
Fukushima " .....	125	2	2,048	"	6 "
Wakayama " .....	105	—	2,713	"	10 "
Iida " .....	100	—	2,787	"	8 "
Iyo Water-power Electric.....	117	19	6,039	Water	15 "
Nikko Electric Co. ....	130	—	1,311	"	—
Aomori Electric-Light .....	171	—	2,672	Steam	4 "
Hokuyetsu Water-power Electric.	500	8	2,300	Water	—
Miyagi Electric-Light .....	220	34	6,763	"	11 "
Sunzu Electric.....	160	—	4,056	"	5 "

## CHAPTER XX.

## ARMY AND THE NAVY.

## ARMY.

For about seven centuries extending to the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and the complete overhauling of national organizations, in consequence, social, political and so forth that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Count Katsura, ex-Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Count Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present

basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand Count Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclimatizing the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superfluous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as:—

- 1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.
- 2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.
- 3.—The Officers' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School.
- 4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to Lieutenants and Captains of promising ability, and gives necessary train-

ing so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are:—

The Artillery and Engineering School where Sub-Lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakkō where Non-Commissioned Officers receive from two to seven months training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, Gunnery and Mechanics Work School, and Band School.

#### CONSCRIPTION SERVICE.

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late war that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, *landwehr* service, and depot service and extends for 17 years 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. The first lasts 3 years, the second 4 years 4 months and the last 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

The problem of 2 year service for infantry has been gaining ground since the experience in the late war, and though the adoption of this scheme involves an additional outlay of about 3 millions, it will probably be realized this year.

#### EXEMPTION TO THE SERVICE.

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponment of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponment is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponment clause, or when he reaches the age of 20. The only alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

#### THE ONE-YEAR VOLUNTEER.

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of higher circles living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the *landwehr* service with the commission of sub-lieutenants. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barrack.

#### THE SIX-WEEK SERVICE.

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded as soldiers on the *landwehr* service.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR 1906-7.

Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
Department proper..... 257,026	Forts ..... 306 390
Military expense ..... 49,396,607	Surveying..... 316 173
Gendarmes ..... 721,619	Repairs..... 865,735
The Yasukuni Shrine..... 7,550	Others ..... 63,927
Total ..... 50,382,802	Total..... 1,552,125

## THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being:—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.  
Late H. I. H. Prince Koinatsu.  
Marshal Marquis Oyama.  
Late Admiral Marquis Saigō.  
General Count Nozu.  
Admiral Viscount Itō.

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late war, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to the war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of

War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are entitled to the membership in virtue of their official position.

At present the Council is composed as follows:—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.  
" " Oyama.  
Lieut.-General Terauchi, War Min.  
Vice-Adm. Saitō, Min. of the Navy.  
Admiral Togo.  
General Baron Kuroki.  
General Baron Oku.  
Admiral Baron Inouye.  
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.  
H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa.  
Count Katsura.  
Admiral Baron Yamamoto.  
Admiral Viscount Itō.  
General Baron Nogi.  
General Baron Kawamura.

## LIST OF FULL GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Marquis Aritomo Yamagata ... ..	June, 1890.
" Iwao Oyama ... ..	May, 1891.
Count Michitsura Nodzu ... ..	March, 1895.
Viscount Samata Sakuma ... ..	Sept. 1898.
Count Taro Katsura ... ..	" "
Baron Itei Kuroki ... ..	Nov. 1903.
Baron Hokwa Oku ... ..	" "
Baron Yoshimichi Hasegawa ... ..	June, 1904.
Baron Kwanjiro Nishi ... ..	" "
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi ... ..	" "
Baron Sei Okazawa ... ..	" "
Baron Kiten Nogi ... ..	" "
Baron Mataji Ogawa ... ..	Jan. 1905.
Baron Kageakira Kawamura ... ..	" "
Baron Yoshimasa Oshima ... ..	Oct. 1905.
Baron Naobumi Tatsumi ... ..	May, 1906.
Baron Hisanao Oshima ... ..	" "
Baron Shobin Oseko ... ..	" "

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE STANDING ARMY.

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows :—

Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.	Infantry.			Cavalry.		Field Artillery.			Locality of Gar- rison of Various Corps.
	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	
Tokyo ..... Imperial Body Guard.	No. 1 {	No. 1 {	No. 1 {	— {	Imperial No. 1 {	No. 13 {	Imperial No. 1 {	Imperial Bodyg'd corps.	Tokyo. Konodai. Konodai. Narashino.
	" 2 {	" 3 {	" 4 {	No. 1 {	Bodyg'd {	" 14 {	" 14 {	corps.	
Tokyo ..... 1st Division.	" 1 {	" 15 {	" 2 {	— {	— {	— {	— {	— {	Tokyo. Takasaki. Sakura. Tokyo. Tokyo. Narashino. Narashino. Konodai.
	" 2 {	" 3 {	" 4 {	— {	— {	— {	— {	— {	
Sendai ..... 2nd Division.	" 3 {	" 4 {	" 29 {	— {	— {	— {	— {	— {	Shimo-shizu. Sendai. Sendai. Shibata. Muramatsu.
	" 15 {	" 16 {	" 30 {	— {	— {	— {	— {	— {	

	No. 6	No. 5	No. 3	No. 3	No. 3	No. 3	No. 3
3rd Divi- sion.	Nagoya.....	{ " 33 " 18 " 17 " 34	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	Nagoya. — — — Toyohashi. — — — Shizuoka.
4th Divi- sion.	Osaka .....	{ " 8 " 37 " 9 " 38 " 19	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	Osaka. — — — Osaka. — — — Fushimi.
5th Divi- sion.	Hiroshima .....	{ " 11 " 41 " 21 " 42 " 9 " 21	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Hiroshima. — — — Hamada. — — — Yamaguchi.
6th Divi- sion.	Kumamoto .....	{ " 13 " 45 " 23 " 46 " 11 " 23	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Kumamoto. — — — Kagoshima. — — — Kumamoto. — — — Ogura.
7th Divi- sion.	Asahigawa .....	{ " 13 " 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 " 14	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Sapporo. — — — — — — Asahigawa.
8th Divi- sion.	Hirosaki .....	{ " 4 " 31 " 17 " 32 " 16	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	Aomori. — — — Hirosaki. — — — Akita. — — — Yamagata.
9th Divi- sion.	Kanazawa .....	{ " 6 " 35 " 19 " 36 " 18	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	Kanazawa. — — — Tsuruga. — — — Salae.

10th Divi- sion.	Himeji .....	{ No. 8 { No. 10 { " 40 " 20 " 20 { " 39	—	No. 10	—	No. 10	—	No. 10	—	Himeji. Tottori. Fukuchi- yama.
11th Divi- sion.	Marugame .....	{ " 10 { " 22 { " 44 " 12 " 43 {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Himeji. Matsuyama. Kochi.
12th Divi- sion.	Kokura .....	{ " 12 { " 14 { " 47 " 24 " 48 {	—	" 11	—	" 11	—	" 11	—	Marugame.
13th Divi- sion.	Korea .....	{ " 25 { " 49 { " 50 " 51 " 52 {	—	" 12	—	" 12	—	" 12	—	Kokura.
14th Divi- sion.	Manchuria .....	{ " 27 { " 53 { " 54 " 55 " 56 {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuoka. Kurume.
15th Divi- sion.	Korea .....	{ " 29 { " 57 { " 58 " 59 " 60 {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16th Divi- sion.	Manchuria .....	{ " 31 { " 61 { " 62 " 63 " 64 {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Note :—Besides those mentioned in the above table there are artillery corps in all the forts garrisons in Tsushima and Formosa, and Railway corps in Tokyo.

## GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.

<i>Chief,</i>	Gen. Baron Oku.
<i>Vice-Chief,</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Yasumasa Fukushima.
<i>Chief of General Affairs,</i>	Maj.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.

## MILITARY INSPECTION BOARD.

<i>Chief,</i>	Gen. Baron Kwanjiro Nishi.
<i>Chief of the Staff,</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Kaku Nakamura.
<i>Chief of Engineering Section,</i>	Maj.-Gen. Yusaku Uyehara.
<i>Chief of Field Artillery ,</i>	, Shodo Oseko.
<i>Chief of Commissariat ,,</i>	,, Ariaki Shibuya.
<i>Chief of Fortress Artillery Section,</i>	,, Yozo Toyoshima.
<i>Chief of Cavalry ,</i>	,, Yoshifuru Akiyama.

## LIST OF DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

## LIST OF DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS.

	Name.
Imp. Body Guards,	Gen. Baron Hisanao Oshima.
1st Army Division,	H. I. H. Prince Kan-in.
2nd „ „	Lieut.-Gen. Masatoshi Matsunaga.
3rd „ „	,, Shunya Okubo.
4th „ „	,, Hikaru Inouye.
5th „ „	,, Yasutsuna Kikoshi.
6th „ „	,, Sukeyoshi Nishijima.
7th „ „	,, Yutaku Uyeda.
8th „ „	,, Akira Watanabe.
9th „ „	,, Katsuyoshi Tsukamoto.
10th „ „	,, Sadayoshi Ando.
11th „ „	,, Mitsuharu Tsuchiya.
12th „ „	,, Nobuoki Asada.
13th „ „	,, Seizo Okazaki.
14th „ „	,, Shigeo Samejima.
15th „ „	,, Ryozo Hirasa.
16th „ „	,, Nobuyoshi Yamanaka.

## LIST OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

	Name.
1st Brigade (Imp. Body Guards)	Maj.-Gen. Aritsune Kimura.
2nd " ( " )	" Michiharu Umesawa.
1st " (1st Div.)	" Hyoye Ichinohe.
2nd " ( " )	" Gwaishi Nagaoka.
3rd " (2nd Div.)	" Kenzo Ishibashi.
15th " ( " )	" Yoshijiro Obara.
5th " (3rd Div.)	" Seiso Tabe.
17th " ( " )	" Jochu Kodama.
7th " (4th Div.)	" Shigeyuki Nitahara.
19th " ( " )	" Meiyei Baba.
9th " (5th Div.)	" Shizuo Surizawa.
21st " ( " )	" Kunihiro Murayama.
11th " (6th Div.)	" Oko Ishihara.
23rd " ( " )	" Shinkei Imamura.
13th " (7th Div.)	" Sei-ichi Yoshida.
14th " ( " )	" Taro Saito.
4th " (8th Div.)	" Hirotarō Yoda.
16th " ( " )	" Sogoro Kawamura.
6th " (9th Div.)	" Masayasu Koizumi.
18th " ( " )	" Taro Senba.
8th " (10th Div.)	" Kenko Tsukawa.
20th " ( " )	" Taro Fujimoto.
10th " (11th Div.)	" Chusaburo Yamada.
22nd " ( " )	" Takahide Taniyama.
12th " (12th Div.)	" Kanyu Shimamura.
24th " ( " )	" Tomitaro Kagawa.
25th " (13th Div.)	" Masatsugu Marui.
26th " ( " )	" Shin-ichiro Naito.
27th " (14th Div.)	" Suisai Watanabe.
28th " ( " )	" Gunta Kodama.
29th " (15th Div.)	" Taichiro Hayashi.
30th " ( " )	" Teiko Ota.
31st " (16th Div.)	" Kijuro Watanabe.
32nd " ( " )	" Ryoki Isaki.
1st Brigade of Cavalry	" Michizumi Honda.
2nd " " "	" Kyusei Tamura.
1st Brigade of Artillery	" Sonosuke Fukunaga.
2nd " " "	" Hisashi Nagata.

## THE NAVY.

Absence of stimulation at first and later, during the Tokugawa period, enforcement of seclusion policy caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-uro between the two clans of Gen and Hei in the 12th century, and the encounters between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage

of only 6,000. On the occasion of outbreak of the Japan-China War in 1894 our fleet was composed of 33 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 61,000 approximately, but with no battleship to compare in strength with the two possessed by China. The only battleship we had was of about one half in displacement. It was only after the two were torpedoed and sank at Wei-hai-wei that the nation were able to breathe freely.

In no other service of state was the expansion more conspicuous after that war than the Imperial fleet. The two expansion programmes involving the outlay of over *Yen* 211 million were voted by the Diet and had been carried to completion by 1901. And at the end of 1903 we had 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 258,000 tons.

The third expansion programme was also voted for in the summer of 1903, which involved an outlay of *Yen* 115 million spread over ten years beginning with 1903-4 year. The programme consisted of 3 1st class battleships of 15,000 tons each, 3 1st class armored cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 2 2nd class cruisers of 5,000 tons each, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers. The battleships Katori and Kashima built at Elswick, England form part of this programme. The work for the remaining ships, however, has not yet been started either at home or abroad.

## ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY (1906-7).

Ordinary Expense.			
	<i>yen.</i>		
Department Proper .....	158,075	Coal-mining .....	164,340
Fleet Expense .....	28,755,995	Others .....	582,079
Total .....	28,914,073	Total .....	10,609,054
Extraordinary Expense.		Grand total.....	39,523,127
Naval Arsenal .....	907,745	Repairs and Construction.	20,950
		Construction of Warships.	8,754,040
		Total .....	8,954,990

## VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPTION SERVICE.

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former always supplying larger number of men than the other. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

Year.	Conscripts	Volunteers.	Total.
1900 ... ..	2,244	2,646	4,890
1901 ... ..	2,664	2,968	5,632
1902 ... ..	2,094	2,214	4,308
1903 ... ..	2,009	2,185	4,194
1904 ... ..	1,697	2,997	4,694

## OFFICERS AND BLUEJACKETS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(Compiled at the end of the year.)

	Admirals and Non- Com'tants ranking as such.	Officers and Non- Com'tants ranking as such.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1875 .....	7	226	614	2,910	249	4,006
1880 .....	10	444	1,002	4,046	172	5,674
1885 .....	16	689	1,822	5,485	349	8,361
1890 .....	17	1,152	1,872	8,318	316	11,675
1894 .....	12	1,266	2,249	11,273	125	14,925
1895 .....	16	1,151	2,337	10,763	220	14,487
1896 .....	16	1,190	2,558	12,047	316	16,127
1897 .....	25	1,307	3,003	15,032	254	19,621
1898 .....	29	1,448	3,441	15,438	465	20,821
1899 .....	30	1,655	4,448	17,879	563	24,575
1900 .....	40	1,813	5,207	20,495	751	28,308
1902 .....	51	2,257	7,123	23,369	822	33,622
1903 ... ..	55	2,494	7,394	23,731	789	34,463

## ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Count Sukenori Kabayama ... ..	May, 1885.
Viscount Yūko Ito ... ..	Sept. 1898.
Baron Ryoko Inouye ... ..	Dec. 1901.
Baron Gōmbei Yamamoto... ..	June, 1904.
Heihachiro Togo... ..	" "
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa... ..	" "
Yahachi Shibayama ... ..	Nov. 1905.
Kazunori Samejima ... ..	" "

## NAVAL STAFF BOARD AND ADMIRALTIES.

*Naval Staff Board.*

<i>Chief,</i>	Admiral Togo.
<i>Vice-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Goro Ijuin.

*Yokosuka Admiralty.*

<i>Com.-in-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Hikonojo Kamimura.
<i>Harbor-master,</i>	Rear-Adm. T. Nashiha.

*Kure Admiralty.*

<i>Com.-in-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Masuji Yamauchi.
<i>Chief of Staff,</i>	Rear-Adm. S. Yoshimatsu.
<i>Chief of Construction Section,</i>	Rear-Adm. T. Kitakoga.

*Sasebo Admiralty.*

<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Shinichi Arima.
<i>Chief of Staff,</i>	Rear-Adm. I. Nijima.

*Matsuyama Admiralty.*

<i>Com.-in-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Sōnojō Hitaka.
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*Port Arthur Admiralty.*

<i>Com.-in-Chief,</i>	Vice-Adm. Sotaro Misu.
<i>Harbor-master,</i>	Capt. N. Matsumura.

*Takeshiki Naval Station.*

<i>Commander,</i>	Vice-Adm. Sotokichi Uryu.
<i>Chief of Staff,</i>	Capt. R. Arima.

*Mekong Naval Station (Pescadores).*

<i>Commander,</i>	Vice-Adm. M. Hashimoto.
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*Ominato Naval Station.*

<i>Commander,</i>	Rear-Adm. H. Mochihara.
<i>Chief of Staff,</i>	Capt. K. Oda.

## EDUCATION.

The principal naval institutions are three, namely The Naval Staff College founded in 1888 to give staff education to young officers and engineers of ability and promise. It is situated in Tokyo.

The Naval Academy.—Young men who aspire to become officers are educated here for four years, the last one being devoted to practical training, usually on distant voyage. The school is situated at Edajima, Hiroshima-ken.

The Naval Engineering School being a collateral institution to the foregoing it brings up naval engineers who have to go through four years' instruction.

The other naval instructions are the Naval Surgery School, the Paymaster Training School, the Gunnery Training School, the Torpedo Practice Training School and the Engineering Practice Training School.

## LOSS AND GAIN FROM THE WAR

During the War Japanese lost two battleships, two 2nd class cruisers, and a number of defence-boats, gunboats, and destroyers, in all 12 representing 46,000 tons in round numbers. On the other hand, Japan captured or salvaged 16 Russian warships aggregating close on 140,000 tons. The balance of 78,000 tons therefore represents the gain which Japan has derived from the war.

## THE ADDITION IN SIGHT.

While the War was yet in progress the supplementary expansion programme was decided upon by appropriating the necessary outlay from the War Expenditure. This programme comprises two battleships of 19,000 tons each, four armored cruisers of 13,000 tons each, three 3rd class cruisers, and a number of small craft, all these aggregating over 97,000 tons.

Warships now in commission and those under construction, of the Japanese fleet, therefore make this record.

## THE JAPANESE FLEET.

## THOSE IN COMMISSION OR LAUNCHED.

*Battleships.*

Name.	Displacement (tons.)	Launched.	Nominal speed (knots.)
Asahi ... ..	15,000	1899	18
Shikishima... ..	15,000	1898	18
Fuji ... ..	12,300	1896	18
Iwami (late <i>Orel</i> ) ... ..	13,516	1902	18
Sagami (late <i>Peresviet</i> ) ... ..	12,674	1898	18
Tango (late <i>Poltava</i> ) ... ..	10,960	1894	16
Suwo (late <i>Pobieda</i> ) ... ..	12,674	1900	18
Hizen (late <i>Retvizan</i> ) ... ..	12,902	1900	18
Kashima ... ..	16,503	1905	18
Katori .. ..	16,500	1905	18
Mikasa ... ..	15,200	1900	18

*Armored Cruisers.*

Idzumo ... ..	9,800	1899	24.7
Iwate ... ..	9,800	1899	24.7
Tokiwa ... ..	9,750	1898	21.5
Asama... ..	9,750	1898	21.5
Yakumo ... ..	9,850	1899	20
Azuma ... ..	9,436	1869	21
Kasuga ... ..	7,583	1903	20
Nisshin ... ..	7,583	1902	20
Aso (late <i>Bayan</i> ) ... ..	7,726	1899	2
Tsugaru (late <i>Pallada</i> ) ... ..	6,733	1899	19
Soya (late <i>Varyag</i> ) ... ..	6,500	1899	23
Tsukuba ... ..	13,700	1905	
Ikoma ... ..	13,700	1906	

*Protected Cruisers.*

Kasaki ... ..	4,784	1896	22.5
Chitose ... ..	4,784	1898	22.5
Otowa ... ..	3,000	1903	21
Niitaka ... ..	3,470	1902	20
Tsushima ... ..	3,470	1902	20
Suma ... ..	2,700	1895	20
Akashi ... ..	2,700	1897	20
Itsukushima ... ..	4,277	1889	19.7
Hashidate ... ..	4,277	1890	16.7
Matsushima ... ..	4,277	1891	16.7
Naniwa ... ..	3,727	1885	17.3
Takachiho... ..	3,727	1885	17.3
Akitsushima ... ..	3,150	1892	19
Idzumi... ..	2,800	1884	18
Chiyoda ... ..	2,450	1890	19
Suzuya (late <i>Novik</i> )... ..	3,000	1901	25

*Armored Coast Defence Ships.*

Iki (late <i>Nicolai</i> ) ... ..	9,594	1889	14
Okinoshima (late <i>Apraxine</i> ) ... ..	4,126	1896	15
Minoshima (late <i>Seniavin</i> ) ... ..	4,960	1894	10
Chinyen ... ..	7,200	1882	15

*Torpedo boat Destroyers.*

Shirakumo ... ..	379	1901	31
Asashio ... ..	375	1902	31

Harusame ... ..	379	1902	31
Murasame ... ..	375	1902	31
Kasumi ... ..	371	1902	31
Ikatsuchi ... ..	311	1898	31
Inazuma ... ..	311	1899	31
Akebono ... ..	311	1899	31
Sazanami ... ..	311	1899	31
Shinonome ... ..	279	1895	30
Murakumo ... ..	279	1898	30
Yugiri... ..	279	1898	30
Shiranui ... ..	279	1898	30
Kagero ... ..	279	1866	30
Usugumo ... ..	279	1899	30
Asagiri ... ..	380	1902	31
Yamabiko (late <i>Keshite'ni</i> ) ... ..	240		
Satsuki (late <i>Brel'ovi</i> ) ... ..	320	1902	32
Arare ... ..			
Kamikaze ... ..			
Yayoi ... ..			
Nenohi ... ..			
Fumizuki ... ..			
Kis'iragi (late <i>Silvi</i> ) ... ..			
Harukaze ... ..			
Asakaze ( <i>Vsadnik</i> ) ... ..			
Shiratsuyu ... ..			
Murasame ... ..			
Fubuki... ..			

*Torpedo boats.*

First Class	18	
Second „	35	
Third „	25	
Fourth „	7	(carried on warships)

Total.....85 boats.

There are also the *Anegawa Maru* (late *Angara*) and the *Manshu Maru* (late *Manchuria*) which have been added to the fleet of auxillers.

The grand total of the above is:—

		Tons.
Battle ships .....	10 aggregating .....	139,068
Cruisers .....	28 „ .....	149,274

Coast-defence Ships .....	12	"	32,191
Gun-boats .....	7	"	3,299
Despatch-boats.....	3	"	3,719
Torpedo Depot-ship .....	1	"	4,120
Grand Total .....			341,671

## THOSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

	Displacement ton.	Where built.
Aki (Battleship)...	19,000	Kure.
Satsuma ( " )...	19,000	Yokosuka.
Ikoma (Arm. Cr.) ...	13,000	Kure.
Ibuki ( " ) ...	13,000	Yokosuka.
Kurama( " ) ...	13,000	"
Tone (Cruiser) ...	2,500	Kobe.
Yodo ( " ) ...	2,500	"
Mogami ( " ) ...	2,500	Nagasaki.
Total ...	97,500	
Grand total...		

Total, 2 battle ships, 4 first-class armoured cruisers and 4 third-class cruisers, aggregating 97,500 tons.

## THE STANDING SQUADRONS.

The Standing Squadrons in commission at present are as follows:—

1st squadron (under Vice Adm. Kataoka) Yakumo (Com.-in-Chief's flagship), Asama, Tokiwa, Iwate, Azuma, Izumo (Com.'s flagship) Otowa, Chihaya, Tsushima, Ane-gawa Maru, Ariyake, Fubuki, Arare, Yayoi.

2nd Squadron (under Vice Adm. Dewa) Iki (Com.-in-Chief's flagship), Okinoshima, Chiyoda, Izumi (Com.'s flagship), Niitaki, Suma, Tatsuta, Manshu Maru, Mura-ame, Asashio, Asagiri, Shirakumo.

South China Squadron (under Rear-Adm. Taketomi) Takachiho (flagship), Chitose, Uji, Sumida.

Training Ships: Hashidate (flagship), Itsukushima, Matsushima.

The rest of the ships are allotted among the various Admiralties.

## WARSHIPS BUILT IN JAPAN.

The first warship built at home was the gunboat *Seiki* of 897 tons displacement. She was launched at Yokosuka in 1875. From that time to end of 1905 twenty-seven warships were built, as follows:—

Class.	Name.	Dis'ment.	Launch- ed.	Place of building.
Gunboat	Seiki	897	'75	Yokosuka.
"	Akagi	622	'78	"
"	Amagi	926	'78	Onohama.

Coast-defence	Banjo	667	'78	Yokosuka.
"	Kaimon	1,500	'82	"
"	Tenryu	1,525	'82	"
"	Musashi	1,502	'85	"
"	Katsuragi	1,502	'85	"
"	Yamato	1,480	'85	"
Gunboat	Maya	622	'86	"
"	Chokai	622	'86	Ishikawajima
"	Atago	622	'86	Yokosuka.
Coast-defence	Takao	1,750	'87	"
Despatch-boat	Yayeyama	1,548	'89	"
Cruiser	Hashidate	4,210	'90	"
Gunboat	Oshima	640	'90	Onohama.
Cruiser	Akitsushima	3,126	'92	Yokosuka.
"	Suma	2,657	'95	"
"	Akashi	2,855	'92	"
"	Miyako	1,772	'97	Kure.
Despatch-boat	Chihaya	1,250	'00	Yokosuka.
Cruiser	Niitaka	3,366	'02	"
"	Tsushima	3,366	'02	Kure.
"	Otowa	3,200	'03	Yokosuka.
Gunboat	Uji	610	'03	Kure.
Ar. Cruiser	Tsukuba	13,850	'05	"
"	Ikoma	13,850	'05	"

In the building of all those ships Japan depended to a greater or less extent on foreign countries for the supply of necessary materials and arms, while prior to the building of *Hashidate* the help of a foreign constructor was required. The 1st class battleships *Aki* and *Satsuna*, the former to be launched at Kure and the latter at Yokosuka towards the latter part of this year, will mark a

new epoch in the shipbuilding industry of Japan, not only because this is the first time when a battleship of close on 20,000 tons displacement is built at Japanese yards, but chiefly because the materials and arms are to be exclusively supplied at home. The long-cherished ambition of self-defence in the supply of arms shall have been realized with the constructions of the two battleships.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MODERN JAPAN.

(Names of the artists mentioned in this chapter are all art-names by which they are more generally known than by real names; when names are fully written the first is a family name).

## I. PAINTING.—NATIVE SCHOOL.

## RECENT HISTORY.

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. People were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master painters living among them. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1881), one of the greatest, if not the greatest, painters of modern Japan accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of 20 *yen*.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike

to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion, and for some six or seven years afterward the Government still persisted to favour Western painting at the expense of the native school and engaged at high salary second or third rate foreign artists for its pioneer Fine Art School teaching only painting and carving of foreign style. The experiment failed and for once failure was a national blessing, inasmuch as the Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a through change in the policy of art education. A result was that a Fine Art School on the purely native line was established, while as if to make tardy atonement for the long neglect a number of master painters were honored with appointment as art commissioners to the Imperial Household. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

This reaction may be said to have held sway for about a decade ending 1897 or so. Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opened at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the

brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World Fair the display perhaps reached its zenith, for then almost all the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for show.

#### INFLUENCE OF WESTERN PAINTING.

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment accorded them by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps in bringing their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the mind of our painters. So far as respect the latter point, the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) himself is supposed to have been indebted to Western painting in creating the style of his own. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The masters themselves set example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while his equally great contemporary and fellow-pupil of the Kano School, Hashimoto, the veteran living Nestor of the Japanese painting, carried this experiment a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and

produced works that have shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The question will naturally arise, how far has the aim of this movement been attained. Perhaps it is premature to give any definite reply to it; at any rate the result so far has been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with the Occidental, this has been a failure. In view of the absence of common ground as to technique, treatment and so forth this failure may have been a foregone conclusion. At any rate Japanese painters of native school who advanced along the path of Occidental art, and their colleagues who started in the opposite direction have equally failed to discover a common ground where the two might meet and form a neutral colony. If they continued to advance they invariably found themselves losing their individuality, and they were brought face to face with the alternative of either becoming art renegades or to beat a retreat to the original camp. They could find no half-way resting place. Since this embarrassing discovery was made the movement has lost much of its original ardor and is now in the state of abeyance. There is one thing which deserves brief notice in this connection, and that is the bold venture essayed by three of the ablest pupils of Gaho, Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura and Hishida Shunsho, to produce effect by means of colors alone without depending on the help of traditional contour lines in ink. The experiment was first made public in 1900 and at once

attracted wide attention. A certain crudity inevitably attaching a new venture procured for this style a not very honorable title of "nebulous school," but for all that the experiment is noteworthy and its future deserves being carefully watched. Shimomura soon dissociated himself from it. The remaining two young artists, for TAIKWAN was born in 1868 and SHUNSHO in '74, took about three years ago their works to America and England where they were well received.

#### SCHOOLS OF PAINTING.

The old nice distinction between different "schools" of painting is no longer recognized, and to-day there are far less number of "schools" than they were before. The cry now is, Japanese painters should endeavor by their combined effort to promote the common cause of the national art; and in pursuance of that laudable idea they are less jealous to cherish the traditionad canon handed down by their predecessors and are more eager to assimilate all that is best in the different schools. However the three main divisions still remain to-day as before, viz. "classic school," "popular school" and "Chinese school;" but when we come to styles in each school we fail to perceive well defined line separating one from the other. The Kano, Tosa, Kos , Maruyama, Shijo and other styles of the "classic school" remain to-day more in the shape of old masterpieces and less in that of living exponents, with this qualification, however, that living painters born and educated before the Restoration follow more faithfully the canons of their respective schools than their juniors. Of the three main divisions the "classic school" of course leads the other two as to importance and influence, and while

the Chinese school has lost the popularity it once enjoyed about a generation ago the popular school, has, on the other hand, began to acquire greater appreciation and influence than it was before, as will be explained later on.

#### A. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS—THE CLASSIC SCHOOL.

GAHO (b. 1834)—Son of a painter in the service of the Lord of Kawagoye. GAHO is assuredly the most veteran painter of this school, his being that of Kano. He had to experience during the early half of his career life's bitter side, not only because he lost his parents when only 14 years old, but also because for some considerable period after he had set up in life, artists and their work were left utterly neglected by the general public amidst the national convulsions that preceded the Restoration and for long years after it, so that he was obliged to eke out his existence as draughtman to the Navy, and also by trying various jobs for mere pittance. It was from about '82 that the tide began to set in favor of his and fellow craftsmen; he was that year appointed examiner of painting and drawing of the Department of Education, and the gloom that had long overhang his career began to disperse. He was a Professor in the Art Academy, Tokyo, from its foundation in '89 till the memorable split in '98 when the seceders led by Mr. Okakura, then Director of the Academy, and GAHO started a private institution, the famous Nippon Fine Arts Academy, which, however, has been closed after years of vigorous existence. GAHO was among the first batch of elected (in '90) to the honorable position of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, and, though he is no longer connected with any re-

gular institution, he is teaching and has taught at his atelier quite a large number of young artists, and exercises a potent influence over the rising generation of artists. Gairo's style, though undoubtedly bearing a stamp of the Kano school, is not in strict accordance with its canon. It is one of mixed style in which even that of Occidental school now and then peeps out. He is an idealist instead of a realist, and his brushes display great vigor and purity. His strength lies in landscape.

Kawabata Gyoksho (b. '42)—May be regarded as one of the best living representatives of Maruyama Okio's School. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 72-73 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and held a chair at the Art Academy from '90 to '06.

IMAO KEINEN & SUZUKI SHONEN.—Both are painters of Kyoto, the former the foremost pupil and the latter a son of the celebrated painter Suzuki HYAKNEN (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okio's School. Hyaknen's style was, however, somewhat different, especially in vigor, and his two successors, especially SHONEN, are maintaining the tradition of their common master. Shonen's style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. KEINEN is milder of the two and is famous for fowls and pheasants. SHONEN is professor of the Art Academy, Kyoto. Kubota BEISEN and KINSEN, sons of the noted BEISEN, may be mentioned here. BEISEN as fellow pupil of Keinen and Shonen under Hyaknen even surpassed the two in versatility and vigor, but

just as his genius began to show signs of maturity he lost eye-sight from disease and he died last year.

Kumagaye NAOHIKO (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school, and having been a son of a retainer of Hiroshima clan, long held a post of clerk in that prefectural office. NAOHIKO learned under SHIGENIKO a famous landscapist who was a pupil of Shio-kawa BUNRIN who learned under SHIGEN, in turn a pupil of GOSHUN, (also known as Gekkei) founder of the Shijo school. NAOHIKO is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

Nomura BUNKYO.—As a pupil of BUNRIN mentioned above, BUNKYO of Kyoto is a first-rate artist in the same school, being especially noted for elegant and quiet landscapes.

SEIHO, HOBUN, KOKIO.—These young Kyoto artists of the same school, who learned under BAIBEI, also pupils of BUNRIN, may be noted here. SEIHO, Prof. of the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, is perhaps the most plastic of the three. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as a hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects, he is equally ready with human figures as with flowers or birds. Hobun's strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general estimation. Kokio's style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subjects. The famous lady painter of Kyoto, Kamimura SHO-EN, also learned under BAIBEI. Her beautiful women have frequently won high-class medals at domestic exhibitions.

The Tosa school, even more than the Kano, is now in decadence.

The latest master was Kawabe MITATE, painter and patriot, who died last year. Kawasaki CHITORA, fellow pupil of MITATE, is a leading authority in antiquities, but he very seldom draws pictures. MURATA TANRYO and KOBORI TOMONE are two of the best young painters of this school, the former excelling in drawing warriors of ancient time and the latter manners and customs of the Fujiwara ascendancy. TANRYO was Mitate's pupils and TOMONÉ that of CHITORA.

GANKU'S School had a master in Kishi CHIKDO who died in '97. It was through his design that the art of embroidery in Japan has been carried to the present marvelous development. His son BEISAN promises to maintain the credit of the family. CHIKDO's fellow pupil of RENZAN, husband of Ganku's daughter, is Prof. Kose SHOSEKI, of the Fine Art Academy, Kyoto. He claims descentance from the great KOSÉ KANAOKA, considered by some as almost founder of the native school of painting in contrast to the school imported from China and Korea. He tries to make good this claim by writing Buddhist pictures after the style of KANAOKA.

OHASHI SUISEKI.—As a follower of Ganku's school SUISEKI of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers. In this respect his fame is world-wide, having won gold medals at the worlds' fair both at Paris and St. Louis.

Mochizuki GIKSEN's style is represented by GIKSEN (written in different characters), great grandchild of the founder. MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, though of orthodox style of Giksen, is one of the contemporary masters in animals. ATOMI TAMAE, sister of KAKEI, is an

acknowledged great painter of this school.

YOSAI's style, having been the latest development in Tokyo, continues to be popular here, and also the style of TANI BUNCHO. FUKO, SHOTEI, and KWASON should be named as the best living followers of Yosai. FUKO (b. '43) is rather weak, but faithful to the great master's style. SHOTEI is more versatile and his work even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with Namikawa So-suke, the designs of enamel ware. KWASON, Prof. of the Technical School, Kaga, is an artist much younger than the other two. That perhaps accounts for his ambitious attempt, that of bringing the style more in harmony with realistic school. He is excellent in designing for porcelains and *makiye*.

#### P. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.— CHINESE SCHOOL.

Buncho's living representatives are fewer, in fact may be counted on the fingers of one hand, as MURASE GIKDEN, perhaps the leader of this coterie, and the two Satakes, EIKO and EISON.

Next to be mentioned is the southern Chinese school of which about 12 styles have once flourished. Of the principal painters of this school the first claim should go to TANOMURA CHOK-UYN who both on account of age, over 90, and his high-toned landscapes which enjoyed immense popularity at one time, is justly regarded as patriarch of this school. Next there is ex-judge KAWAMURA UKOKU, and two lady painters, NOGUCHI SHŌ-HIN and ATOMI KAKEI, the latter of whom is an educationalist as well and keeps a girls' school of her own. The former is respected as dividing with UKOKU the honour of being the foremost artist of this particular

school. She is especially strong in landscapes.

**ARAKI KWANPO.**—Perhaps KWANPO should be mentioned here, for though at present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however, he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. of the Art Academy, Tokyo, but he has resigned the post this year. He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900.

#### C. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.—

##### POPULAR SCHOOL.

Relieved from the unfair discrimination and humiliating position subjected to in former days, the popular school has been inspired with new life during the last few decades, the recent activity of printing business and journalism exerting a powerful incentive to the development of this particular style. So great has lately been demands for UKIYOYE painters that even the once proud classic painters are now offering their service to supply this demand. The distinction between the two styles is therefore gradually narrowing down, and the two different painters are drifting towards the common ground. Subject matters for *Ukiyoye* painting are also different from those they were before. Portraits of actors on the stage are no longer so popular as they were before, and the *ezushi* or *nishiki-yé* sheets (wall-pictures) are now objects of attraction generally for children only. If *Ukiyoyé* painters write now and then the sheets, these treat in most cases manners

and customs of the time. On the other hand for supplying illustrations both for books and journals and newspapers the service of *Ukiyoyé* painters or their substitutes is in constant demand. Thus pictures by KOGYO and HANKO, to give only a few notable instances, always figure in the pages of newspapers and magazines, and it is hardly possible in many cases to draw distinction as to style between their works and those by TOSHIKATA and GEKKO, undoubtedly two living masters of the *Ukiyo-yé* school. The reason of this semblance is not far to seek, for GEKKO learned under YOSAI and TOSHIKATA took some lessons under Watanabe SHOTEI and hence the style of the two cannot be bracketed in any orthodox *Ukiyo-yé* school. It is interesting to note that the two themselves are quite apart in their style. TOSHIKATA's brush displays great strength and his women, a favourite topic, are invariably women indicative of great force of character; on the other hand the brush of GEKKO is characterized by light touch, elegance and ease. Manners and customs supply him inexhaustible subjects of treatment. A level below the two stand MIGITA TOSHIHIDE, TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, HASHIMOTO CHUKANOBU, ARAI YOSHIMUNE, INANO TOSHITSUNE, and some others. Most of them studied under YOSHITOSHI, a master of the Utagawa school who flourished till about two decades ago.

##### RIISING PAINTERS.

Besides those mentioned we have quite a large number of noted young painters of classic school but whose style, being mixed, cannot admit of being bracketed in any particular one. This remark applies to several of the junior

painters given before, though their names have been enumerated there for convenience of genealogical relation. Rising painters of no particular school are Profs. SHIMOMURA KWANZAN and TERASAKI KOGYO (both of the Fine Art Acad., Tokyo); KAWAI GIOKDO, KAJITA HANKO, ARAKI JIPPO, OKADA SHUREI, SAIGO KOGETSU, YAMADA KEICHI, YAMAMOTO SHUNKIO, and others. KWANZAN is fond of depicting Buddhist pictures and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He is now in England where he is studying Western painting. KWANZAN studied both under HOGAI and GAHO, but he apparently treads in the path of the former. KOGYO wields a lighter brush and though he is a young man who was born in '66 he is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses fertile brain and his work is rich in variety, and is believed to be at his best in delineating beautiful women of China. GIOKDO, on the other hand, is a landscapeist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than Gaho under whom he is still studying. He is regarded as successor, in art, of Gaho just as KWANZAN is supposed to be that of Hogai. HANKO is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students. In the light play of brush and also in designing talent he occupies a very high place among painters of the rising school. KEICHI writes elegant pictures, and is fond of trying his hand in drawing Buddhist female deities. SHUNKIO, of Kyoto, learned under Mori KWANSAI (d. '94), Art Commissioner of the Court, and one of the masters, in his day, of Okio's school. SHUNKIO's pictures display greater vigor than the master's and is especially noted for draw-

ing bleak northern landscapes.

## II. EUROPEAN PAINTING.

European painting still continues to be an anomaly in Japan, being not yet quite acclimated to bring it in touch with the life and circumstances of the nation. What Scott spoke of literature applies with special significance to the European style of painting in Japan, for though it may furnish enough mental satisfaction to its votaries it is, none the less, poor stuff to rely on for bread-winning purpose. It is a question whether Japanese painters of this exotic style can even earn decent living if they can not find employment at educational institutions where, chiefly owing to its better system for purpose of teaching than the indigenous art, drawing-masters are invariably chosen from among painters of this particular school. As portrait-painters, too, perhaps these find more work than those of the rival school, but this source of employment can hardly be constant and reliable. But the main trouble is that as artists and painters of Western school and not as job-workers, the profession is out of harmony with the general condition of life in this country. Of course our foreign painters are more careful now than before to produce work of small canvasses such as may allow hanging in narrow rooms of Japanese houses, but even then the price is sufficiently forbidding, simply because these writers, owing to the time required in producing their pictures, are obliged to charge far more than the price which is enough for a work dashed off in less than a tenth of the time by a painter of the native school. Water color painting, therefore, is far more acceptable relatively than elaborate oil painting. Another field of em-

ployment for Japanese foreign painters is in the shape of illustrations and designs for covers and frontispieces of magazines and ephemeral literature, in short all those cheap publications catering to the taste of young students. These young people patronize their designs, not of course from any artistic taste, but chiefly because they are more novel, and especially because they smack European origin which is a sign for progress to their unsophisticated minds. Partly under the delusion of this mania for European progress and perhaps repelled by old-fashioned unsystematic method of teaching of painting-masters of the native style, the course of Western painting at the Art Academy of Tokyo and similar institutions is said to have begun to attract even larger number of applicants for admission than that for the Japanese style.

On the whole European painting in Japan remains as yet in experimental stage and its votaries may therefore be said as undergoing apprenticeship. The art is still crude. There is nothing strange in this when it is remembered that barely thirty years have elapsed since the art began to be regularly studied by a section of the people. Other things that should also be taken into account in this connection are lack of incentive and absence of art galleries containing masterpieces by European painters such as will help the students in the prosecution of their study. All these discouraging circumstances are exerting pernicious influence even on those painters who have gone through with no small credit regular training in France or Italy, but who after returning home, not unfrequently elapse into indolence and unconsciously

lose their hard-won power from absence of competition and such external causes. None the less, contemporary painters of the Occidental school have now grown to a considerable number, and these may broadly be classified into three or four groups, viz., those who studied at the short-lived Fine Art courses of the Government Engineering College subsequently merged in the Imperial University, Tokyo; those who learned abroad, at France, Italy or America; and those who make water-color as their speciality. To the first group belong Prof. Asai Chu (Kyoto Higher Technical School), Prof. KOYAMA SHOTARO, SOYAMA YUKIHIRO, MORIZUMI YUGIO, MATSUOKA JU. It may interest some of the readers to know that those gentlemen were dismissed from the art course in question for having rebelled against an Italian teacher whom they had judged incompetent to teach, and that soon after their dismissal the art course itself was closed. Many of these pioneer students of the new school afterward proceeded to France or elsewhere to complete their study. Among those coming under the second group may be mentioned KAWAMURA KIYO-O (pioneer student who studied in Italy), HARADA NAOJIRO (in Germany), GOSEDA YOSHIMATSU, Profs. KURODA KIYOTERU, WADA EISAKU, KUME KEIICHIRO, IWAMURA TORU, and OKADA SABUROSUKE (all of Art Academy, Tokyo); KAKOGI MARO, KAWAI SHINZO, NAKAMURA FUSETSU, TAKAHASHI KATSUZO, YOSHIDA HIROSHI, NAKAGAWA HACHIRO, MITSUYA KUMISHIRO (these latter four studied in America). Of the water colorists the names of MIYAKE KATSUMI and OSHITA TOJIRO stand out prominent.

Profs. Kuroda and Kume and

others lead the Hakuba-Kai Art Society, Messrs. Matsuoka and Koyama the Taiheiyo Art Society, while Prof. Asahi and other leading painters of foreign school residing in Kyoto and neighbourhood have a society of their own.

#### PAINTERS OF TOKYO AND KYOTO.

Contemporary painters may also be conveniently divided into the Tokyo and Kyoto schools, the two presenting points which are distinct from each other. Generally speaking, painters of Tokyo are characterized by progressive spirit, by bold conception and vigorous treatment, while those in Kyoto are inclined to conservative tendency with preference for graceful treatment and delicate finish. This contrast between the two metropolises must, however, be said to mark all other forms of activity, and not confined to matters of art alone. In regard to partiality to any particular schools, the Kano school, partly from historical relation of its having been the style patronized by the Tokugawa shoguns, still continues to enjoy greater popularity in Tokyo than any other, while in the southern city Okio's school and the sister style founded by his contemporary, Matsumura Gekkei, both of which were founded there, appeal most to the delicate taste of Kyoto painters.

#### ART EDUCATION.

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the chapter of Education. The once powerful private institution, Nippon Fine Art Institute organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, no longer exists. For female art students the only one worth mentioning is Madame Ato-

mi Kakei's school in Tokyo. Ate-  
liets of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

#### ART SOCIETIES.

Of the societies established in the interest of Japanese arts there are the Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai (Japan fine art association) established in '79, the Kwaiga Kyokai (Painting association), Nippon Kwakai (Japan painting society), the Seiken Kai (Culture society), the Kyoto Bijutsu Kyokai (Kyoto fine art society), etc. The first-named, in Tokyo, and the one in Kyoto are most influential.

#### ART PUBLICATIONS.

The Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai publishes the *Bijutsu Gwahō* (office Kanda, Tokyo), the Kensei Kai has its *Kensei Gwahō*, and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwa-rin*. Of publications that are less special may be mentioned the *Teikoku Gwahō* (monthly, pub. by Fuzanbo, Kanda, Tokyo), the *Kinji Gwahō* (thrice-a-month journal pub. by the Doppo-sha, Shiba, Tokyo), the *Fuzoku Gwahō* (monthly dealing with current manners and customs, pub. by Tōyō Dō, Kanda, Tokyo). Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89.) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima Shichi in '99, especially the latter. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, and the other is a four monthly publication and includes both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not

initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications. The art of color-prints has been carried to the state of unheard of perfection, as is briefly explained under "Color-prints and wood-cut" mentioned below.

#### COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS.

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed on a larger scale and in more finished style by those of the *Shimbi Taikwan* created in 1899, having demonstrated beyond dispute that wood engraving is far superior, if somewhat costly, for faithfully reproducing old pieces.

#### "NISHIKI-YÉ."

Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishiki-yé* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoué* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai, left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given death-blow to the already declining business of *nishiki-yé*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishiki-yé* of its

popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishiki-yé* business formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyo-yé* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Tokyo. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not to children as they were in former days. Of the recent publications of color-print albums may be mentioned the "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), one of the greatest *ukiyo-yé* painters of modern time; Taki Watei's (d. '01), "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds); Kosé Shoseki's (living painter) "Meikwa Gwa-jo" (noted flower album); Toshikata's (living master of *ukiyo-yé*) "Sanju Rokka Sen" (30 celebrated beauties), Miyakonohana" (flowers of the capital), and "Enzoku Junikatsuki" (calendar of manners and customs); Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others. Ayaoka Yushin's "Nikko Scenes" and Kubota Beisen's "Pictorial Diary" have also begun to make appearance.

Besides albums the other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

#### REVIVAL.

On the other hand, the high grade

xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in older days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also, printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not unfrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers. When Mr. Tashima, of the *Shinbi Sho-in*, decided to reproduce best pieces by Korin artists, the greatest difficulty he and his coadjutors experienced was how to reproduce faithfully the innumerable tints and shades for which the school is famous. The matter was referred to some competent authorities and the pigments used by painters of Korin school were procured with great difficulty. This was only the beginning of the real trouble, inasmuch as the proper combination of the pigments proved a task far more trying. The result obtained after such elaborate preliminaries was an unqualified success; it may even be considered as a great triumph of the art of color-printing. Inspection of the Korin School album recently issued by that publishing firm will persuade anybody to admit the justice of this praise. The album contains, besides other things, a concise explanation of the 25 standard pigments and their preparation, which is well worth the study of

those foreigners who are interested in the Korin school.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first-class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulty. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-yé*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shinbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing. The reproduction by the *Shinbi Taikwan* publishers of the Buddhist image of Mayara Vid-yaraja by a certain old Chinese master was undoubtedly a feat unparalleled in the history of xylography of the world. The block measured 5 ft. 6¼ in. by 3 ft. 4½ in. and no less than 318 times of printing were required for faithfully reproducing the old original. It is not to be wondered at that exhibited at the St. Louis World Fair this magnificent print was awarded a grand prize.

## DESIGNS.

## HISTORY.

Japan is now reputed to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serious attention of our people. At any rate what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftsmen did not experience any particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose. Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *mon-ya* (pattern-makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable; on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsuké* and *tsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsuké* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary,—stars, water currents, birds, insects, flowers, leaves etc.—has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may form some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese pattern-designers have been carried when he is told that even such simple emblem as cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hundred different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs while several classes of ar-

tists, notably *makiyé*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

## JAPANESE DESIGNS AND THE OCCIDENTAL.

Designs by Japanese artists, especially those of Korin, have become very popular of late in Europe and America. This is significant, but it would be a hasty and superficial observation to attribute this popularity of Japanese designs in Europe and America to their superiority over the Occidental. The real truth must lie deeper, and the most probable explanation is that Japanese designs have attracted Occidental taste by the very reason of contrariety. No one can deny that designs of Korin possess merit of unusual order, but this remark also applies to works of master designers of the West; it would not be wise to pass any absolute verdict, which is hardly possible, on the relative merit of the two schools which are so widely apart in several essential respects. Thus whereas, relatively speaking, Occidental designers aim at scientific precision and regularity, their Japanese brother craftsmen very often ignore this point and rather revel in the indulgence of their unrestrained fancy. In the West designers have to adhere to a certain tradition and system from which their Japanese colleagues are generally free. Western designers, for instance, have to follow a certain accepted canon in evolving designs for tapestry, another for carpets, and so on. No such nice rules bind Japanese designers, for whom the only determining factor is the dictate of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest indulgence, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine

artists. When a design pleases them, they employ it in various ways, for garments, wall-papers, carpets and what not. It is this very boldness and unconventional abandon of Japanese designs, that appeals to the fancy of Western designers and people. Perhaps it is for a similar reason, for the novelty and the very contrast afforded, that Japanese painting and other arts look attractive in the eyes of Occidentals. *Vice versa*, this must account for the strange fascination which Western arts exercise over the minds of the Japanese. It is well that East and West, while appreciating each other in that way, should never meet, else the world would lose much of the zest of life.

As stated above the art of designing as a special work only dates some ten years back, and even at present not a few artists supply by their own hands designs needed for their work. Weaving and dyeing, ceramic, printing, joinery, etc., however, depend on aid of specialists.

#### CONTEMPORARY DESIGNERS OF NOTE.

With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, FUKUCHI MATA-ICHI, Prof. IdE (Tokyo Higher Technical School), MAYEDA KENJIRO, OMORI ICHU, Prof. SHIMADA (Fine Art Academy), and SHIODA SHIN. Those in Kyoto are KAMISAKA SEKKA, FURUTANI KONIN and SHIMOMURA GOKKO. All these are designers in general, though each of them possesses special merit differing from the rest. Then again they are generally noted dilettanti or connoisseurs. Of the two Professors the first passed through regular training in U. S. A. and England (indeed he is the only one now in Japan who can boast such record)

and keeps an art and craft studio in Tokyo; the second is a graduate of Japanese painting course, class '94, of the Art Academy. Special designers worth mentioning are even fewer, there being only two that are of note, namely, TAKEEDA GOICHI (Kyoto Higher Technical School) in architecture and ITAYA KAICHI in ceramic, the latter possessing his kiln at Tabata near Tokyo.

#### CERAMIC.

##### A. POTTERY.

HISTORY.—The development of Japanese pottery both as art and industry has been conspicuous in recent years. As item of export in miscellaneous goods group, ceramic takes the lead, its export reaching over Yen 3 millions. America is the best customer, and especially since the World's Fair at St. Louis has the American demand grown apace. Tajimi and Toki, both in Mino province, are principal entre of export ware. Tea and coffee service apparently modelled after Copenhagen or Delft ware are there turned out in no small quantity. It would not, however, be strictly just to represent Mino ceramists as imitating models of European or American potters, for it should be remembered that these latter were originally indebted in no small measure to Japan for the designs with which their name is now associated.

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business began to become more and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery,

and they are situated in Kyoto, Hiizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and some other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list is made:—

*Aizu-yaki* (at Aizu), *\*Arita-yaki* (Hiizen), *\*Awada-yaki* (Kyoto), *Awaji-yaki* (Awaji), *Banko-yaki* (Ise), *Izumo-yaki* (Izumo), *\*Kiyomizu-yaki* (Kyoto), *\*Kutani-yaki* (Kaga), *\*Makuzu-yaki* (Yokohama), *\*Mikawachi-yaki* (Hiizen), *Mino-yaki* (Mino), *\*Satsuma-yaki* (Satsuma), *\*Seto-yaki* (Owari), *Tobé-yaki* (Iyo), *\*Tokyo kilns*. The asterisk denotes kilns producing either decorative objects alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are *Imbē-yaki* (Bizen), *Inuyama-yaki* (Owari), *Shigaraki-yaki* (Omi), *Soma-yaki* (Iwaki), *Tokonamē-yaki* (Owari) and some others.

**AIZU-YAKI.**—The kiln dates from about 1647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-ware are principally confined to household utensils, and in cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. Mizuno Kizo of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

**ARITA-YAKI.**—The art originated with a Korean potter who followed to Japan a retainer of the Lord of Hiizen when the latter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598. This Korean discovered clay in Hiizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which *Arita-yaki* subsequently became celebrated. Application

of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful—"brocade" design—Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of Fukagawa Yeizaimon, Fukagawa Chuji and Fujisaki Tahei may be mentioned. The Koran-sha, Saga is the most important firm of Arita wares.

**AWADA-YAKI.** The ware dates back about three centuries. *Awada-yaki* is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of pate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To KINKOZAN SOBET is due the credit for this great improvement of *Awada-yaki*. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. ITO TOZAN is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration of faience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkley as a feat not known before.

**AWAJI-YAKI.** This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. As first it was a soft ware decorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware, however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yaki* was introduced, and it has met with some favorable reception. Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

**BANKO-YAKI.** This is an un-

glazed dark-colored ware the production of which was restored about 50 years ago by Morita Yūsetsu of Kuwana after the suspension lasting about a century. The ware chiefly consists of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and such small utensils. Ogawa Hanhichi of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*.

IZUMO-YAKI. There are two varieties of this *yaki*, *Rakzan-yaki* and *Fushina-yaki*, the former originating in the Eppo-era (1673-'80 and the latter about a century later. *Rakzan* resembles *Hagi-yaki*, but a shade more tastely. Tea-service etc. are principal production. *Fushina* was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel, but of late wares with elaborate designs have begun to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign market. *Fushina* and *Sawa* are noted potters of *Fushina* while *Nagaoka* enjoys great repute for his *Rakzan* tea-pots and cups.

KIYOMIZU-YAKI.—Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in SEIFU YOHAI, MIURA CHIKSEN, TAKAHASHI DOHACHI, SHIMIZU ROKBEI, SHOFU KATEI, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. SEIFU is especially great in celadon and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by com-

mon consent the reputation of being two of the foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyogawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honourable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

KUTANI-YAKI.—Kutani-yaki first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued effect than the somewhat glarish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded to revive the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plenty as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. SHIDA YASUKIYO, SUGIMOTO SAHEI and ASAI ICHIGO may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutani. It should be remembered the industry originally appeared in Dōishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

MAKUZU-YAKI.—*Makuzu-yaki* is the name given to the kiln of MIYAGAWA KOZAN (b. '43), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that at once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambi-

tions task of reproducing old Chinese master-pieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merely reproducing imitations of old master-pieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would do him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwage*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, SEIFU YONEI of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about KOZAN is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in Hanzan a young potter with great future promise.

**MIKAWA-CHI-YAKI.**—This is the modern name of old *Hirado-yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of Toyoshima Masaharu and some others.

**MINO-YAKI.**—The transplanting

of art of porcelain from Sato to village Hisao, Toki county, Mino, about one hundred years ago was the origin of *Mino-yaki*. It is, therefore, one of the latest additions to the ceramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to NISHIMURA ENJI, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and workshop on a scale that was uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former patrons in output. *Mino-yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower-vases, incense-burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishimura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger quantity of wares after Delft and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favourites with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished designs over blue glaze produced by KATO GOSUKE, KATO MOSUKE and ICHIKURA also deserve mentioning in this connection.

**SATSUMA-YAKI.**—This is another relic of Hideyoshi's Korean expedition, for it originated with

some Korean potters whom the Prince of Satsuma of that time brought with him to that southern district. Satsuma-yaki has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the production from the close of 18th century of NISHIKI-DE (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business, of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain. By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as CHIN JUKAN and Togo JUSHO, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

SETO-YAKI.—Seto is one of the old nurseries of Japanese pottery for it was as early as 1226 that Kato Kagemasa, founder of Seto kiln, returned Seto from his apprenticeship in the art of pottery in Fukien, China, and erected his kiln. Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to development of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contented with manu-

facturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo totai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. KATO, GOSUKE, KATO JUJI, KATO JUSUKE, KAWAMOTO HASUKICHI and KAWAMOTO HANSUKE are noted Seto potters of the day.

TOBÊ-YAKI.—It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decorative ware only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by Mukai Chihei may be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

TOKYO KILNS.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Tozu-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by KATO TOMOTARO, originally a potter of Seto and engaged by the defunct porcelain Factory, Koishikawa, Tokyo. TAKEMOTO HAYATA with his father erected a kiln at Takatamura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producing flower-pots and flower-basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age

of 45. in the midst of active career. His son Ko-i-chi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is president of the Tokyo Pottery Guild.

**TOJU-YAKI.** This is the name given to the decorative wares manufactured by KATO TOMOTARO who after years of untiring experiments has recently invented a mellow reddish glaze which he applies to porcelain of close grained pate. The monochromatic vases and other things manufactured by this potter of Tokyo are delightful specimens.

#### B. SHIPPO-YAKI.

**HISTORY.** It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in the 19th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in NAMIKAWA SOSUKE and Kyoto in NAMIKAWA YASU-YUKI have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom ANJŌ JYUBEI and HATTORI TADASABURO are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, three or four in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 shippo ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima. Takara-mura is essentially a *shippo-*

*yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that greater part of cheap *shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a monument erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

On the whole the output is exceedingly limited, due to the fact that the *shippo* ware still remains in Japan as an article of luxury and that as applied art it is far behind to what it is in Europe where the field of practical application includes almost every day articles of personal use. Cuff-buttons are perhaps the commonest cheap enamelled objects in Japan.

**RECENT PROGRESS.** The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropolis that year a folding screen of four leaves each decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloissonless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisson (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and

*shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design to the state of high finish and perfection.

Delicate designs of *Makiye* style began to be very popular. The process of vitrification also made a great advance, and on the occasion of the 4th Domestic exhibition held at Kyoto the enamel artists' guild of Nagoya was awarded silver medal in recognition of the high development attained in this particular direction. Roused by the spirit of invention and improvement the Japanese artists have ever been active to push on the laudable movement. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel, and this was followed by a change in the nature of the basis used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal, but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishimé* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain French artist, Tesuma (?), of wares with transparent design was the next development. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan. The 5th Domestic exhibition held at Osaka in 1901 saw a new kind of enamel ware by the same artist of Nagoya. It was a pair of flower vases, about 1.2 ft. high, with designs of *Giboshi* lilies on. They attracted notice of the Empress when Her Majesty visited the exhibition and

were honored with purchase by the Imperial Court.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some specimens. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him that it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the ware which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. This design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was only a natural process of development. All these different processes have carried the Shippo art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artists had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had evaded their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by OTA JINNOEMON of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to

Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired.

STYLE. It is not possible to speak of style in *Shippo* ware in the same breath as with style in porcelain, the style in the former being not so well defined as in the other. However it may be said in general that Namikawa of Kyoto represents conservative style, that of Tokyo advanced style, while the *Shippo* ceramists of Owari, chiefly on account of number, supply both. Kyoto *Shippo* is generally a cloisson ware even to-day, and is characterized by heavy color and elaborated designs. It looks very elegant, but sometimes strikes one as gaudy and oppressive. The ware produced by Namikawa of Kyoto furnishes a striking contrast, it is chaster in design and purer in technique. Looking at his ware one is impressed as if one had before him a picture on silk drawn by a master painter of the Shijo school. Kyoto ware therefore attracts the eyes of general tourists who are satisfied with visible effect while Tokyo ware appeals to the fastidious taste of a section of foreigners and of Japanese.

#### THE JAPANESE SWORD.

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai," is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are Miyamoto Kanenori (b. '31 in Hoki) and Gwassan Sadamune of Osaka now 72 years old. Both have been appointed this year Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, ra-

ther tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what vicissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the downfall of the feudal regime.

MIYAMOTO. He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a few years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, father of the present Emperor; of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrines of Ise is performed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given.

for the name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such case being very rare,—he was for the third time been placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony to be performed '09. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

GWASSAN. The career of GWASSAN, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist than Miyamoto, but it was only last year that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could get no order if he used his own name.

#### THE OLD SWORD AND THE NEW.

This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan re-

quires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old daimyo's house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old samurai's family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly be expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied; three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

#### THE DYING ART.

The only two living master sword-smiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Besides the two masters there are HI-OKI KANETSUGU, formerly sword-smith in the service of the Lord of Tot-

tori clan; OSAKA KASEYOSHI of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; and HORII TANEAKI who was befriended by the late Baron Sumnamiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's premises. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of GWASSAN or MIYAMOTO. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died last year, with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other fellow craftsmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find foreigners who are its enthusiastic votaries. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords has taken such strong hold of him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

#### MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE JAPANESE SWORDS.

It should not be supposed that army and naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword-wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the idea of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sabre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution: their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese blade-sabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in the Civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep

two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old samurai is shorter and less heavy. The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and weighed about 300 *momme* (100 *mé* about 0.8 1/4 lb. avo.). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 *momme*. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand, when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired samurai and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find larger number of customers.

#### THE SABRE.

The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore, must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter

have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new process of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre-making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in '72 suddenly robbed sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the necessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers and the authorities were on the point of giving order with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expense, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since risen to be the greatest sabre-dealer and maker in Japan. (This was Suyu, Hikagecho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in the city. Of late quite a large number of sabres have begun to find their way to China for use of her officers.

#### TEXTILE FABRICS.

Textile fabrics as decorative ob-

jects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzure-ori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental surcoats of great daimyos, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc. heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not be exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when demand of daimyos, temples, and others for heavy woven fabrics fell with the abolition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to

produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no time to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even begun to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may not yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. IDA SHINICHI, KAWASHIMA JINBEI and NISHIMURA SOEMON are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyōto.

YUZEN and YUZEN-BIRODO ("cut-velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for decoration purpose only but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to Yuzen process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize Yuzen fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The YUZEN-BIRODO is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or

even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yuzen*, but in the cut-velvet the design is cut out of the nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshness in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

EMBROIDERY. But it is in embroidery that the decorative talent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders from daimyos and other high circles. Foreigners who occasionally visited such big dry-goods stores as Takashimaya (Iida), Nishimura or Kawashima were noticed to show great interest in small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental wrapper made of fabrics). This suggested to some of them that it might be worth their while to produce embroidery expressly intended for foreign patrons. One of the foremost painters of Kyoto at that time, Chikudo, was made to draw pictures to be worked into design by embroidery, and the idea was carried out into execution. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of ex-

cellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yarns almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. Pine leaves out in embroidery, for instance, look fresher and more faithful to life than the same drawn by painters. This remarkable development has mainly been a result of specialization, there being experts especially strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and still others in human figures and so on. The art embroidery thus created within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures, *byōbu* (folding screens), table-cloth etc., fine specimens of which may be seen at Takashimaya's branch-stores either at Yokohama or Tokyo.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands in the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the latter two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are, besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for Kaiki etc.), Kai (nursery of Kaiki silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for *habutaye*), Kawamata (*habutaye*), etc.

## LACQUER ART.

**HISTORY.**—This is one of the few arts which are peculiar to Japan and for which neither China nor any other country may claim the honor of having been a tutor to her. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782-805 A.D.) that lacquer art first attained a marked development. The *makiye* was already known at that time. About ten centuries later, that is during the latter part of the 17th century the art bloomed to that state of astonishing splendor unparalleled either before or after in the history of this art. The very fact that lacquer was peculiar to Japan has not been wholly beneficial in its effect, for absence of competition has perhaps benumbed the originality of both *makiye* and *nurimono* artists into which two classes the votaries of the art may be divided. Again the very splendor of the works of old masters may have conduced to bring about the same result and to have served to awake the sentiment of despairing admiration instead of inciting the bolder spirit of emulation and originality. At any rate, till only a few years ago *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attracting both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan consequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to

gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects. Thus the two most notable *makiye* articles recently produced have gone to the Court. One was the parlour cupboard made to order of the Court by the Government Fine Art Academy in Tokyo. It took ten years and cost Y. 30,000. The other was the screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at the 5th Domestic Exhibition held at Osaka 1903, each of the 13 leaves undertaken by a master *makiye* artist in Japan. It was labelled Y. 6,500 and purchased by the Court.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art. Of the con-

temporary master *makiye* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned:—

TOKYO.

(*Makiye*).

Shiroyama Shosai (Prof.)  
Kawanobe Itcho (Prof.)  
Akatsuka Jitoku.  
Funahashi Shumin.  
Tanabe Shorei.  
Uematsu Hobi.  
Yasui Hochu.

(Lacquer).

Koyama Kumeichi.  
Ichijima Asajiro.  
Okuda Iwajiro.  
Suzuki Kasuke.

KYOTO.

(*Makiye*).

Tomita Kohichi.  
Yamamoto Rihei.

(Lacquer).

Kimura Sho-oku.  
Okada Shoka.

KANAZAWA.

(*Makiye*).

Sawada Soji.  
Ogaki Shokun.

(Lacquer).

Tsuruta Wasaburo.  
Yonenaga Tahichiro.

Then there are in Nagoya Kanamori Haru-ji (lacquer), in Shizuoka Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara Yoshida Tatsunosuke (lac.), in Kagawa Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu Shinowara Unkichii (*makiye*), in Osaka Asano Sukesaburo (*makiye*), in Kanakura Koto Unkyu (lacquer).

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the Lacquer art and

industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiye* and lacquer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. Araki Mayumi, perhaps the most noted *makiye* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

## WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY.

### CARVING.

#### 1. Wood-Carving.

HISTORY.—In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars of temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little off, but with a much narrowed demand than before, owing to decay of Buddhism.

THE SITUATION.—Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan find very little demand both at home and abroad. It must also be remembered that the field is pretty well occupied at home by artisans following in the wake of Hidari Jingoro, artisans who have no elevated

notion as to the nature of their profession, but are from lack of education and also from their long custom are contented to consider themselves as a sort of carpenters and therefore not entitled to receive compensation higher than artisans' wages. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring. They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. In practice the wood-carving course in question is non-existent, and the Academy teaches only ivory-carving and plaster-modelling.

**PLASTER-MODELLING.**—Wood-carving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first.

The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

**LIVING WOOD CARVERS.**—Wood-carving specialists outside "temple-sculptors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. Takamura Ko-un and Take-uchi Kyu-ichi (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of Takamura To-un (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist-carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. Yasuda Matsugoro, Yamazaki Cho-un (of Osaka), Prof. Shinkai Taketaro, Yoneharu Unkai, Arakawa Reion and some others stand on a lower level. But Shinkai (originally Buddhist) is now more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art. Yoneharu has lately been working in ivory rather than in wood.

**THE "TEMPLE-SCULPTURE."**—The chiselling of frieges and of similar decorations in wood as before stated, is now the most prosperous branch of wood-sculpture, specialists in which are being kept quite busy, probably owing to their comparatively lesser number than they were before. This is not only because there is necessity to apply repairs to old famous architecture as the mausolea at the Zojo-ji temple and at Nikko, but also because the practice is now very common to use for rooms both built in Japanese and foreign style, frieges decorated with carved figures.

**MODELLERS IN PLASTER.**—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kôbu Daigaku (Engineering College) subsequently amalgamated with the University of Tokyo. From this course graduated Okuma Ujihiro, Prof. Morita Bunzo (Tokyo Art Academy), and

Motoyama Hak-un. To this short list should be added the names of Prof. Naganuma Shukei who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, Prof. Shinkai, Ogura Sojiro and a few others. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Matsujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Marquis Ito's image at Kobe, Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park; Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guard's Barrack near the Imperial Court.

## 2. Ivory Carving.

**HISTORY.**—With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *nettsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carvers having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decoration objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally main aimed by it. More than 90 per cent of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60 is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40 spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but also they are judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out

into a tiny *nettsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

**TWO KINDS OF IVORY.**—It should be remembered that very "ivory" ware is not made of the elephant's tusk, for the walrus tusk is also used for making smaller objects. The difference between the two is, that while the "elephant ivory" possesses minute wood-grains in the other ivory they are absent. Ordinary persons can not easily distinguish the two without close inspection. The walrus ivory is of course cheaper, though not so much as some people may suppose.

**STYLE OF CARVING.**—In technique ivory carving is practically divided into classes, *rittai-mono* (carving in block) and *hiramono* (level carving). Artists are specialized as to kind of work they produce, some being specialists in human figures, the most numerous class, others of animals and so on. There is one special school known as Okawa school invented about two generations ago. It consists in carving with separate pieces the figures forming one group and then suitably arranging them on a single block making them look as if they were carved out of that block. Naito Shizukuni is the best living artist of this school. There is also ivory inlaying, but the mother-of-pearls in Japanese inlaid ivory wares are in danger of peeling off when taken to countries of dry climate. Only wares produced by master artisans, among whom Nohara Teimei stands prominent, are free from this defect.

**LIVING ARTISTS.**—Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three

groups, viz. those following the lead of Prof. Ishikawa Mitsu-aki (or Ko-mei) (of the Tokyo Art Academy), others under Yoshida Homei, best pupil of the late Shimamura who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular line, and finally those who were formerly wood-carvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. Yoshida Homei is still a young man about thirty, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as something akin to a genius. Prof. Ishikawa possesses in Asahi Meido a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory wood-sculptors may be mentioned Yoneharu Unkai, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiselling, their work is somewhat distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreign collectors are Asahi Gokusan of Kyoto who occupies in the southern a position similar to that of Prof. Ishikawa in Tokyo; then Takenouchi Jitsga, Hamada Shomei, Hirasaka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Sano Koichi, Hayashi Hozan, and others. The last named is especially noted for delicate workmanship. One of his recent productions was a exquisite piece of workmanship. It consisted of a farm house embosomed in trees and with a number of people in it which was even furnished with sliding doors. The whole was carved out of single ivory plaque which measures about 5" by 3".

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry

places, for they are liable to crack, though if kept in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantel pieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

As manufacturers and dealers in ivory wares Toyama & Sons (Ginza, Tokyo) and Kaneda Kenjiro (Ogacho, Kyobashi) are well known establishments. Murata, Yokoyama cho, Tokyo, also deals in the same line.

### METAL WORK.

#### Recent Progress.

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art both pure and applied. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword-decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing greater market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least greater consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity a full play, but the same men have now on their work-table vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing

works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1867) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

**MODELLING.**—The benefit of the new school is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in modelling. This branch of work used to occupy formerly a highly anomalous position. Modeller, as associated with carvers, generally formed a class by themselves, but on a lower plane, all the merit attaching their work being assumed by the artist who undertook visible part of the object based on that model. Hence modellers of high talent, naturally rebelling against this humiliating treatment, were sure in nine cases out of ten to bloom forth as casters or other class of artists whose names could be engraved on the finished articles. The result was while master-casters were almost always their own modeller, ordinary model-specialists ended their days unknown and neglected except by casters to whom they supplied the groundwork.

All this is changed now and the elevation of modelling to the position to which it is really entitled cannot fail to exert beneficially on the general improvement of the art.

**PURE AND APPLIED ART.**—Another thing which distinguishes modern metal art from the old is in regard to the distinction between pure art and applied art. The two were formerly very often confounded. Indeed work without elaborate decoration was considered unfinished. This lack of clear distinction between the two frequently caused trouble when Japanese artists sent their work to foreign exhibitions. Thus a statuette in

*shibuichi* of elaborate workmanship sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei, living master-caster, to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was refused admission to the art gallery, as the commissioners judged it as a piece of applied art.

**Alloys for Metal Work.**

There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz., copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin; *shibuichi*, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound-giving articles such as bells, gongs, etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten percent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use of sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

**Style of Japanese Metal Work.**

Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chiselling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metal-work, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to

depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

**CASTING.**—As referred to above, modeller's part in the casting work has lately began to receive due recognition it deserves and that the modeller stands to-day at least on the level with the caster. For this topsyturvyism of the relative position of the two there was some reason. Casting, as it was practised universally at former time and as it is still practised even to-day, was not exactly like that generally done in the Occident. In the eyes of the Japanese caster a rough work taken out of the mold is an incomplete piece, he must give it a finishing touch either with the chisel or the hammer or both, and the public evidently held a similar idea. The caster therefore came to the conclusion that for any merit possessed by the object he alone and not the modeller, should be entitled. Only after the demarkation separating pure from applied art was first brought home to the minds of our artists, and this practically dates from the time of the last world's fair at Paris, has the position of modeller began to be recognized. At present bronze castings without "finishing touch" are produced notably by Kaneda Kenjiro and a few others. These welcome the change as it relieves them of the troublesome process of finishing. But there are other casters who are following the old method and also still others who use casting as a preliminary for chiselling.

Metal-casters are from the very nature of their work, is perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. Okazaki Sessai, Oshima Jo-un, and Suzuki Chokichi. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statutes, the second (considered by some as the greatest living master of wax-modelling) is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vases, *okinono*,

etc. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Arts Academy, Tokyo. Suzuki Chokichi, art commissioner to the Imperial Court, may perhaps claim a greater title as artist, but he has of late rarely produced his own work, being chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares are turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the Silver wedding ceremony some years ago.

**CHISELLING.**—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension generally have recourse to casting the groundwork at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common device and is known by the name of *sogan katakiri*. Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is Ito Katsumi, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as a chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he occupies the foremost rank. Prof. Unno Shomin and his nephew Prof. Unno Bisei (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) should be mentioned next. They were sword-glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late Kano Natsuo (d. 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also

designs. Kagawa Katsuhiro, Tsukada Hidē-aki, Shō-ami Masayoshi (of Kyoto), and Fugawa Kazu-nori are artists enjoying equal fame as the elder Unno. Kagawa (art commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field. His two iron plaques, 6 ft. by 3, with dragon and cloud chiselled upon may yet remain in the memory of those who visited the Chicago World's Fair to which they were sent. Fugawa is a recognized master of *katakiri bori* work and his chiselling is marked with vigor. Shō-ami is over 70 years old and is chiefly devoted to producing high-grade articles for foreign patrons. It should be noted that the old subdivision of chiselling, sword-decoration and *machi-bori* (chiselling articles used by citizens), is no longer so sharply defined as it was during the feudal days. Still some semblance remains, the experts belonging to the latter school generally producing articles for personal use, as rings, chains, hair-pins, etc. Ikeda Minkoku is a first rate metal-worker in this particular field. Kagawa also turns out pieces coming under this category.

**HAMMER-WORK.**—Repousé has in Suzuki Chō-o-sai a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. Kurokawa Eisho and Yamada Chozaburo (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two Hirata (Soko and Juko) that the credit of the art is maintained. Kurokawa is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. He exhibited to the 5th domestic exhibition at Osaka a vase about 2 ft high beaten out of *shibuichi*, quite a feat considering how unmanageable this alloy is to hammer. It could have obtained at least a gold prize instead of a silver one

which was awarded, were it not for the fact that the jurors found fault with the figure of chrysanthemum which was made by Tsukada Hidē-aki and which was inserted on the vase by *kiribamē* process. Kurokawa once made by hammering a silver pan about 3 ft. in diameter, at the request of a certain *saké* merchant. Yamada works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works as a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammerers.

**INLAYING.**—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunome-zōgan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hira-zōgan* (level inlaying), *kiribamē-zōgan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zōgan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zōgan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and the *hira-zōgan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since then *hira-zōgan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome-zōgan* was invented by Kajima Ippu (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. Kajima Yeijiro, relative of the inventor, his son, and Miyaji Kazuo, his pupil, stand out prominent as noted

experts of the *nikumō*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

*Kiribamō-zōgan* is a later innovation and the *sumi-zōgan* still later. Suzuki Gensuke and Kurokawa Eishō are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, Suzuki or Kurokawa, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike.

For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. Kurokawa once worked out a beautiful design representing a court lady behind a bamboo-screen each line of which consisted of a thin strip of gold. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be no doubt that in faithfully chiselling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan-artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

The reader is referred to the chapter on "Home Trade" for the names of Japanese artists who were awarded Grand Prize or Gold Medal at the World Fair of St. Louis and Paris (1900).

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#### INVALIDS.

The war produced 31,088 invalids. Legal enactments have been proclaimed to provide homes for the unfortunate patriots, this being the first time when an institution of this kind is to be established in Japan. The Home can accommodate 200 invalids, or less than 1 in 150. This comparative small proportion is due to the fact that the benefit of the long custom of family system enables invalids to get protection from their relatives.

#### DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS DURING THE LATE WAR.

Donations to the War fund up to the end of Sept. '05 reached Y. 2,311,395. Contributions to the comfort fund of soldiers, and sailors totalled Y. 1,776,633 of which about Y. 500,000 was in kind.



## CHAPTER XXII.

## EDUCATION.

During the pre-Resoration days learning was far from being universally diffused. In fact, even in the eyes of ordinary *samurai* culture was considered as a sign of physical disability and therefore a thing suitable only to weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto whose delicate health did not allow them to attend to the manlier art and practices of *samurai*. Of course each feudal fief had its own school side by side with fencing courts, riding-ground, etc., and the cultivation of learning was equally encouraged as that of the art of *samurai*, only it was never popular with the young bloods of the clan. In most places a school existed more for decency's sake and less from practical necessity. By ordinary people learning was even considered as a "dangerous acquirement," apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

It is worthy to note that the educational system of "New Japan" was arranged on American model, the first foreign adviser on education having been an American gentleman, Dr. David Murray. He was an adviser to the Minister of Education from 1875 to 1897 and established the public school system of Japan.

IMPERIAL EDICT ON  
EDUCATION.

(Issued on October 30, 1890.)

(OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.)

Our Ancestors founded the State on

a vast basis, while their virtues were deeply implanted, and Our subjects, by their unanimity in their great loyalty and filial affection, have in all ages shown them in perfection. Such is the essential beauty of Our national policy, and such, too, is the true spring of Our educational system. You, Our beloved subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers, be loving husbands and wives, and truthful to your friends. Conduct yourselves with modesty, and be benevolent to all.

Develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers by gaining knowledge and by acquiring a profession. Further, promote the public interests and advance the public affairs; ever respect the national Constitution and obey the laws of the country; and in case of emergency, courageously sacrifice yourselves to the public good. Thus offer every support to Our Imperial dynasty, which shall be as lasting as the universe. You will then not only be Our most loyal subjects, but will be enabled to exhibit the noble character of your ancestors. Such are the testaments left us by Our Ancestors, which must be observed alike by their descendants and subjects. These precepts are perfect throughout all ages and of universal application. It is Our desire to bear them in Our heart in common with you, Our subjects, to the end that we may constantly possess these virtues.

## GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION.

Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3
Elementary .....	27,383	27,463	27,430	105,301	108,360	109,118	5,144,113	5,084,099	5,135,487	1,020,405	987,377	935,429
Blind and Dumb .....	20	20	19	111	110	101	1,078	1,049	1,063	160	111	99
Normal .....	64	61	57	1,104	1,069	1,031	19,404	19,466	19,194	8,158	8,543	9,058
Higher Normal Higher Normal (for Female) ..	2	2	2	113	97	82	902	875	724	151	172	142
Teachers' Institutes .....	1	1	1	45	46	46	354	344	367	87	103	105
Middle .....	5	5	5	53	61	57	164	160	169	14,276	152	11,179
Girls' Higher ..	267	269	258	4,839	1,703	4,657	101,196	98,000	95,027	9,878	12,479	4,809
Higher .....	95	91	80	1,457	349	1,173	18,533	25,719	21,523	1,313	6,024	875
Universities .....	8	8	8	296	315	301	4,931	5,074	4,781	942	1,066	768
Special .....	2	2	2	1,514	382	349	5,256	4,543	4,043	2,568	946	2,806
Technical .....	49	383	58	3,731	1,346	447	24,081	19,586	20,711	21,094	2,622	8,317
Teachers' .....	1954	1,597	853	...	3,342	2,780	114,291	94,847	60,008	58	13,627	52
Technical .....	3	3	3	...	...	...	174	176	150	...	85	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,902	1,986	1,957	6,130	5,900	5,546	121,069	114,677	106,109	25,849	24,912	32,118
	31,755	31,547	30,453	125,091	127,170	126,703	5,565,490	5,168,615	5,496,419	1,101,941	1,058,217	995,754

The above table gives the number of Schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

## EDUCATION.

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## EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1905-'6).

	Expenses.
	<i>Yen.</i>
The Department Proper .....	1,757,639
Earthquakes Investigation Committee .....	19,528
International Geodetic Committee .....	7,924
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	49,857
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes .....	6,034
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists .....	71,615
Dependent Institutions .....	3,022,066
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools .....	68,251
Grant for Elementary Education .....	1,000,000
Grant for Technical Education .....	350,000
Total .....	6,352,914

EXPENDITURE FOR THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1905-'6).

	Expenses.
	<i>Yen.</i>
Imperial University of Tokyo.....	813,256
Imperial University of Kyoto .....	663,173
Tokyo Higher Normal School .....	162,226
Hiroshima Higher Normal School .....	127,823
Higher Normal School for Females .....	77,924
Sapporo Agricultural School .....	53,010
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .....	46,995
Tokyo Higher Commercial School .....	52,955
Kobe Higher Commercial School .....	41,804
Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School .....	13,346
1st Higher School .....	61,780
2nd " " .....	44,244
3rd " " .....	40,974
4th " " .....	43,641
5th " " .....	45,071
6th " " .....	48,209
7th " " .....	37,255
Chiba Special School of Medicine .....	26,246
Sendai " " " " .....	26,296
Okayama " " " " .....	25,772
Kanazawa, " " " " .....	24,428
Nagasaki " " " " .....	26,876
Tokyo Higher Technical School.....	86,530
Osaka " " " " .....	74,945
Kyoto " " " " .....	48,669
Nagoya " " " " .....	45,299



may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools or to those who

possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. In supplementary course not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local conditions are to be added to it.

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

	Under Obligation to attend School.					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1904-5.....	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325
1903-4.....	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086
1902-3.....	3,241,469	2,713,833	5,955,293	141,955	405,417	547,372
1901-2.....	3,177,486	2,543,440	5,720,926	210,787	565,776	776,563
1900-1.....	3,097,501	2,236,394	5,333,895	323,283	874,095	1,197,378

	Not yet under Obligation to attend School.			Total No. of Children of School Age.			Ratio of Children attending School per cent of School proper.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1904-5.....	523,705	508,869	1,023,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445	97.16	91.41	94.43
1903-4.....	512,716	494,004	1,006,720	3,844,878	3,572,052	7,416,930	96.56	89.58	93.23
1902-3.....	443,213	420,626	863,839	3,826,628	3,539,876	7,366,504	95.80	87.00	91.57
1901-2.....	488,222	481,175	969,397	3,876,495	3,590,391	7,466,886	93.78	81.08	88.05
1900-1.....	447,695	429,211	876,906	3,868,479	3,593,700	7,462,179	90.55	71.90	81.67

## SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.		Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
		Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1903-4	Maximum .....	100.000	20.000	22.000	65.000	22.000	55.000
	Minimum .....	7.000	4.000	1.500	8.000	6.000	2.000
	Average .....	14.741	8.558	8.509	20.185	12.702	10.264
1902-3	Maximum .....	75.000	20.000	22.000	65.000	23.000	55.000
	Minimum .....	8.000	4.000	1.000	8.000	6.000	2.500
	Average .....	14.538	8.505	8.377	20.160	12.769	10.272
1901-2	Maximum .....	70.000	24.000	20.000	65.000	22.000	27.000
	Minimum .....	7.000	5.000	1.000	9.000	6.000	2.500
	Average .....	14.187	8.445	8.296	19.694	12.542	10.138
1900-1	Maximum .....	70.000	20.000	21.000	60.000	22.000	28.000
	Minimum .....	7.000	4.000	3.000	8.000	5.000	3.000
	Average .....	13.508	8.321	8.557	18.696	12.266	10.748

## KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions for the training of infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for train-

ing are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

## STATISTICS.

	No. of Kindergartens.	Conductors.	Total No. of Infants.
1904-5 .....	293	779	26,018
1903-4 .....	281	749	35,803
1902-3 .....	263	726	24,185
1901-2 .....	254	671	23,671
1900-1 .....	241	596	23,109

## BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The schools of this class comprise one government, one public and 18 private institutions, the total being 20.

In the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School (government institution) the school system is divided into an ordinary and a professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given

in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a Training Course for Teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School. The course of study extends over one year. Those who possess licences as ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools or are

possessed of attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard, may be admitted to the said Course. Those graduates in the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School, or in the Blind and Dumb Institute at Kyoto, who are deemed fit to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, may be granted special admission, to be trained in one or more than one subject of study.

The Blind and Dumb School established by the City of Kyoto may be spoken of as a public institution. The School system of instruction is divided into ordinary and industrial courses. The course of study extends over 8 years in the ordinary course, while in the industrial course it extends over 2 to 5 years.

The following table shows the number of instructors, and pupils, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

STATISTICS.

	No. of Instructors and Teachers.	Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Blind and Dumb Pupils.		Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.		Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.
		Blind.	Dumb.		Blind.	Dumb.	
1904-5 .....	{ 18 93	71 387	209 403	8 —	10 80	24 38	8 —
1903-4 .....	{ 17 93	71 300	195 402	6 —	16 40	18 32	5 —
1902-4 .....	{ 15 86	73 375	196 358	— —	13 47	16 20	— —
1901-2 .....	{ 15 64	60 265	178 294	— —	16 13	16 10	— —
1900-1 .....	{ 15 40	59 156	172 234	— —	10 8	4 12	— —

# HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Higher Normal School under the direct control of the Department of Education, include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiro-hima Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females (in Tokyo). Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached each to these school to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary School, and a Girl's Higher School are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

## THE TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The school system is divided into a

preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course; besides which there is a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into the following courses; viz., the Japanese language and Chinese literature; the English language; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Main Course.					
Japanese Language and Chinese Literature .....		53	11		
English .....		78	28		
Geography and History .....		64	16		
Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. ....		71	25		
Natural History .....		49	9		
Preparatory Course .....		118	—		
Aided Special Course.	73				
Japanese Language and Chinese Literature .....		23	—		
English .....		30	—		
Mathematics .....		15	15		
Ethics and Gymnastics .....		20	19		
Geography and History .....		20	20		
Physics and Chemistry .....		22	—		
Ethics and Pedagogy .....		20	—		
Post-graduate Course .....		17	4		
Elective Course .....					
1904-5 (Total) .....	73	600	151	1,067	154
1903-4 .....	—	—	—	2,013	214
1902-3 .....	71	623	142	1,051	204
1901-2 .....	74	529	95	630	198
1900-1 .....	69	480	97	612	248

### THE HIROSHIMA HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Founded in 1902 the school system is divided into a preparatory, a principal and a post-graduate course. The principal course is divided into the following courses : viz., The Japanese language

and Chinese literature; the English language: geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, 3 years in the principal and from one to 2 years in the post-graduate course.

	No. of Instructors.	Pup ls.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Main Course.				
{ Japanese Language and Chinese Literature ...		19		
{ English .....	40	55		
{ Geography and History .....		42		
{ Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry .....		47		
{ Natural History .....		33		
Preparatory Course.....		106		
1904-5 (Total) .....	40	302	176	108
1903-4 .....	26	205	167	112
1902-3 .....	12	101	375	102

### HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.

The School system comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course and a training course for kindergarten conductors have also been established, as distinct courses of instruction. A higher school for females, an elementary school, and a

kindergarten are also organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course over not less than one and not more than two years.

	No. of Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Literature Course .....	45	104	29		
Science Course .....		89	17		
Art Course .....		88	20		
Special Course of Geography and History.		26	—		
Special Course of Household Management.		26	—		
Special Course of Japanese Language and Gymnastics .....		21	21		
1904-5 (Total) .....	46	354	87	1,012	127
1903-4 .....	—	344	103	705	107
1902-3 .....	46	367	105	540	126
1901-2 .....	44	331	86	479	117
1900-1 .....	41	323	83	323	129

#### SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

These institutes were specially organized for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and higher schools for females and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, the number of institutes being five. The 1st institute established under care of the Imperial University of Tokyo was provided with a course of Japanese language, and Chinese literature, together with natural science; the 2nd institute in charge of the 1st Higher School, with a course of physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd Higher School, with a course of mathematics; the 4th institute in charge of the 3rd Higher School, with a course of English language; and the 5th institute in charge with the Tokyo Foreign

Language School, with a course of English language.

#### NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed part of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service at schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of applicants for admission and admitted is shown below:—

	No. of Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.	Percentage of Admission.
1904-5 .....	21,754	4,183	19.23
1903-4 .....	21,254	4,274	20.12
1902-3 .....	19,171	4,146	21.63
1901-2 .....	16,175	4,025	24.83
1900-1 .....	12,566	3,419	27.21

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follow:—

	Students.		Graduates.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1904-5 .....	12,906	3,469	3,092	1,019
1903-4 .....	13,011	3,121	2,939	810
1902-3 .....	12,800	2,533	2,832	525
1901-2 .....	11,900	2,000	2,215	503
1900-1 .....	10,586	1,476	1,703	385

#### MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous to enter higher institutions or who are intended for practical life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study ex-

tends five years and a boy who has finished two years at the higher primary school are qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at public middle schools, as follows:—

Year.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those enrolled.	No. of those enrolled per cent. of Applicants.
1904-5 .....	50,246 *49	31,939 *49	63.44
1903-4 .....	49,129	30,569	62.22
1902-3 .....	53,096	31,657	59.62
1901-2 .....	50,484	29,596	58.60
1900-1 .....	46,895	28,153	60.03
1899 .....	41,431	25,474	61.49

Note. (\*) indicates foreigners.

The relative numbers of public and private schools, number of pupils etc., may be seen from the following.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1904-5 .....	215 * 11	38 * 2	253 * 13	4,012 33	752 ×	84,151 20	16,650 48	10,491 *	3,814 *	14,215 1
1903-4 .....	209 * 19	39 * 1	248 * 20	3,967 26	760 ×	81,925 17	15,720 16	9,006	3,411	12,417
1902-3 .....	200 * 21	35 * 1	235 * 22	3,898 21	723 ×	79,052 11	15,643 1	8,044	3,087	11,131
1901-2 .....	182 * 25	33 * 1	215 * 26	3,509 17	674 ×	72,822 4	15,228 1	6,904	2,540	9,444
1900-1 .....	159 * 24	193 * 34	352 * 24	3,058 9	647 ×	64,050 12	13,943 1	5,584	2,163	7,747

\* Branch Schools.

× Foreigners.

## GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The course of study of higher schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as

are necessary for female, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be so instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

	No. of Sch <sup>o</sup> .s.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		Applicants for admission.	No. of admission.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.		
1904-5 ...	85	9	94	1,300	1,442	25,495	2,696	5,979	850	15,470	10,222
1903-4 ...	82	8	90	1,198	132	22,813	2,573	5,135	797	14,046	9,180
1902-3 ...	72	7	79	1,052	106	19,185	2,019	4,039	725	11,021	7,363
1901-2 ...	61	8	69	807	133	14,975	2,240	2,778	812	7,911	6,242
1900-1 ...	44	7	51	525	114	9,746	1,932	1,832	637	5,888	4,843

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of the so-called High schools where students wishing to enter a University has to study for three years. Just as in the case of Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess over the available accommodation. At present seven schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagoshira. At the end of 1903 the faculty of the eight High schools (one, Yamaguchi High School was closed in March, 1904, to be converted the following year into a Higher Commercial School) comprised 323 instructors with 5,074 students. There are at

present seven high schools, including those from the 1st to the 6th and the 7th High School (Zōshikwan). The 5th High School is provided with an Engineering Department, besides the preparatory course. The other high schools are now simply provided with the preparatory courses. The course of study extends over 3 years for the preparatory course and 4 years for the Engineering Department. The preparatory course is divided into three classes, the first class for candidates to the Colleges of Law or the College of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for candidates to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Agriculture; and the third for candidates to the Colleges of Medicine. The Engineering Department includes a course of civil engineering and one of mechanical engineering.

# EDUCATION.

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## STATISTICS.

	No. of Instructors.			Students.		Graduates.		Applicants for admission.	Those enrolled.
	Japanese.	Foreign.	Total.	Preparatory Course to Universities.	Engineering Department	Preparatory Course to Universities.	Engineering Department.		
First High School (Tokyo).....	52	5	57	997	...	291	...	4,167	1,480
Second High School (Sendai).....	36	3	40	592	...	173	...		
Third High School (Kyoto).....	29	3	32	572	...	173	...		
Fourth High School (Kanazawa).....	33	3	36	567	...	180	...		
Fifth High School (Kumamoto).....	45	3	48	667	191	185	18		
Sixth High School (Okayama).....	30	3	33	493	...	103	...		
Seventh High School (Kagoshima).....	26	2	28	539	...	87	...		
1904-5 .....	272	24	296	4,755	191	1,301	18	4,167	1,546
1903-4 .....	291	24	315	4,890	184	1,048	...	4,298	1,670
1902-3 .....	276	25	301	4,609	172	856	19	4,574	1,646
1901-2 .....	258	24	282	4,191	170	717	9	5,052	1,702
1900-1 .....	225	21	246	3,602	138	674	21	3,931	1,491

### IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are two universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Imperial University of Kyoto.

#### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF

東京.

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 30 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes two courses

of Medicine and Pharmacy, with 28 professorial chairs. In connection with this College there is a course of lectures on State Medicine. The College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 29 professorial chairs. The College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Literature, and History, with 21 professorial chairs. The College of Science includes eight courses of

Mathematics, Astronomy. Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology, with 22 professorial chairs. The College of Agriculture includes four courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science, with 23 professorial chairs. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospitals, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory.

As regards the length of the courses of study, it may suffice to mention that in the College of Law no definite term of study is fixed, but an ordinary examination is held once in each academic year, and the final examination is held for such students as have passed the fourth ordinary examination. In the

College of Medicine, the course of medicine extends over four years, and there is a final examination for those students who have passed the ordinary examinations in the first and second term; the course of pharmacy extends over three years, and there is a final examination for those who have passed the ordinary examination in each academic year. In all other Colleges, the courses of study extends over three years for each subject. In the College of Engineering, an ordinary examination is held at the end of the first and the third term of every year and the final examination is held at the end of the third year; while in the Colleges of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, there is no final examination, ordinary examinations being held in each academic year. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

The ages of those enrolled in 1904 were as follows:—

	College of Law. Y.M.	College of Medicine. Y.M.	College of Engineering. Y.M.	College of Literature. Y.M.	College of Science. Y.M.	College of Agriculture Y.M.
Maximum .....	28.0	29.2	28.1	33.9	25.5	29.1
Minimum .....	18.11	19.1	19.8	19.6	19.8	21.0
Average.....	22.8	23.6	22.7	23.2	22.6	23.6

The number of those who left before graduation during 1904-5 was 141

students and 41 pupils, while 22 students and 5 pupils died.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.		
University Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	630	*130	...	130	215	215
College of Law .....	21	5	10	3	39	1,250	39	1,297	153	4	157	392	370
College of Medicine ...	23	12	3	...	38	475	76	551	82	109	191	313	229
College of Engineering.	22	18	18	2	60	530	4	534	134	...	134	227	177
College of Literature ...	16	4	25	8	53	439	19	458	64	4	68	189	169
College of Science .....	21	5	8	...	34	98	5	103	18	...	18	44	34
College of Agriculture..	15	17	12	2	46	144	282	426	21	8.	102	580	147
1904-5 .....	118	61	76	15	270	3,574	425	3,999	*472 *130	198	800	1,960	1,341
1903-4 .....	111	61	83	15	270	3,202	453	3,655	467 *76	247	790	1,643	1,214
1902-3 .....	106	57	76	17	256	2,934	471	3,405	457 *44	226	727	1,612	1,183
1901-2 .....	104	51	72	18	245	2,670	451	3,121	406 *44	181	631	1,307	1,038
1900-1 .....	92	43	69	18	222	2,489	381	2,880	389 *17	183	594	1,183	953

\* Students whose term of study in the University Hall has expired.

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO.

The University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years than the other and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 21 professorial chairs. The 1st (Kyoto) as well as the 2nd (Fukuoka)

College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine, with 18 and 11 professorial chairs respectively. The College of Science and Engineering includes 6 courses of Physics, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 28 professorial chairs. Those not qualified for admission as regular students, but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the

College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine, only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the College of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, the course for any one subject never extending over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of

attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years, the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature is announced to be opened 1905-6 years.

The ages of students enrolled during the year are shown in the following table:—

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Medicine. (Fukuoka)	College of Science & Engineering.
	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.
Maximum .....	32.4	31.5	30.2	29.9
Minimum .....	18.9	20.7	19.5	19.1
Average .....	23.6	24.10	24.3	21.1

## STATISTICS.

	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
University Hall .....	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	66	66
College of Law .....	12	6	8	—	26	434	56	195	195
College of Medicine. { Kyoto .....	17	9	2	—	28	252	24	86	86
{ Fukuoka .....	8	1	12	—	21	161	—	104	104
College of Science and Engineering...	21	13	8	—	52	298	62	138	136
1904-5 (Total).....	58	29	40	—	127	1,257	142	567	584
1903-4 .....	51	24	36	1	112	888	156	452	440
1902-3 .....	49	19	24	1	93	641	41	222	222
1901-2 .....	43	20	18	1	82	491	40	210	205
1900-1 .....	33	18	17	1	69	360	39	215	199

## PROFESSIONS OF THE GRADUATES.

The graduates of the Imperial Universities classified according to their condition in life make the following record.

	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Literature.	Science.	Agriculture.	Total.
Administration Officials .....	390 22	2	2	23	—	15	432 22
Judges &c. ....	342 29	—	—	—	—	—	342 29
Officials of Household Dep't .....	—	—	4	—	—	1	5
School Teachers .....	61 2	124	108 30	493	202	102	1,092 32
Technical Officials .....	—	34	501 70	—	48	239	822 70
Medical Official at Gov. Offices and Hospitals .....	—	132 29	—	—	—	36	468 29
Members of Parliament .....	5	1	—	—	1	2	9
Barristers .....	110 4	—	—	—	—	—	110 4
Technical Officials of Companies .....	—	—	598 78	—	29	12	539 78
Bankers &c. ....	198 16	9	15	4	2	4	232 16
Practicing Medicine .....	—	237 2	—	—	—	—	237 2
Veterinarians .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Engaged by Foreign Gov. or Companies.	—	—	16	10	2	9	37
Miscellaneous.....	33	—	42	22	1	11	109
Students University Halls .....	323 37	78 2	61 17	78	30	6	582 56
Studying Abroad .....	15	27	38 3	17	1	10	108 3
Studying at Colleges.....	—	1	—	28	4	—	33 2
On Military Service .....	2	—	40	1	2	4	47 3
Unknown .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unknown .....	189 24	22	33 27	33	60	21	358 51
Died .....	113	118	94	46	41	57	469
	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Total .....	1,779 139	1,085 33	1,452 228	757	429	532	6,034 400

Note :—For each series of figures the upper stand for the University of Tokyo and the lower for the University of Kyoto. The returns for the combined course of Engineering and Science of the latter institution are given under the head of Engineering.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools are designed to give a higher grade education, and persons possessing the following qualifications may be admitted to these schools: Persons who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females, with a four or more than four years' course, and persons who have attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard.

The government establishments of this grade comprise Medical schools of

Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art School and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy.

## STATISTICS.

Name of School.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Chiba .....	21	542	98	489	154
Sendai .....	19	419	62	344	132
Okayama .....	16	454	91	330	138
Kanazawa .....	25	515	80	302	137
Nagasaki .....	18	529	101	230	129
1904-5 (Total) .....	99	2,459	432	1,695	600
1903-4 .....	98	1,325	354	1,438	619
1902-3 .....	102	2,183	360	1,341	625
1901-2 .....	99	2,028	341	1,184	571
1900-1 .....	99	1,944	324	988	609

TOKYO FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
SCHOOL.

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz.: English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a special course of two

years is established for giving instruction in each of the languages. Regular pupils of the third year class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A post-graduate course of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates.

## STATISTICS.

		No. of Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled
Regular Course.	English .....		93	525	204
	French .....		70		
	German .....		72		
	Russian .....		59		
	Italian .....		23		
	Spanish .....		53		
	Chinese .....		90		
	Korean .....		45		
Total .....			505		
Post-graduate Course .....		51	132	6	6
Elective Course .....			34	19	15
Special Course.....			329	594	339
1904-5 .....		51	1,000	1,228	648
1903-4 .....		44	933	1,202	635
1902-3 .....		45	821	1,215	641
1901-2 .....		45	642	787	523
1900-1 .....		41	432	442	228

## TOKYO FINE ART SCHOOL.

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Architecture (omitted for the present), and Industrial Fine Arts. Each course of study extends over four years, a preparatory course of one year being imposed on every pupil. For the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation, a post-graduate course of not more than three years is main-

tained, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools, or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained, besides an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to study one or more subjects of study.

## STATISTICS.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Principal Course.					
Painting. { Japanese Painting.....	45	49	5	—	—
{ European Painting .....		49	2	1	1
Designing.....		22	—	—	—
Sculpture .....		22	1	—	—
Industrial { Metal Engraving.....		6	—	—	—
Fine Arts. { Metal Casting .....		2	—	—	—
{ Lacquer Work.....		18	2	1	1
Preparatory Course .....		72	—	75	69
Elective Course .....		113	23	70	83
Post-graduate Course.....		14	—	28	10
Drawing Course .....		3	5	5	1
1904-5 (Total) .....	45	370	38	38	123
1903-4 .....	46	337	42	42	117
1902-3 .....	42	324	60	60	127
1901-2 .....	41	313	52	52	115
1900-1 .....	46	294	53	53	93

## TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to offer to the instructors in normal schools, middle

schools and higher schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Main Course. {Vocal Music .....	41	12	2	6	—
{Instrumental Music .....		38	4	18	—
Preparatory Course .....		31	—	107	19
Normal Course. {Class B. ....		64	23	153	22
{Class A. ....		22	15	64	20
Elective Course .....		292	4	583	143
Post-graduate Course.....		13	—	4	4
1904-5 (Total) .....	41	472	48	937	208
1903-4 .....	42	476	57	739	272
1902-3 .....	45	423	25	598	223
1901-2 .....	42	331	35	415	249
1900-1 .....	41	242	15	262	214

## THE PEERS' SCHOOL.

("Gakushū-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consisted of boy's and girl's departments each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girl's department was made independent, but in the present year it has again been united. The boy's department continued to expand. It added a Higher School course, and then two a collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were jopped off, while coming to the present

year the High School was abolished, so that the Gakushū-in now exists as an institution consisting of primary and secondary education sections with a post-graduate course of two years. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Household Department.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE.

Quite large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates. But in respect of character-moulding some private Universities, being freer than their Government sister institutions, may surpass the latter.

Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School ...	Tokyo	'81	Medicine,
Tokyo Cent. Univ. ....	"	'85	Law, Pol., Eco.
Hosei Univ. ....	"	'89	do.
Meiji Univ. ....	"	'81	Pol., Law, Lit.
Keiōgijuku Univ. Dep't ....	"	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko ....	"	'80	Law, Eco.
Nippon Univ. ....	"	'90	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit.
Waseda Univ. ....	"	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com.
Tetsugakkan Univ. ....	"	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course...	"	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course.	"	'85	English.
Taiwan Kyokai Semmon Kakko.	"	1900	Formosan, Chin., English.
Nippon Woman's Univ. ....	"	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi Eigaku-juku ....	"	'00	English Lit.
Aoyama Girls' English Course..	"	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in ....	"	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ....	"	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School ....	"	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	"	'95	do.
Jodo Sect Univ. ....	"	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo " " ....	"	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ. ....	"	'97	do.
Shinshu " " ....	Sugamo, Tokyo	'01	do.
Nichiren " " ....	O-aki, Tokyo	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School ....	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei Univ. ....	"	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ....	"	'97	Literature.
Doshisha Div. Dep't ....	"	'97	Theology,
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	"	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ. ....	"	'99	do.
Nichiren Sect Univ. ....	"	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ. ....	"	'87	do.
Osaka Medical School.....	Osaka	'80	Medicine.
Kwansei Univ. ....	"	'86	Law.
Osaka Trinity School ....	"	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ...	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School ....	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in ....	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School.....	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Of the above the Keiōgijuku university and Waseda University, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to

financial and other considerations only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

**KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY.**

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University Preparatory, Middle school and Primary departments. At the end of Mar. 1906 statistics stood thus:—number of students on school roll 1,053; cumulative number of graduates, about 5,000. The university department is subdivided into four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

**WASEDA UNIVERSITY.**

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special Higher Normal, and Higher preparatory departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, and Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce. At the end of July 1905 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative

number of alumni, 3,709; number of students on school roll, 4,405.

**TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.**

Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

**NAUTICAL SCHOOL.**

This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering are provided, and the graduates are accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. The applicants for admission far exceed the number to be admitted. For the 1904-5 year the former numbered 984 of which only 73 were taken.

	No. of Students.		Total.	No. of Graduates.		Total.
	Nav.	Eng.		Nav.	Eng.	
1904-5.....	268	155	423	36	30	66
1903-4.....	314	159	473	38	34	72
1902-3.....	320	161	481	11	34	45
1901-2.....	279	161	440	73	20	93
1900-1.....	293	151	444	22	12	134

**SAPPORO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.**

This institution is provided with the main and preparatory, courses, besides those of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery (added only in the spring of '06). The main course is designed to give superior instruction on agriculture, both theoretical and practical, and plantation, and the course of study extends over four years, the preparatory course is designed to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course, the

course of study extending over two years. The course of agriculture is designed to give secondary education on agriculture and that of civil engineering, forestry and fishery to give higher education on the respective subjects, the course of study extending over three years in each. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course for practical students has been organized. A post-graduate course not exceeding two years is provided for the benefit of graduates in the main course.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enroll. d.
1904-5.....	31	447	54	422	161
1903-4.....	33	387	36	329	160
1902-3.....	32	336	27	408	140
1901-2.....	34	285	47	276	148
1900-1.....	31	258	43	185	128

#### MORIOKA HIGHER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

This institution was founded in '03 and is provided with the three courses

of agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, each course extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are maintained.

	Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1904-5 .....	21	153	307	77
1903-4 .....	14	81	236	84

#### TOKYO HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

This school is designed to give higher education in commerce and the school system is divided into a main and a preparatory course, the former extending

over three years and the latter one year. A professional department of two years is established while the Institute for the Training of Commercial Teachers is attached to this institution.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1904-5.....	61	1,188	146	1,429	377
1903-4.....	61	1,062	129	1,381	322
1902-3.....	61	957	71	1,283	298
1901-2.....	52	839	89	1,364	317
1900-1.....	53	666	81	981	223

#### KOBE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was established in March, 1903, and is provided with the main and preparatory courses and designed to give higher education in commerce. The course of study extends over one

year in the preparatory and three years in the main course. The preparatory course is divided into two sections, the first section being intended for the admission of graduates of middle grade.

	Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1904-5.....	23	329	688	173
1903-4.....	14	169	708	172

#### TOKYO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

This institution is designed to give such higher instruction as is necessary for the promotion of technological education chiefly for the purpose of training those intending to follow technological pursuits. The school system is divided into six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, fur, lace work, applied

chemistry, mechanics, electricity and industrial designing. The section of dyeing and weaving is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses of electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section is divided into three courses, each being

Completed in one school year. Persons who are engaged in art industry or the graduates of technical schools, if they desire to study some of the prescribed subjects, may be admitted as elective pupils; the graduates of this institution who are desirous of pursuing their studies further may also be admitted as post-graduate pupils; and even persons

whose names are not in the school register may be permitted to attend the lectures as auditors on each of the special subjects. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution. The Institute for the Training of Technical Teachers with the affiliates Industrial Supplementary School is annexed to this institution.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1904-5.....	61	524	119	861	181
1903-4.....	70	494	109	731	196
1902-3.....	66	446	101	741	187
1901-2.....	60	393	100	562	158
1900-1.....	52	361	93	453	132

#### OSAKA HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The school system comprises eight courses, viz., mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing metallurgy, naval architecture, and marine engineering, each extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are provided.

#### APPRENTICES' SCHOOL AFFILIATED TO THE TOKYO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The school system is divided into two sections, viz., wood work and metal work. The wood work is subdivided into three courses of carpentry, joinery and architectural drawing, and the metal work into six courses of casting, forging, finishing, wood modelling, metal-plating (including work in lead) and machine drawing. The course of study extends over three years in each section. Weaving was newly instituted early in '04.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1904-5.....	43	429	83	361	154
1903-4.....	44	395	78	375	145
1902-3.....	42	353	33	428	153
1901-2.....	39	265	29	198	118
1900-1.....	33	187	34	97	63

#### KYOTO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

This institution was opened in September of 1902. The school system is divided into three courses of dyeing, weaving and designing, extending over

three years. This institution gives higher instruction on technological education for those intending to follow technological pursuits or to take up teaching in schools of this description.

	Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1904-5.....	26	220	130	98
1903-4.....	22	140	121	90
1902-3.....	12	63	112	69

## FISHERY INSTITUTE.

At present the only institution in Japan for giving higher education on fishery, the school was started in 1889 by the Japan Fishery Association. This private institution was converted into a semi-Government one in 1893 when the Department of Agriculture and Commerce promised to grant ¥. 6,500 a year, while in 1897 it was converted into a pure Government institution, and as such it continues to be at present.

Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to that of the Middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend for three years. These courses

are fishery, marine industry and aquiculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaged in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic fishery course receive all of ¥. 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The school accommodations are limited to 195 students, but every year the number of applicants for admission far exceed that to be admitted, as,

	No. of Applicants.			No. Admitted.		
	1903	'04	'05	1903	'04	'05
Fishery Course .....	70	174	319	70	20	25
Marine Industry.....	92	172	331	20	20	25
Aquiculture .....	27	39	52	5	5	7
Total .....	189	385	702	45	45	57

Up to 1905 altogether 688 graduates were turned out of whom 42 had finished study before the institution was transferred to the Government.

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory at Odawara and an aquiculture laboratory on the two islands of Oki-no-shima, and Taka-no-shima, and also at Takeyama, all in Boshu. It also possesses a schooner of 140 ton displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery. The allowance to the institution was ¥. 68,341 for 1905.

## INSTITUTES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.	No. of Graduates.	Applicants for of Admission.	No. Admitted.
1904-5.....	—	174	58	395	61
1907-4.....	—	176	85	424	97
1902-3.....	—	150	52	315	81
1901-2.....	46	151	83	386	94
1900-1 .....	49	122	59	205	63

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.**

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science)

and schools for aquatic productions, commercial schools, apprentices' schools, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementary nautical schools.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
1904-5 .....	1,945	3,458	110,609	20,523
1903-4 .....	1,588	3,072	91,784	13,140
1902-3 .....	846	2,553	57,556	7,854
1901-2 .....	392	1,986	34,666	5,633
1900-1 .....	227	1,519	25,725	4,655

**MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.**

Under this heading are included all those institutions in which instruction is given in such branches of study as are

similar to those of elementary schools, middle schools, higher schools for females, special schools, industrial schools, etc.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors	Pupils.	Graduates.
1904-5 .....	1,902	6,130	121,069	25,849
1903-4 .....	1,986	56,900	114,677	24,912
1902-3 .....	1,657	5,546	106,169	22,118
1901-2 .....	1,474	4,938	96,184	18,685
1900-1 .....	1,317	4,363	84,934	16,504

**SCHOOL HYGIENE.**

The number of students and pupils examined in April of 1904 in the institutions under the control of the De-

partment of Education included 14,625 of which 13,870 were males and 755 females. The data obtained are shown below:—

**HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS (15 TO 25 YEARS OLD) IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.**

No. of Students examined.	Percentage of Constitution.			Percentage of Eye-sight.		
	Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.	
1904-5 .....	13,870	51.9	46.0	2.1	63.9	36.1
1903-4 .....	12,784	53.5	43.5	3.0	64.2	35.8
1902-3 .....	10,917	47.0	48.8	4.2	63.0	37.0
1901-2 .....	9,823	43.4	50.9	5.7	62.6	37.4
1900-1 .....	8,552	48.8	48.1	3.1	61.3	38.7

## HEALTH OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

No. of Students examined.	Percentage of Constitution.			Percentage of Eye-sight.		
	Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.	
1904-5 .....	755	92.3	7.0	0.7	85.8	14.2
1903-4 .....	798	81.7	15.8	2.5	84.6	15.4
1902-3 .....	722	76.6	23.0	0.4	85.3	14.7
1901-2 .....	697	50.2	48.6	1.2	85.1	14.9
1900-1 .....	651	50.6	45.3	4.1	81.9	18.1

## MEASUREMENT OF STUDENTS OF BOTH SEXES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Age.	Stature (cent.)		Weight (kil.)		Chest (cent.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15 .....	{ 150.8 149.2	{ 150.8 145.2	{ 39.5 42.8	{ 40.5 38.4	{ 72.3 72.2	{ 70.8 64.6
16 .....	{ 155.3 155.1	{ 152.2 148.9	{ 44.7 44.6	{ 42.6 42.8	{ 75.7 76.2	{ 71.0 68.8
17 .....	{ 158.8 155.2	{ 149.7 148.3	{ 49.2 49.2	{ 45.1 43.7	{ 80.2 79.8	{ 72.2 69.7
18 .....	{ 162.0 161.3	{ 148.9 148.1	{ 51.2 53.7	{ 47.0 44.5	{ 80.5 80.1	{ 72.8 71.7
19 .....	{ 161.3 161.4	{ 148.6 149.2	{ 51.5 52.8	{ 46.5 47.5	{ 80.6 80.3	{ 72.5 72.5
20 .....	{ 161.6 161.1	{ 149.2 148.3	{ 52.4 52.8	{ 48.5 47.9	{ 80.7 80.6	{ 73.4 73.7
21 .....	{ 161.5 161.9	{ 149.0 148.9	{ 52.6 53.3	{ 47.1 48.2	{ 81.1 80.9	{ 73.5 75.0
22 .....	{ 161.6 160.8	{ 150.1 148.8	{ 53.4 53.4	{ 49.6 46.8	{ 80.2 80.0	{ 74.6 74.0
23 .....	{ 161.4 160.9	{ 148.6 150.2	{ 53.1 53.2	{ 46.1 48.7	{ 80.7 81.0	{ 74.1 74.2
24 .....	{ 160.6 161.0	{ 148.3 149.0	{ 53.1 52.7	{ 47.6 47.0	{ 80.9 80.6	{ 73.5 74.3
25 .....	{ 160.8 160.8	{ 147.1 148.3	{ 52.7 53.0	{ 46.8 45.8	{ 80.9 81.1	{ 73.8 74.8

In the foregoing table the upper figures in each year represent data for the 1904-5 year and the lower figures those for the 1903-4 year.

HEALTH IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY AND  
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Pupils and children of secondary and elementary schools both communal and private numbered 581,267 boys and 357,831 girls for the 1904-5 year. The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus:—

Kind of Schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools .....	457,188	42.2	50.4	7.4	—	—
Middle Schools .....	87,838	49.7	43.9	6.3	87.3	12.7
Normal Schools .....	12,825	65.5	33.0	1.5	85.2	14.8
Technical Schools and Miscellaneous Schools .....	22,282	47.6	45.3	7.1	87.5	12.5
Special Schools .....	1,134	65.7	33.8	0.4	76.5	32.5
1904-5 (Total) .....	581,269	44.1	48.8	7.1	87.1	12.9
1903-4 .....	459,520	44.3	48.9	6.8	88.0	12.0
1902-3 .....	524,524	34.8	55.1	10.1	87.9	12.1
1901-2 .....	328,474	32.9	53.3	13.8	87.9	12.1
1900-1 .....	374,541	47.2	46.8	6.0	88.1	11.9

Prior to 1904-5 year Technical, Special and Miscellaneous Schools were counted under one head.

The data for girls are as follows :—

Kind of Schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools .....	330,251	38.2	53.1	8.7	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools .....	23,432	44.9	49.8	5.3	1.2	8.8
Normal Schools .....	3,435	59.2	39.5	1.3	2.1	7.9
Technical Schools .....	683	57.4	41.3	1.3	96.3	3.7
Special Schools .....	30	26.7	73.3	—	40.0	60.0
1904-5 (Total) .....	357,831	38.7	52.7	8.4	91.4	8.6
1903-4 .....	263,471	38.9	52.8	8.3	90.8	9.6
1902-3 .....	305,603	27.9	59.6	12.5	90.2	9.9
1901-2 .....	171,201	57.5	24.5	18.0	90.4	9.6
1900-1 .....	183,252	50.7	42.2	7.1	87.6	12.4

## LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 30 public, and 69 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

## IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

The Library was removed to the

building in Mar. '06 erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince. Though the largest in Japan, it is insignificant compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small. For the current year it has only less than ¥ 10,000 appropriated for purchase of books etc.

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. Visitors per day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1904-5 .....	185,905	46,385	232,290	332	137,364	413.75
1903-4 .....	177,599	45,276	222,875	334	144,520	432.71
1902-3 .....	173,803	43,285	217,092	332	138,650	417.62
1901-2 .....	171,084	40,578	211,666	334	133,803	490.61
1900-1 .....	161,367	38,056	109,423	334	113,573	340.00

## THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses in the number of volumes contained the

Imperial Library. It is accessible only to the Professors, students etc. of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese.	European.	Total.
1904-5 {	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.).....	215,805	156,363	372,168
	University of Kyoto ( " ) .....	74,044	55,700	129,744
1903-4 {	University of Tokyo ( " ) .....	221,243	141,733	362,976
	University of Kyoto ( " ) .....	59,140	42,112	101,252

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number,

while among private libraries the Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo by the Haku-bunkan, publishing house, about seven years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million yen may be mentioned.

	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per day.
1904-5 .....	99	861,348	22,407	566,238	25.27
1903-4 .....	85	770,266	19,652	420,065	21.38
1902-3 .....	66	604,578	14,416	189,076	13.12
1901-2 .....	49	407,570	10,765	107,790	10.01
1900-1 .....	42	326,548	8,944	82,737	9.25

#### THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN.

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the French Academy, though still remaining as a faint shadow of the great prototypes. It was established for the promotion of science and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. It may join an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consists of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) L.t. & social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by the His Majesty the Emperor, candidates being submitted with the recommendation of the existing members. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. Prof. Florenz (French) now residing in his own country has been admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

#### TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION.

Teachers' license examination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmacentists is also held.

#### LICENSE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls schools, was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is Y.2. The figures for the last five years are as follows.

	License granted without Examination.	Licenses granted on Examination.	Total.
1900-1 .....	510	375	885
1901-2 .....	222	464	687
1902-3 .....	242	468	710
1903-4 .....	279	416	695
1904-5 .....	336	403	739

## THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

## LICENSE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

	Granted without examination.	Granted on examination.	Total.
1900-1 .....	6,714	11,318	18,032
1901-2 .....	8,936	15,048	23,984
1902-3 .....	7,467	15,969	23,436
1903-4 .....	7,119	12,424	19,543
1904-5 .....	7,134	8,114	15,248

## MEDICAL LICENSE.

	No. of candidates.	Those who passed examination.
1903-4 { Med. ....	1,880	1,781
{ Den. ....	661	83
{ Phar. ....	735	151
1904-5 { Med. ....	9,509	1,315
{ Den. ....	638	49
{ Phar. ....	923	218

## OTHER WORKS.

Other works under control of the Department of Education are the Seismic Investigation Board, Central Meteorological Observatory, Geodetic Surveying Committee, Measurement of Latitude Observatory, and Compilation of Catalogue of Scientific Literature, Japanese Language Investigation Committee, and Compilation of Elementary School Text-Books.

## THE EDUCATIONAL STOCK FUND.

The sum of ¥ 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 from the War Indemnity obtained China is the origin of this fund, which is intended to promote the cause of primary education by granting, for instance, loans to be used for educational purposes to civic corporations.

	'99-1900.	1900-'1.	1901-'2.
Stock Fund (yen) .....	10,375,000	10,270,139	10,033,287
	1902-'3.	1903-'4.	1904-'5.
" .....	10,041,212	10,043,273	10,545,437
Loans granted to civic corporations. {	116,040	577,908	942,259
			1,322,598
			1,026,341

## FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Since 1900 the Law for granting aid out of the Treasury to give additional salaries to elementary school teachers of

long service has been in force. Besides the aid from the Treasury which constitutes about one half of the total the Fund receives contribution at fixed rate from the local Treasuries, while there are also proceeds accruing from the balance of the Fund.

	Receipt.	Disbursements.	Amount carried over to next account.
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
1905-4 .....	2,192,957	872,125	1,320,833
1904-3 .....	1,973,099	864,839	1,108,260
1903-2 .....	1,719,450	822,182	897,268
1902-1 .....	1,425,843	783,609	742,234
1901-0 .....	1,010,908	541,681	369,227

## PENSION FUND AND PENSIONS.

FOR TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND PRIMARY  
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

	Pension Fund.	Receipt to Pension Fund.	Pensions granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	No. of Recipients.
1904-5 .....	1,507,310	244,589	233,665	4,710
1903-4 .....	1,365,196	177,300	160,205	3,228
1902-3 .....	1,249,181	152,850	132,706	2,645
1901-2 .....	1,124,204	132,518	106,088	2,307
1900-1 .....	1,003,826	120,209	90,610	1,838

## FOR TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Amount paid into the Fund out of local Treasury and by Teachers.	Amount granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	No. of Recipients.
1904-5 .....	78,346	42,176	432
1903-4 .....	72,857	33,906	399
1902-3 .....	64,838	30,439	350
1901-2 .....	53,907	25,650	317
1900-1 .....	43,140	20,498	257

## OUTLAYS AND RECEIPT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Kind of School.	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1901-2	1900-1
Primary .....	24,455,498	31,748,420	31,502,605	29,815,717	25,103,945
Kindergarten .....	95,108	135,595	104,321	112,104	103,628
Blind and Dumb.....	7,012	6,810	7,144	5,833	4,657
Normal .....	2,654,426	2,904,455	2,845,651	3,021,043	3,077,760
Middle .....	3,695,289	4,472,094	4,740,026	4,921,124	3,907,801
Girls' Higher .....	844,717	1,100,465	1,490,751	1,314,939	816,954
Special .....	279,578	256,255	197,296	228,658	161,986
Technical .....	2,633,851	2,836,104	2,706,104	2,282,142	1,647,783
Various .....	39,479	50,407	35,271	28,916	32,776
Libraries .....	46,782	76,034	28,622	25,929	17,752
Others .....	504,313	842,919	829,581	827,484	525,130
Total .....	35,256,053	44,429,559	44,487,372	42,584,194	35,400,172

Receipt for 1903-4 amounted to Y. 8,201,329 distributed as follows:—

Elementary Schools, 5,717,834; Kindergarten, 39,489; Blind and Dumb Schools, 4,409; Normal Schools, 73,692; Middle Schools, 1,212,442; Girls' Higher Schools, 225,476; Special Schools, 253,546; Technical Schools, 589,495; Miscellaneous Schools, 21,244; Libraries, 19,261; Others, 44,441.

The Public school receipt was made of the following items:—

Tuition Fees, 5,059,614; Visitors' Fees, 937; Contributions, 1,244,439; Proceeds from School property, 524,582; Miscellaneous income, 1,095,970; aids from the State, 275,783.

In regard to fees, it may be noted that for primary schools no-fee system is in force as a principle, and the exaction of fees is allowable under special circum-

stances only. The amount of such fees may not exceed for ordinary primary schools 20 *sen* a month in the case of a school existing in a municipal district, and 10 *sen* in the case of a town or village school. For a higher primary school the amount may not exceed 60 *sen* a month in the case of a municipal school and 30 *sen* in the case of a town or village school. Children of poor families unable to pay the fee may be exempted either entirely or in part. The fee may also be reduced for a family sending more than two children at the same time. For Normal Schools the fee is of course excepted, in the Middle School the amount ranges from 1 to 3 *yen* a month according to places and schools, in the High School it is Y. 20 *yen* a year, and in the Universities Y. 35.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1901-2
	(000 <i>Tsubo</i> )	(000 <i>Tsubo</i> )	(000 <i>Tsubo</i> )	(000 <i>Tsubo</i> )
Area of school grounds .....	15,030	14,446	13,254	11,821
Lands belonging to schools ...	17,448	23,516	23,069	17,864
Total .....	32,478	37,961	36,323	29,684
Area of buildings { Class rooms.	2,155	2,082	2,016	1,853
{ Other rooms.	1,717	1,676	1,498	1,350
Total .....	3,872	3,758	3,515	8,183
Value of school grounds .....		(000 <i>Yen</i> )	(000 <i>Yen</i> )	(000 <i>Yen</i> )
" " revenue lands belong-		19,425	17,562	15,523
ing to schools .....		2,308	1,804	1,623
" " buildings .....		46,321	57,087	51,171
" " books .....		3,884	3,447	3,076
" " apparatus and speci-		5,617	4,971	4,295
mens .....		7,227	6,460	5,478
" " furniture .....				
Total .....		102,780	91,326	81,167
School stock property.				
Amount of money .....		6,548,442	5,819,111	5,888,352
Grounds { Area .....		<i>Tsubo</i> 55,172,521	<i>Tsubo</i> 44,727,660	<i>Tsubo</i> 57,030,522
{ Value .....		× 2,625,248	× 7,242,368	
Buildings { Area .....		<i>Yen</i> 2,410,796	<i>Yen</i> 2,769,551	<i>Yen</i> 6,001,922
{ Value .....		× 1,166,478	× 931,313	
Value of other property...		<i>Tsubo</i> 148,750	<i>Tsubo</i> 163,307	<i>Tsubo</i> 416,095
Total value .....		× 319,910	× 303,816	
		<i>Yen</i> 2,003,296	<i>Yen</i> 2,124,692	<i>Yen</i> 7,913,651
		× 4,244,711	× 3,890,548	
		336,915	407,329	495,466
		× 105,486	× 118,860	
		4,751,007	5,301,572	14,411,039
		× 5,516,676	× 4,940,721	

× Repeated for reference.

## COST OF EDUCATION.

Cost of education is steadily rising. It seems that parents have to disburse some ¥ 3,000 in enabling children to go through the regular course of education, from the elementary to the university grade. Fairly accurate estimates

on this subject are supplied by the Keio-gijuku University to which both elementary and intermediate courses are attached and where rules for keeping schooling expenses for dormitory students and pupils are in force. The latest estimates are these:—

## University and preparatory stage (altogether five years).

Tuition fee .....	¥. 36.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months) .....	38.50
Class-room charge .....	3.00
Physical education charge .....	3.00
Boarding (for 11 months) .....	66.00
Total .....	146.50

To the above expenses on account of books, stationery, and sundries at least amount to ¥ 60, so that the yearly ex-

penses will not fall below ¥. 200, in other words ¥. 1,000 for the whole course extending over five years.

## Intermediate stage (five years.)

Tuition fee .....	¥. 25.50
Class-room charge .....	3.00
Physical education charge .....	3.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months) .....	38.50
Boarding " .....	66.00
Total .....	136.00

For books, stationery and sundries about ¥. 50 is at least necessary, and

the year's expense may not fall below ¥. 190 or ¥. 950 in five years.

## Elementary stage (six years).

Tuition fee (monthly allotment) .....	¥. 1.50
Class-room charge (monthly allotment) .....	.35
Physical education charge (monthly allotment) .....	.15
Boarding and sundries (monthly allotment) .....	13.00
Total .....	15.00

As may easily be imagined, it is only by parents of upper middle and higher class that such schooling allowances for their children can be made. Education in Japan, as elsewhere, has therefore become a luxury accessible only to

the wealthy. Even poor students working their way ¥. 13 will be barely sufficient in attending a school giving professional course. In the country, however, ¥. 10 may be enough for boys and girls in secondary schools.

### DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS.

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding. It would be better for the country and for these students too if they could be made to regard learning with less fervor and humble labor with greater attention. But the long custom is hard to change, and poor students must continue learning with heroic struggle.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "hin-shosei" (poor students), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of them is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expense to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from ¥. 5.00 to about ¥. 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be redeemed after the recipients graduate schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess fund of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about ¥. 700,-

000 heads the list as to amount of fund. Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of ¥. 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

### FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN.

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was ten years ago, after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch numbered only two. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,620 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In age they average 23, for there are some who have past the prime of life and have occupied no mean post at home. India has sent about 50, while for Korea it is difficult to give number of regular students.

### PUBLICATION.

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has been a special feature of the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed ¥. 1.00 in price, still this is a very advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

	Original works.	Translation.	Total.
1903 .....	24,239	17	24,296
1902 .....	22,942	8	22,950
1901 .....	18,963	35	18,998
1900 .....	18,170	111	18,281

During 1903 the kind of books that were published most comprised agriculture 2,366; commerce, 1,697; law, 1,540, closely followed by religions with 1,475. Pictures with 1,283 and literature with 1,099 came next.

#### THE MINISTERIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Instruction issued on June 9th this year by the Minister of Education should be regarded as a sign of times, indicating as it does what dangers now lie on the path of education in Japan.

"It is scarcely necessary to say, that the duty of scholars and students is to have a steadfast mind, to propose to themselves a fixed purpose, and to look forward to achieving great results by zeal and diligence. \* \* Nevertheless among the youths of both sexes I detect, to my great regret, a tendency to occasional despondency and to ethical decadence. Certain of those now in the schools show an inclination to luxury, or torment themselves about empty theories, or, in extreme cases, allow their minds to become absorbed in dissipation and, violating the precepts of virtue, lose their sense of shame. \* \* Unless steps be presently taken to severely reprimand these errors, their harmful results will be incalculable. There are

signs that the trend of a part of society is towards insincerity and that the youths of both sexes are being led astray in increasing degree. Especially is this the case with recent publications and pictures, for these either ventilate extreme doctrines, inculcate pessimistic views, or depict immoral conditions to the no small detriment of education. \* \* \* Steps must be taken to suppress publications that suggest such danger whether within or without the schools. Again there are men who, advocating an extreme form of socialism, have recourse to various devices for leading astray students and teachers. If such views, destructive as they are towards the very foundations of nationalism and dangerous to the good order of society, obtain currency in educational circles, so as to disturb the bases of our educational system, nothing could be more regrettable in the interests of the country's future. It behoves educationists to be specially on their guard and to prepare for checking these evils before they bear fruit. Persons who occupy pedagogic positions should bear these things constantly in mind, and in co-operation with parents and guardians should endeavour to purify the habits of students and to invigorate their spirit, thus aiming at the achievement of good results for education."

(*Mai.*)

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## RELIGIONS.

## SHINTOISM.

Baron Kencho Suematsu, B.A., LL.M., describes Shintoism in these words:—

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans.....It has no founder, nor has it any dogma, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of the soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship.....It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs. It has existed in Japan from time immemorial, long before the introduction of Confucianism and Buddhism.

From an ethical point of view it has more teaching in it than Buddhism, but it is not so elaborate as Confucianism. Nevertheless, it has a tight grasp of the Japanese mind. It is supremely content with its simple tenets....

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal form of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of conscience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically—hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad minds as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are

honesty and straightforwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrines of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrines by distinguished personages has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrines as fountain-head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrines of Ise of course head the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The latest deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious natives who refused to submit to the new rulers. A shrine of high official grade was erected in memory of the unfortunate Prince, who may therefore be regarded as the guardian deity of that new dominion.

## SHINTO SECTS.

Twelve officially recognized sects

exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence of deities and observance of precepts handed down by "divine ancestors."

#### THE SHINDO SECT.

Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four sub-sects.

#### THE JINGOOKYO SECT.

Originated in '89 this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

#### THE TAISHAKYO SECT.

This sect is based on the Great Shrine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

#### THE FUSO SECT.

The sect was founded by Fujiwara-no Sumiyuki about the middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation," and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

#### THE DAISEIKYO SECT.

This is dedicated to million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." This sect embraces several pseudo Shinto Sects.

#### THE JIKKO SECT.

The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupa-

tion, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctum at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

#### THE KUROZUMI SECT.

The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi votaries.

#### THE SHUSEIHA SECT.

This was founded in 1873 by Nitta Kunimitsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

#### THE JISSHUKYO SECT.

The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura M. samochi who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun-Goddess." The sect avows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

#### THE MITAKEKYO SECT.

Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity

and long-life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

#### THE MIHARAIKYO SECT.

The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

#### THE SHINRIKYO SECT.

This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

### BUDDHISM.

On the whole the world of Japanese Buddhism remains stagnant.

Amidst the general inertness and stagnancy, two things stood out prominent in the recent movement of Japanese Buddhism. One was an active part the two Hongwan temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamanic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yeikai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in 1904.

In contrast to these worthy undertakings, the chronic scandal of the East Hongwan continues to seriously impair the credit of Buddhism as a whole.

#### SECTS OF JAPANESE BUDDHISM.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and 49 sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects have each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichren sect 9.

#### HOSSO SECT.

The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kōfuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monastries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

#### KEGON SECT.

Another oldest sect, having been introduced in 736 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha is the headquarters of the sect.

#### TENDAI SECT.

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (Mahayana) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryaku temple on Mount Hiei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

#### SHINGON SECT.

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese Kana syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongōbu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older sub-sects.

#### Jō-DO SECT.

The sect is the first Buddhist sect

founded in Japan. It was established by Genku in 1175 A.D. The Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between the doctrines for the initiated and the doctrines for the mass, the former called the doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Holy Path indicates ways of salvation by treading the holy path of the Buddha, in other words, by one's own power, while the other means salvation by attaining a similar end by faith in the Buddha, i.e. by the power of the other. This interpretation was carried further by the Shin or True Sect described later on. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jōdo Sect.

#### ZEN SECT.

The sect was introduced from China by Lōgen in the Year 1227 A.D. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non-existence, of *Ātman* (self) and of *Dharma* (things), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main sub-sects of Rinsei, Sōdo and Obaku are divisions that have appeared since the present era of Meiji, and theologically they have nothing particular to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the two headquarters for the Sōtō division.

#### SHIN (TRUE) SECT.

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length. It was founded by Shinran Shōnin who was a disciple of Hōnen, the founder of Jōdo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are

based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sutra (*Amitāyus Sūtra*), *Sūtra of Meditation*, and Lesser Sūtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibitions" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of *Amitāpha Buddha* i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "*Amida*," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that that is too much to be exacted from people in these latter days of darkness and impurity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada, Hiiachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hanpa Hongwan-ji. One of his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shōnin, established the Senshu-ji at Shimō-sa, to be subsequently removed to Issinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto, owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat-eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly

seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwan-ji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation. It may even be considered wealthy in the worldly sense. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

#### NICHIREN OR HOKKÊ SECT.

The sect was founded by Nichiren in 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myôhôrengekyô" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter this sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other old sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyû-ên-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

#### JÎ SECT.

This sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the old sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The Jî-shû teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijôkô-ji at Fujisawa, is the headquarters.

## CHRISTIANITY.

### EARLY CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when the Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kan-shiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there). The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. That was, so far, the high-water mark of the propagation of Christianity in this country. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design welcomed and supported by a large number of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos* was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memorialized in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuit fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled. In 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the

ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

### THE REVIVAL.

It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Dr. Greene and Davis both of whom were stationed at Kobe. The people were not yet prepared to receive teaching of Christian doctrines, and the progress of evangelical work was very insignificant. On the other hand, missionaries from America and Europe kept on pouring into Japan. In 1869 America and England sent 15 men and women missionaries, and by 1882 the whole of the missionary force of all Christian faiths and sects numbered 69 men and 145 women, representing 18 mission boards. The number has kept on increasing till the missionary corps of Protestant religion has grown to quite a large force at present, as seen in the figures given below.

### EARLY CENTRES OF PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Brown School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural Col-

lege founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the Tōō Gijyuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki were all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Dōnin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-n Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. Nijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. The influence of the latter institution, once headquarters of Christian theology, has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissension between the native instructors who urged to cut connection with the American Mission Board and the foreign members of the faculty who opposed it.

### CATHOLICS.

In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

### GREEK CHURCH.

The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and the Archbishop has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years.

### THE SITUATION.

The two main currents move the Christian, especially Protestant, religion in Japan, one of which is the endeavor

to adopt the doctrines to the peculiar conditions of the country and the other to fuse all sectarian divisions and to create one Christian Church for Japan. The outward manifestation of the former is seen in the movement of leading Japanese Christians to detach their churches from the control of their foster-mothers, the foreign Church missions. Already a native church which is entirely self-governing has arisen, that is the "*Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai*" or Church of Christ in Japan organized on Presbyterian lines. The radical movement to create native Churches entirely independent from missionary aid of any description was introduced to the meeting of the Synod in October '04 by Rev. Uemura and other thoroughgoing reformists, and though this was rejected by a narrow majority, its realization may be in a few years. The 3rd Annual issue of the co-operating Christian Missions sums up this "Japan for Japanese movement" as follows:—

"A considerable number of the native ministers is definitely committed to the doctrine that the foreign mission period in Japan is over and that the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai*, while not forgetting to be duly grateful for the past work of the missionaries, should now relieve the foreign boards of all further expense; that the co-operation of the missionaries is no longer necessary, but is in reality detrimental to the growth of the Church in vital, that is, Christian principle. They regard the native Church as able to assume the financial burden of their country's evangelisation and that it is unworthy of them as citizens of Japan to accept help in that which they can do for themselves. They do not ask the missionaries to withdraw, but they do insist that hereafter the foreigner shall cease to be a conspicuous factor in the work of the native Church. We are welcome to do any amount of personal, unofficial, work and they will gladly receive our converts into their Church, but no Japanese church which depends for its life upon a foreign mission must have representation as a church in the councils of the denomination. This party we have designated as the Radical party.

"There is also a Moderate party, as yet apparently in the ascendant, which deplores the abruptness and the apparent discourtesy to the missionaries, of the Radical position. They deny that the day of foreign missions is done. They believe in a qualified co-operation by which the strength of the native Church and of the missions will supplement each other and that the goal of independence and self-support will be reached the sooner by such sympathetic co-operation.

"Far from deploring this agitation in the native Church we look upon it as a promising symptom. There can be no doubt that the danger pointed out so bluntly by the Radicals, that is, the danger of pauperizing the Christian sons of Dai Nihon is a real one. . . . As a Mission we have sought strenuously to avoid this tendency and can only welcome, other things being equal, whatever may help to prevent it. The agitation can not fail to act as a spur to the Japanese Christians and churches who may have imbibed the poison of religious pauperism."

"The movement for independence appeals to every true son of Japan and it has now reached such proportions that we may count on a rapid and general growth in the *spirit* of independence. . . ."

The report continues:—

"But it would be a serious mistake should the churches at home, adopting the views of the radical independent party in the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai*, withhold their support and co-operation in the further evangelisation of Japan. The real work of Christianising this nation is still before us. The conflict between Christianity and Heathenism is to be fought over again in Eastern Asia, as it was in Europe in the early centuries of our era, and the chief battle-field will be Japan."

With regard to the unity endeavor, which is not yet so pronounced as to other movement, the report contains the following remark made by the Right Rev. Wm. Awdry D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo:—

We have then a powerful call to as

much union as is possible, for the lack of it is both wasteful and paralysing now, and it will almost certainly be seen by the Japanese Christianity of the future as narrow and futile, preventing them in the name alike of history, doctrine, piety and common sense from acknowledging themselves to be followers of any

of us." But the question is, how can this union be brought about among the different sects with their own separate histories, traditions and prejudices? The Bishop turns for the solution to new nations and especially perhaps through the Japanese.

## RESUME OF STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN (1904).

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Russian Orth. Church.	Total.
No. of Churches and prea. places.....	1,287	530	260	2,077
Total Missionaries incl. wives .....	882	236	1	1,119
Native Ministers .....	632	268	151	1,051
Total Membership .....	71,097	58,086	28,597	157,780
No. of Schools .....	1,398	48	4	1,450
No. of Teachers and pupils .....	71,526	6,006	1,391	78,923
No. of Y. M. C. S. ....	1,187	1	1	189
Orphanages and Homes .....	21	21	—	
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	20	17	—	
Patients treated .....	12,184	49,850	—	
Value of Mis. property (est.)..... Y.	1,128,323	—	—	
Value of Church premises (e t.) ..... Y.	888,388	2	84,399	
Value of School property (est.) ..... Y.	1,185,531	—	—	

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## CHARITY AND RELIEF.

(also some patriotic societies.)

## THE RELIEF FUND.

For relief on a large scale the Relief Regulations enacted in 1899 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of Y. 560,000.

The state undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc make this record.

Relief Fund (yen.)					
At end of	Local apportionment for this year.	Proceeds from Fund.	State Aids.	Dis'ments from Fund.	Fund existing.
19 2-'3 .....	226,993	1,465,024	435,000	195,807	29,090,196
1901-'2 .....	291,259	1,390,470	303,042	751,850	27,195,665
1900-'1 .....	271,857	1,285,418	306,332	116,094	26,031,230
1899-'0 .....	243,364	1,188,604	322,786	100,660	24,298,843

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers,

cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

At end of	Paupers supported at State expenses.	Amount paid by State.	Foundlings, No. of.	Expenses (State & Com'ral.)
	No.	yen.		yen.
1903 .....	15,118	212,597	2,337	36,449
1902 .....	14,096	177,444	2,442	34,127
1901 .....	14,575	179,353	2,550	38,302
1900 .....	15,211	183,006	2,642	32,108
1899 .....	16,103	159,985	2,542	29,331

## SHARE IN RELIEF WORK OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

It is a significant fact that by far the greater part of private charity work of any large scope are conducted by Christians, both natives and aliens, and

that the part played by Buddhists in this direction is shamefully out of proportion. As to Shintoists, they are privileged, in popular estimate, to keep aloof from matters of this kind.

## BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT.

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while not professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings. In May '05 T. M. the Emperor and Empress granted *yen* 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted *yen* 2,000 with promise to give *yen* 1,000 a year for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomoka's Abandoned Women's School, were also honored with a grant of *yen* 1,000 each. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *yen* 20,000 a year in the names of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R. C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expense. The money granted by the Court whenever a calamity overtaken one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year. Thus Their Majesties presented *yen* 50,000 to the sufferers of Northeastern famine and *yen* 20,000 to those of the Formosan earthquake. The present of *yen* 200,000 to the sufferers of the earthquake in San Francisco should be mentioned in this connection. On the other hand, to the North-eastern relief fund, U. S. A. contributed about *Y*. 700,000, Britain 301,420, China 150,000, and others 50,000.

The chief charity institutions existing in Japan are as follow:—

## CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

*Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans*.—Metropolitan institution est. 1872; no. under protection at end 1904, 1,160; fund in the year *yen* 179,400;

receipts and disbursements in 1903 were 98,383 and 63,927 respectively. Receives sick travellers from 1883, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1901.

*Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum*.—Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by luncy; had 340 inmates in Mar. 1905, and spent *yen* 99,330 and received *yen* 17,941 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

*Tokyo Charity Hospital*.—A private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Tokyo; in 1904 received 355 patients in hospital, besides 40 remaining over the preceding year and 20,580 out patients treated; possessed *yen* 260,742 fund and disbursed *yen* 17,701 and spent *yen* 31,028. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

*Fukudenkai Orphanage*.—A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu; had in its charge 102 orphans at end 1904, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 22,467, and received *yen* 5,555 and disbursed *yen* 5,205 that year.

*Tokyo House for Correction*.—A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1904 were,—no. of inmates at end of year 481; expenses *yen* 5,949, receipts *yen* 5,581.

*The Okayama Orphanage*.—The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to the state of success and usefulness through the single-hearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '87 by Fuji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga), a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical School at Okayama. While he was staying at some village doctor's in Okayama prefecture as assistant to acquire practical training, he came across three beggars, mother and two children; took pity on them, and was finally induced at the petition of the

mother to take care of the boy, then eight years old. Soon afterward he had to take under his protection two orphans. It was then that he decided to give up his original intention of practising medicine and to devote his life to the work of relieving poor orphans. With the help of a few friends who shared his idea, he founded an orphanage in a small room he rented of a buddhist temple at Okayama, and thus was brought into existence the Orphanage.

According to the returns made in January of the current year the Orphanage had under its care 355 boys and girls and had from the beginning taken care of 877 orphans. That number has since been more than trebled, to over 1,200, owing to a large influx of orphans from the North-eastern famine districts.

The Orphanage has devised various means to make itself self-supporting as much as possible. Receipt and outlay for 1905 both amounted to ¥ 40,000 approximately. Of the receipt ¥ 22,500 approximately was collected, or in some sense earned by the Orphanage Music and Magic Lantern Band organized in '98 and which is made every year to go about the country giving entertainment and collecting contributions on behalf of the Orphanage. The printing shops run by a number of older boys realized the profit of over ¥ 1,300; other chief items were ¥ 1,000 from the Imperial Court which first granted ¥ 2,000 in '04 and further notified the following year that ¥ 1,000 would be granted every year for ten years; ¥ 400, an aid from Okayama prefecture; over ¥ 5,000 each on account of occasional and regular contributions, from Japanese and foreign sympathizers. On the side of expenditure the principal items were, for bringing up the orphans, ¥ 13,800; collecting contributions, ¥ 7,000; purchase of magic lantern films, 2,300; repairs and new construction, ¥ 3,300; education, ¥ 1,800; office expense, ¥ 1,600; printing, ¥ 1,200, all in round numbers.

The stock fund reached ¥ 25,300 by January this year, and it is the intention

of the Orphanage to have at least ¥ 200,000 on this account. The Orphanage was converted into a foundation in Mar '03, when Mr. Ishii contributed to it over ¥ 4,600 to stock fund, about 1½ acres of land and buildings covering about one half acre. At present the premises of the Orphanage cover about 7 acres on which are erected 38 buildings majority of which owe their existence to donations from Japanese and foreigners. The appeal made by the Orphanage to the general public for support of its work is very simple. It is to set aside every day only  $\frac{3}{10}$  sen and to contribute 1 yen every year to the maintenance fund. According to the original programme 10,000 such contributors would be enough for the purpose, and by the end of '04 that number had been reached; but the sudden expansion of the work in consequence of the arrival of a large number of orphans from the North-eastern districts has upset this programme. The orphanage, therefore, is in need for more help. The estimate for maintaining one orphan is put at ¥ 50 a year. In conclusion a short account may be given on the organization of the Orphanage as to bringing up of its inmates. The orphans are first of all divided by sexes. The girls' department is not subdivided, but the other is subdivided into four sections by age, (1) the Childrens' section for boys under ten years old, (2) the Boy's section for those of ordinary elementary education age, (3) the Juvenile section for those of higher elementary education age, and (4) the Lads' section for those of higher age. The education of all the inmates consists of spiritual teaching, school-room teaching and business teaching. The first is based on Christian morals, the second gives elementary school education, while in the third orphans of the grade of and higher than 1st year higher elementary school education are made to work half a day at the printing shops. The opening of wild land in Hyuga where about 150 acres were acquired in 1894 is a work of far more ambitious nature. It was suspended in '98, but is to be resumed shortly.

*The Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto.*—It is significant that the three lepers' homes now existing in Japan, as mentioned on the list of philanthropic organizations given elsewhere, all owe their existence and maintenance to foreigners. Of the three Miss Hannah Riddell's Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto, being the earliest and most important, deserves brief description. Her work has obtained Government recognition, and the noble British lady has been granted the Blue-ribbon medal instituted in 1881 for the express purpose of distinguishing deeds of public utility, a first foreigner so far honored in that way. The official document announcing that honor succinctly reviews the history of her work. It runs to this effect.

"On her arrival in Japan in 1890 as a member of a British missionary society Miss Riddell found near the Honmyō-i Temple at Kumamoto many beggars suffering from leprosy. She took pity on them and decided to make arrangements to give them relief. With that end in view she began to raise a fund, and after years of unremitting endeavors succeeded in establishing the Kwaishun Hospital. She subsequently retired from the missionary society, to devote herself entirely to the enlargement of the hospital, which has already received 86 sufferers. The amount of money spent is over ¥ 50,000. Besides over 400 persons were given treatment at the branch establishments."

In consequence of her appeal last year to the general public the work has begun to attract wide attention, and a number of prominent persons in upper circles have expressed their willingness to contribute to the fund. Miss Riddell's desire is to collect a fund of ¥ 60,000 to 70,000, so as to enlarge the scope of

the work. The maintenance of one patient costs about ¥ 100 a year. What is of far more importance medically is, that Miss Riddell's appeal has awakened the public to the necessity of enacting some regulations for isolating lepers.

*Ex-Convicts Homes.*—Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1897, when 13,585 convicts were discharged. At the same time ¥ 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates ¥ 1,800,000 approximately. According to the latest official returns 43 homes for ex-convicts exist throughout the country, and in 1905 the number taken care of in those homes totalled 587 while those who remained there at the end of the year numbered 442. Of those homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among them select few.

*Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home at Yanagihara, Kanda, Tokyo.*—Is the largest and most important, and the work was started on that memorable occasion. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offense, had then been a prison chaplain ever since, and before founding the present Home he reclaimed from 1883 to '97 altogether 305 discharged convicts. With such record behind him, he was thoroughly qualified to undertake the work. The result of his work may be seen in the following compiled at end of 1905.

Up to that date the Home took care of 768 ticket-of-leave convicts, 704 males and 64 females, classified as follows:—

Armed burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Incendiarism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gambling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Prostitutes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
1st offense...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
5th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
10th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Score of offense...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Over 100 offences (female)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768

How far the work has born fruit may be seen from these figures :—

	M.	F.
Under Protection at the Home	45	9
Self-Supporting in Tokyo...	179	13
" " " the country	212	10
Death	64	1
Missing	103	13
Deserted	34	9
Deserted and re-convicted	67	9
Total	704	64

Of the 417 coming under the head of self-supporting, 135 are children born of 289 reformed ex-convicts who married. It may be noted that in apprecia-

tion of the service rendered to cause of public benefit, the Home has been granted ¥ 1,000 from the Court.

Besides those mentioned above the principal charity institutions existing in Japan are :—

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kai	Ch.	Otsumachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Bosatsu-kai Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yō-iku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Ehime ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Teppo-cho, Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai .....	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage .....	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage .....	—	Yoshiwara, Tokaido.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage .....	—	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Futaba Kindergarten .....	Ch.	Koji-machi, Tokyo.
Gifu Blind Asylum .....	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital .....	Ch.	Gotemba, Takaido.
Hakodate Charity Hospital .....	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
Haku-ai-sha Orphanage .....	Ch.	Kôzu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai .....	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-ea .....	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
Hei-an Orphanage .....	Bud.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto.
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu .....	—	Nishi Hori, Kumamoto.
Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage) .....	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage) .....	—	Osuga mura, Hiroshima.
Hoiku-in Orphanage .....	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.
Hyogo-ken ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe.
Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital) .....	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.
Jizen Kan .....	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai .....	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
Jômô Orphanage .....	Ch.	Mayebashi, Jôshu.
Kagoshims B. D. & D. School .....	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B. D. & D. School .....	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai .....	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage .....	Bud.	Kida, Na'yetsu.
Kane Jizen ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Bitchu-machi, Kaga.
Katei Gakko .....	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo.
Keikwa Yojo-in .....	—	Kyoto.
Kobe Koji-in (Orphanage).....	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kunno-in .....	—	" "
Kobe Kyumin-in .....	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage .....	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage .....	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan .....	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Yôro-in .....	Bud.	Uramonzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B. D. & D. School .....	—	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in .....	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Matsuye Ji-iku Katei Gakko .....	—	Matsuye.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Ma suye Orphanage.....	Ch.	Matsuye.
Miike ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage .....	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphanage .....	—	Takaoaka, Etchu.
Muryo Shukuhaku-jo .....	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
Nagasaki B. D. & D. School .....	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki
Nagasaki Orphanage .....	—	Takanohira, Nagasaki.
Ono Jizen-in.....	—	Kanazawa.
Osaka B. D. & D. School .....	—	Shio-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Charity Hospital .....	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage .....	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphanage .....	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage .....	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage .....	—	Saga.
Sanuki Hōikukai Koji-in .....	—	Takamatsu.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Shimonoseki.
Shitsugoku-nin Hegokai (ex-Con'ts Home)...	Ch.	Yamat, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo ( " ) .....	Sal.Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu .....	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage .....	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage) .....	—	Ushio, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yōro-in.....	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
Toyama Jizen-kai .....	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home .....	Ch.	Oniya, Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko.....	—	Yokohama.
Yokohama Orphanage .....	Ch.	Tohe, Yokohama.

### THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers, "Hakuai Maru" and "Kosai Maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable

service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study being three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1890 the society has turned out, at its head and branch establishments, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned in Nov. 1905 read as follows:—Staff at the end of 1904 :—Managers 6, presiding doctors 16, doctors 338, dispersers 160, clerks 154, chief nurses 238, nurses (including

temporary nurses) 2490, chief male attendants 1018, stretcher-carriers 143, artisans 2. Settled account for 1904 was briefly as follows :—

	yen.
Capital fund ... ..	5,200,000
Standing fund.	
Brought from previous account ... ..	985,584
Current year's receipts ... ..	2,854,562
Imperial donation (granted every year) ... ..	25,000
Subscription by members ... ..	2,367,821
Donations ... ..	80,980
Proceeds from capital ... ..	380,760
Current year's disbursements ... ..	2,872,528
Appropriation for head office ... ..	386,873
,,     ,,   hospital ... ..	28,536
,,     ,,   branches ... ..	909,389
Special aids to branches ... ..	33,315
Transferred to emergency account ... ..	1,514,413
Carried to next account... ..	967,618
Special fund,	
Brought from previous account ... ..	1,125,237
Receipts during the year ... ..	14,808
Carried to next account... ..	1,140,045
Current account.	
Brought from previous account ... ..	1,101,279
Receipts during the year ... ..	1,819,357
Fund appropriation for head office ... ..	336,873
Special Imperial grant ... ..	15,000
Outlay for branches ... ..	904,092
Pecuniary aids ... ..	49,542
Special donations ... ..	315,755
Sundries ... ..	144,203
Temporary Loan ... ..	3,881
Disbursements during the year ... ..	1,406,061
Working expense at head-office ... ..	59,541
Rescue outlay     ,,     ,, ... ..	38,412
Medals constructed at head-office... ..	111,727
Extraordinary expense at head-office ... ..	138,927
Hospital at head-office ... ..	91,683

Working expense at branches ... ..	509,841
Rescue outlay „ „ ... ..	243,678
Extraordinary expenses at branches ... ..	195,509
Temporary Loan redeemed ... ..	15,698
Carried to next account ... ..	1,514,575

The society's inventory at the end of 1904 aggregated Y. 10,137,513, distributed as follows :—

Kept in custody of the Imperial Household ... ..	100,000
Bonds ... ..	4,885,682
Deposits at banks ... ..	2,870,966
Steamers loaned to Yusen Kaisha ... ..	825,000
Temporary loans ... ..	60,329
Cash in hand ... ..	80,262
Land ... ..	123,119
Buildings... ..	634,402
Rescue materials ... ..	443,508
Furniture, implements, etc. ... ..	94,636
Books ... ..	19,606

The members of the society were returned in Oct. 1905 at 1,103,721, distributed as follows :—

Honorary members ... ..	33
Members granted with merit certificate ... ..	629
Special members ... ..	8,435
Life members ... ..	184,981
Ordinary members... ..	1,085,727
Correspondents ... ..	9,526
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>1,103,721</b>
Members living abroad ... ..	4,204
Foreign members ... ..	6,201

The foregoing number (exclusive of the last two figures) amounts to 1 member for every 46 population.

#### THE SOCIETY'S WORK IN THE LATE WAR.

(from beginning to end Nov. '05.)

Medical Corps	{ At home stations ... ..	78
	{ At the front ... ..	32
	{ On board hospital ships of the army ... ..	38

	Ambulance corps ... ..	1
	Society's hospital ships ... ..	2
	Medical supply depot ... ..	1
Work stations	{ At home ... ..	19
	{ At the front { Manchuria 44 ... ..	54
	{ Korea 10 ... ..	38
On board ships	{ Ships run by the Army ... ..	2
	{ Society's ship ... ..	—
Force of corps	{ At home ... ..	2,493
	{ At the front ... ..	1,495
	{ On board ships ... ..	1,305
Total ... ..		5,293
Died at post of duty ... ..		78

Doctors 3, dispensers 3, clerks 2, nurses 25, assist. nurses 35, ambulance bearers 10.

No. of patients treated (counting one as one man), 1,015,129 Japanese 28,379 Russian prisoners.

No. of voyages of hospital steamers, 614 voyages.

	Relief disbursements.	Yen.
At home... ..	...	1,709,640
At the front ... ..	...	803,293
On board ships ... ..	...	1,378,237
Sundries ... ..	...	555,215
Total ... ..	...	4,446,385

The estimates for 1906 are as follows:—

Fund receipts ¥ 2,969,393, disbursements, ¥ 1,855,681.

Current account,—receipts ¥ 3,218,005, disbursements, ¥ 1,693,019.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Head office ... ..	187,702	187,702
Branches ... ..	2,740,619	1,350,633
Hospital ... ..	289,683	254,083

#### THE JAPAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901 its roll already counts no less than

500,000 members approximately, which means that for every 100 female population of Japan this society claims about 4.5 as its members. What is equally wonderful is that the League owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted

devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura, founder of the League, twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. What she witnessed at that time, on one hand the scenes of horror and distress suffered by the poor helpless Chinese people, and on the other the strict discipline and high efficiency shown by the Japanese troops,—these made such a profound impression on the mind of the old lady, that she internally vowed to try in some suitable way to point out to her 20 million sisters at home how much they owed, for their present security and peaceful home life, to the efficient and patriotic service of the soldiers and sailors, and how, to show their appreciation of that service, they should try to do something calculated to promote the common welfare and happiness of the nation. On her return home she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the League's badge bears a mark of a scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoye one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in

higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at last the Ladies' Patriotic League has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent time. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '06 numbered no less than 135,290, and in that year alone a sum of over ¥ 150,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the Empress grants ¥ 2,000. In the last year alone over ¥ 50,000 was received as donations from foreign countries, among which a donation of ¥ 10,000 by a Chinese was conspicuous. The regular yearly contribution by a member of an ordinary kind is 2 yen. The League's stock fund amounts to over ¥ 457,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the League played during the late war in giving comfort to soldiers and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. At present, with H.I.H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, the Board of Directors comprises, Pres. Princess Iwakura; Managers, Princesses Ichijo, Tokugawa, Konoye, Shimazu, Dowager Princess Mori, Marchionesses Oyama, Nabeshima, and Yamanouchi, and Viscountess Tani. Mrs. Okumura retains the title of adviser.

## CHAPTER XXV.

## PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS.

## PATENTS.

Japan being a member of the International convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries subscribing the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a Japanese subject or an alien.

## KINDS OF PATENT.

There are three kinds of patent:—

- 1.—The Original Patent which is granted for an original invention.
- 2.—The Patent granted for an improvement on a patent in another's possession.
- 3.—The Supplementary Patent for an improvement made by a patent holder on his own patent.

## SUBJECT MATTER.

Only an original invention that is first or novel of an industrial article or a process or an improvement thereof, is patentable, so that nothing but a process of industrial manufacture or an invention useful for industrial purposes, is entitled to a patent. The following articles are not patentable:—

- 1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
- 2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
- 3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order or morality;
- 4.—Articles publicly known or used

before the time of the application, excepting those which are known to the public by way of experiment for a term not exceeding two years.

## APPLICATION, DEMAND, AND GRANT.

To obtain a patent an application written in Japanese and addressed to the Director of the Patent Office, is to be filed at the Patent Office, accompanied by a specification and the necessary drawings, one application being limited to a single invention.

## TERM.

The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

## PATENT FEE.

The fee for a patent is ten *yen* per annum for the first three years, fifteen *yen* per annum for the next three years, and so on, the fee being increased by five *yen* per annum after every three consecutive years. The fee for a supplementary patent is twenty *yen* to be paid once for all. For registration of an assignment of a patent or of making it a joint property, the fee is ten *yen*, and for registration of a pledge it is five *yen*.

## REVOCATION.

Every patent holder incurs an obligation to exploit the invention for which the patent has been granted. But in this respect the Japanese Law takes a liberal view, and a patent may be

revoked only when the patentee does not work and exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years, without proper reason, and refuses to accept an offer of another to buy or use the invention under reasonable terms. So that no patent will be revoked on the ground of non-exploiting alone, but a compulsory measure is taken only in the case when a patent holder, while he himself is not giving to the public the benefit of the invention, prevents others from availing themselves of it. The Director is authorized to revoke also a patent when any patentee fails to pay the patent fee within sixty days after it falls due, or when he does not appoint the agent required by the law within six months, without proper reason.

#### TRANSFER.

The law considers a patent as ordinary property, and allows it to be assigned with or without limitations, or to be made a joint property, or to be pledged as a security.

#### DESIGNS.

Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

#### KINDS OF DESIGNS.

There are two kinds of design, the original design and the similar design.

#### SUBJECT MATTER.

Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

#### APPLICATION.

An application for registration of a design must be accompanied by a model, specimen, or drawing, etc., a model or specimen not to exceed a cube of 2

*shaku* (1 *shaku* being about 1 foot) excepting when a large size is absolutely necessary.

#### TERM.

The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

#### FEES.

The design fee is at the rate of three *yen* yearly from the first to the third year, five *yen* yearly from the fourth to the sixth year, and seven *yen* yearly from the seventh to the tenth year. To register a similar design three *yen* is to be paid once for all. For registration of assignment or of making it a joint property the fee is two *yen*, and for registration of pledge it is one *yen*.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

Any individual, firm, or company, or even a trade-union may apply for the registration of a trade-mark.

#### KINDS OF TRADE-MARKS.

There are two kinds of trade-marks, the original trade-mark and the similar trade-mark.

#### SUBJECT MATTER.

There is no rule concerning the subject matter of the trade-mark, but nothing that has not special and distinguishing features, can be registered as a trade-mark. The following also cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

- 1.—Those identical with, or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
- 2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, the military and naval flags, or the badges of Imperial Orders of Japan, or the national flags of other countries;
- 3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;
- 4.—Those identical with, or similar

to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;

- 5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of this Law;
- 6.—Those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production, those which indicate the quality, nature, or form of goods by means of characters, devices, or marks generally used in commerce, or those which are the name of a person, a trade, a company, or a firm in common used and written in ordinary style;
- 7.—Borders, ground designs, marks which have no special or distinctive appearance.

#### APPLICATION

An applicant for registration must be accompanied by specimens of the trade-mark, to be made on strong paper, and generally triplicate.

#### TERM.

The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

#### FEE.

The trade-mark fee is thirty *yen* for each trade-mark and for each class of merchandise. For renewal of a registration and for registration of a similar trade-mark the same sum must be paid.

#### STATISTICS.

The number of applications filed at the Japanese Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and of designs and trade-marks registered since the enforcement of the law are as follows:—

	PATENTS.	
	No. of Applications.	No. of Patents granted.
1885.....	425	99
1886.....	1,384	205
1887.....	906	109
1888.....	778	183
1889.....	1,064	209
1890.....	1,180	240
1891.....	1,283	367
1892.....	1,344	379
1893.....	1,337	318
1894.....	1,250	326
1895.....	1,122	223
1896.....	1,213	169
1897.....	1,542	188
1898.....	1,789	293
1899.....	1,915	597
1900.....	2,007	586
1901.....	2,397	630
1902.....	3,095	871
1903.....	3,253	1,024
1904.....	2,618	1,253
1905.....	2,897	1,654
Total .....	34,804	9,923

	DESIGNS.	
	No of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1889.....	176	23
1890.....	498	82
1891.....	290	117
1892.....	262	48
1893.....	250	50
1894.....	336	64
1895.....	310	94
1896.....	300	96
1897.....	320	90
1898.....	265	52
1899.....	342	139
1900.....	397	130
1901.....	514	141
1902.....	930	252
1903.....	1,181	362
1904.....	1,378	562
1905.....	1,502	765
Total .....	9,319	3,076

TRADE-MARKS.		
	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1884.....	883	—
1885.....	1,296	949
1886.....	624	508
1887.....	757	361
1888.....	568	436
1889.....	1,029	664
1890.....	819	583
1891.....	898	554
1892.....	1,146	588
1893.....	1,243	648
1894.....	1,350	877
1895.....	1,373	923
1896.....	1,578	858
1978.....	3,228	2,335
1898.....	2,232	1,577
1899.....	2,837	1,942

TRADE-MARKS.		
	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1900.....	2,776	1,767
1901.....	2,608	1,620
1902.....	3,527	2,016
1903.....	3,743	2,234
1904.....	3,105	1,923
1905.....	3,810	2,492
Total .....	41,432	25,855

## APPLICATIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

The following table shows the number of applications filed at the Japanese Office by foreigners, for patents and registrations of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and the number of designs and trade-marks registered, from November 1896 to December 1904:—

	Patents.		Designs.		Trade-Marks.	
	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.
Great Britain.....	442	285	12	9	1,731	1,290
The United States.....	973	690	1	1	532	409
Germany.....	289	135	7	1	1,332	1,035
Switzerland.....	11	9	—	—	55	35
Portugal.....	1	1	—	—	3	1
France.....	93	57	4	1	249	201
Denmark.....	24	11	—	—	3	3
Holland.....	11	4	1	1	7	5
Sweden-Norway.....	19	14	—	—	4	3
Belgium.....	5	3	—	—	10	5
Spain.....	4	—	—	—	20	17
Austria-Hungary.....	31	16	—	—	15	16
Italy.....	19	13	—	—	4	3
Brazil.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Russia.....	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	1,932	1,238	25	13	3,965	3,023

Besides the above the number of applications made by foreigners residing in Japan and the number of registrations are as follows:—

	Patents.		Designs.		Trade-Marks.	
	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.
Turkey .....	—	—	—	—	5	5
China .....	—	—	—	—	48	31
Korea .....	5	2	—	—	—	—
Total .....	5	2	—	—	53	36

## REVENUE OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

	<i>Yen.</i>
1886 .....	8,556
1887 .....	7,058
1888 .....	10,429
1889 .....	17,368
1890 (Jan. to Mar. next year)	22,794
1891 (Apr. to Mar. next year)	22,004
1892 .....	22,937
1893 .....	22,745
1894 .....	23,881
1895 .....	22,065
1896 .....	38,797
1897 .....	68,262
1898 .....	59,396
1899 .....	87,782
1900 .....	91,300
1901 .....	91,058
1902 .....	124,979
1903 .....	136,375
1904 .....	125,167

## DESIGNS OF PRACTICAL UTILITY.

A novel design of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

Between July '05, when the regulation was first put in operation, to end of the same year, 2,011 applications for registration were sent in of which 985 were registered.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## POST.

The postal service based on the Western model was first adopted in 1871, and three years after, i.e., in 1874 Japan joined the International Postal Union. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France which had its office at Yokohama. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

## RULES IN OPERATION.

## DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

Letters :—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

Letter-cards :—3 *sen*.

Post-cards :—Postal-cards, 1½ *sen*; Return Postal-cards, 3 *sen*.

Newspapers and Periodicals :—(When registered at the Department of Communications);

When posted singly, for every 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*. A packet containing 2 or more, 1 *sen*.

Books, Printed Circulars, Photographs, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Merchandise and Specimens of Natural History :—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

Seeds of Agricultural Products :—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Correspondence deliverable by Express :—A special fee of 10 *sen* in stamps to be affixed when correspondence is addressed to any city or town where there is a post office; but if addressed to any place out of a city or a town, 30 *sen*. Extra fee at the rate of 15 *sen* per 1 Japanese mile or fraction is to be paid if it is to be delivered to any place under the control of another Post Office. All such correspondence must always be registered.

Registration :—Registration fee is 7 *sen*.

Acknowledgment of Delivery :—Acknowledgment of Delivery is issued on payment of a fee of 5 *sen* paid in stamps.

## PARCEL POST.

Weight :—Not to exceed 1,500 *momme*.

Dimensions :—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth; or 3 *shaku* in length and 5 *sen* in breadth and depth.

Rates of Postage :—

Within the localities under the control of one and the same post office :—5 *sen*.

Outside of such localities :—

Up to	Interior.	Between the Interior and Formosa.	Between the Interior and Korea or China.
200 <i>m. mune</i>	10 <i>sen</i>	30 <i>sen</i>	30 <i>en</i>
400 „	15 „	35 „	35 „
600 „	20 „	40 „	40 „
900 „	30 „	50 „	50 „
1,200 „	40 „	60 „	60 „
1,500 „	50 „	70 „	70 „

In the interior of Korea or China the rates of postage are the same with those in the interior of Japan.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

Petty Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*. Fees, 3 *sen*.

Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees:—

6 <i>sen</i>	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10 <i>yen</i> ;
10 „	„	„	„	„	„	20 „;
15 „	„	„	„	„	„	30 „;
18 „	„	„	„	„	„	40 „;
22 „	„	„	„	„	„	50 „.

Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees:—

30 <i>sen</i>	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10 <i>yen</i> ;
35 „	„	„	„	„	„	20 „;
40 „	„	„	„	„	„	30 „;
45 „	„	„	„	„	„	40 „;
50 „	„	„	„	„	„	50 „.

#### FOREIGN MAILS.

##### POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Letters: per 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 *sen*. Post-cards: single, 4 *sen*; with paid answer, 8 *sen*. Printed matter: per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers: up to 250 grammes, 15 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*. Samples of Merchandise: up to 100 grammes, 4 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*.

Registrations, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of Delivery, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered article.

##### LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS.

Printed Matter and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise:—Weight, 450 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 13 centimetres in diameter.

## FOREIGN PARCELS.

In the following list only the cheapest rate route out of the several available is given.

## GERMANY.

Max. rate.  
yen.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat... .. 1.3

## AUSTRIA.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat ... .. 1.70

## FRANCE.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat ... .. 1.30

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy ... .. 1.50

## HUNGARY.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat ... .. 2.70

Via England.—Japan, Canadian boat, England, English boat, Germany ... .. 3.00

## BRITISH INDIA.

(Including Aden.)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat ... .. 1.80

## DUTCH EAST INDIA.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ... 1.60

## SIAM.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ... 1.30

Via Hongkong.—Japan, mail boat, Hongkong, mail boat ... ..  
{

 120 *momme* or its  
 fraction 30 *sen*,  
 and each addi-  
 tional 120 *momme*  
 or its fraction 25  
*sen*, and maximum  
 weight 600 *momme*.

## SWITZERLAND.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy ... .. 1.50

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ..

Up to 360 *m'me*, 0.88; up to 840 *m'me*, 1.68; up to 1,320 *m'me*, 2.48

## BELGIUM.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany ... ..	1.50
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France... ..	1.90

## DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany ... ..	1.50
---	------

## SPAIN,

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy, France ... ..	1.80
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... ..	2.00

## HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany ... ..	1.15
---	------

## ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat ... ..	1.40
--	------

## CANADA.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each 120 momme} \\ \text{or its fraction} \\ 40 \text{ sen (Maximum} \\ \text{weight 840 momme).} \end{array} \right.$
--	--

## HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each 120 momme} \\ \text{or its fraction} \\ 20 \text{ sen, (Maximum} \\ \text{weight 600 momme).} \end{array} \right.$
--	---

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii and Port Rico.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.)  
For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof 24 *sen*—not over 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.).

## FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money order.

## MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.

Universal Orders—1,000 francs.  
Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, same as the foregoing. The amount is, however, limited to 500 francs for Bulgaria, Roumania; Ger-

many—800 marks, German New Guinea and Samoa Islands—400 marks. Holland—500 florins.

Italy and its Through Orders—1,000 francs.

French Orders—250 francs.

Great Britain and its Through Orders—10 pounds.

U. S. Orders—100 dollars U. S. gold.

Canadian Orders—50 dollars, U. S. gold.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—

Issuing, 100 dollars silver. Payment  
100 *yen* Japanese currency.

## FEES.

Universal Orders—For the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 25 francs; beyond the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 50 francs.

French Orders—10 *sen* per 25 francs.

British and Through Orders—10 *sen* per 1 pound.

U. S. and Canadian Orders—10 *sen* per 5 dollars.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—

10 *sen* per 10 dollars. For Straits Settlements only, 15 *sen* per the same amount.

Germany (including the other countries under German protection and German Post Office in abroad)—For the first 80 marks—10 *sen* very 20 marks and less 20. Beyond the first 80 marks—10 *sen* every 40 marks.

Holland—For 50 florins and less—10 *sen* every 12½ florins and less 12½ florins. Beyond the first 50 florins, 10 *sen* every 25 florins.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

## NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 post office. sq. <i>Ri</i> .	Average area per 1 telegraph office. sq. <i>Ri</i> .	Average pop. per 1 post office.	Average pop. per 1 telegraph office.
1900 .....	5,207	5.2	15.0	9,326	27,130
1901 .....	5,682	4.9	13.4	8,873	24,408
1902 .....	6,311	4.5	11.3	8,346	20,875
1903 .....	6,856	4.2	9.9	8,196	19,383
1904 .....	6,918	4.1	9.7	7,777	18,561

## NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1900 ... ..	23
1901 ... ..	26
1902 ... ..	43
1903 ... ..	56
1904 ... ..	106

## ORDINARY MAIL MATTER TRANSMITTED.

Fiscal year.	Grand Total.	Average per capita.	Letters.	Average per capita.
1894 .....	390,518,462	9.4	97,899,192	2.3
1900 .....	739,526,227	16.5	175,722,981	3.9
1901 .....	806,826,798	17.8	190,951,188	4.2
1902 .....	889,542,239	19.4	208,563,145	4.6
1903 .....	905,076,837	18.7	212,102,469	4.4
1904 .....	1,075,165,415	22.8	258,084,604	—

Fiscal year.	Post-cards.	Average per capita.	Newspapers, magazines, etc.	Average per capita.
1894 .....	190,692,558	4.6	80,415,635	1.9
1900 .....	395,249,632	8.8	133,391,078	3.0
1901 .....	436,673,345	9.7	139,116,263	3.1
1902 .....	483,986,374	10.6	148,770,343	3.3
1903 .....	488,808,895	10.1	151,052,500	3.1
1904 .....	562,880,205	—	194,158,448	—

## PARCEL POST.

Fiscal year.	Total number.	Average per 100 pop.
1894 ... ..	1,207,039	2.9
1900 ... ..	7,645,558	17.1
1901 ... ..	9,272,781	20.5
1902 ... ..	10,298,561	22.7
1903 ... ..	10,284,647	21.3
1904 ... ..	11,865,185	25.1

## MAIL MATTER AND PARCELS DEALT WITH AT OFFICES

## STATIONED ABROAD.

Fiscal year.		Mail matter.	Parcels.
1894... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	1,467,817 1,343,243	— —
1900... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	3,161,210 3,828,050	7,631 23,190
1901... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	3,106,996 4,097,931	11,630 34,727
1902... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	2,883,408 4,355,534	16,927 46,540
1903... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	4,034,680 5,613,951	22,582 67,917
1904... ..	{transmitted. delivered.	9,138,142 57,426	— —

## FOREIGN MAIL MATTERS AND PARCELS DEALT WITH.

(Exclusive of these dealt with by Offices stationed abroad.)

(in thousand.)

Fiscal year.	Trans- mitted.	Arrived.	Fiscal year.	Trans- mitted.	Arrived.
1894 .....	1,414	1,813	1902 .....	6,827	7,029
1900 .....	5,385	6,394	1903 .....	8,207	7,875
1901 .....	6,527	7,150	1904 .....	10,568	11,972

MAIL MATTERS EXCHANGED WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN  
1904 FISCAL YEAR.

(in thousand.)

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Total with Asiatic countries ... ..	7,719	6,770
China... ..	2,517	1,822
Korea ... ..	4,789	4,564
Total with European countries ... ..	1,070	1,684
Great Britain ... ..	500	704
Germany ... ..	264	466
France ... ..	146	280
Total with North & South America ... ..	1,693	3,438
U. S. ... ..	1,596	3,270
Canada ... ..	68	135

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT HOME.

Marked increase in the amount and number of deposits after the outbreak of the late war should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors. (in 1,000.)	Amount. (in 1,000 yen.)	Amount per 1 depositor. yen.	No. of de- positors per 1,000 pop.
1894... ..	1,107	25,865	23.35	26.6
1900... ..	1,979	23,965	12.11	44.3
1901... ..	2,363	27,196	11.51	52.3
1902... ..	2,859	29,554	10.34	62.5
1903... ..	2,501	31,643	9.04	72.5
1904... ..	4,907	41,236	8.40	103.8
1906 (Mar.) ... ..	5,900	53,497	—	—

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount. yen.	Amount per 1 depositor. yen.
1894... ..	880	36,124	41.05
1900... ..	4,158	122,786	29.53
1901... ..	5,151	118,497	23.00
1902... ..	6,611	137,677	20.83
1903... ..	9,655	202,771	21.00
1904... ..	20,160	484,536	24.03

**TELEGRAM.****DOMESTIC RATES.**

For Japanese Telegrams:—20 *sen* for first 15 *kan* with sender's address included, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 characters or fraction (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

For Foreign Telegrams:—5 *sen* per word, with *min mum* charge of 25 *sen*; (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 3 *sen* and 15 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Works in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code languages) are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as a word.

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rate.

Words combined or altered to the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling.

Telegrams for places at which there is no telegraph station will be despatched from the nearest office by post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 3 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* up to 3 *ri*; beyond that an additional fee being collected from the addressee.

The name of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of depatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

For Formosa (via Lochoo) urgent telegrams or other high class telegrams only accepted.

The minimum charge to be prepaid by reply is 25 *sen* (for 5 words).

**INTERNATIONAL RATES.**

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows:—

	via Shanghai.
Shanghai ... ..	.60
Foochow ... ..	.78
Amoy ... ..	.78
Hongkong ... ..	.94
Macao ... ..	1.04
Canton (Land line from Hongkong) ... ..	1.04
Chinese Stations, { Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking ... ..	.96
{ Chefoo, Wuhu, Ningpo ... ..	.96
{ Hangkow ... ..	.96
{ Tientsin, Taku ... ..	.96
{ Newchwang ... ..	1.14
{ Swatow* ... ..	1.14
{ Peking... ..	.96

(\*) This is sent via land line beyond Amoy, and is the quickest route.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

											via Fusan. yen.	
Korean Stations.	{	Fusan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30
		Seoul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30
		Chemulpo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30
		Masampo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20
		Mokpo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30
via Vladivstock. via Shanghai. via Ogasawara Is.												
Manila	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1.56	...	...	—	
Annan via Saigon	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	.78	...	...	—	
Saigon (Cochin China)	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2.04	...	...	—	
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2.02	...	...	—	
India	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2.02	...	...	—	
Europe (all offices in Europe)	...	...	...	...	...	2.42	...	2.42	...	...	3.18	
Russia in Europe...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40	...	1.42	...	...	3.57	
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2.07	...	...	—	
Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2.07	...	...	—	
via Shanghai. via Manila. via Ogasawara Is.												
New York and Boston	...	...	...	...	...	3.52	...	2.66	...	...	2.66	
Philadelphia and Washington	...	...	...	...	...	3.64	...	2.66	...	...	2.66	
San Francisco	...	...	...	...	...	3.78	...	2.42	...	...	2.42	
Chicago	...	...	...	...	...	3.64	...	2.60	...	...	2.60	
Districts of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	3.52	...	2.66	...	...	2.66	
Canada, Ontario, Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	3.52	...	2.74	...	...	2.74	
Honolulu	...	...	...	...	...	2.64	...	2.64	...	...	1.92	

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rates.

The rates for Central America are subject to frequent alteration.

The names of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of despatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

Combination or alterations of words contrary to the usages of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word used with its

ordinary meaning in plain language is limited to fifteen letters, any excess being charged for as an additional word,

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as a word by indivisible series of ten letters.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.

## EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH.

At end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires. <i>Ri.</i>	Submarine cables. Knot.
1894 ... ..	11,503	344
1900 ... ..	27,391	2,537
1901 ... ..	29,898	2,657
1902 ... ..	32,292	2,717
1903 ... ..	32,854	2,853
1904 ... ..	34,555	2,893

## NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED.

Fiscal year.	Domestic.		Foreign.	
	No. of telegrams.	No. of messages per 100 pop.	Trans- mitted.	Arrived.
1894 ... ..	8,120,962	19.7	47,133	100,256
1900 ... ..	16,233,987	36.7	178,602	192,982
1901 ... ..	15,874,276	35.6	243,604	267,339
1902 ... ..	17,212,350	38.2	290,037	312,715
1903 ... ..	18,427,789	38.6	325,873	353,391
1904 ... ..	19,865,629	42.8	373,519	422,153

## NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED BY OFFICES

## STATIONED ABROAD.

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1894 ... ..	36,724	27,699
1900 ... ..	89,269	94,702
1901 ... ..	103,429	108,158
1902 ... ..	102,140	105,453
1903 ... ..	142,531	139,151
1904 ... ..	297,011	263,729

## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS IN 1904.

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Asia ... ..	202,144	228,647
China ... ..	60,685	69,178
Korea ... ..	129,074	144,983
India ... ..	7,850	9,126

# COMMUNICATIONS.

483

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Europe ... ..	47,140	39,749
Great Britain...	28,115	23,944
Germany ... ..	9,404	7,170
France ... ..	4,974	3,961
Switzerland ...	1,253	1,088
America... ..	23,237	20,475
United States ...	22,548	19,653
Canada ... ..	337	506
Australia ... ..	3,225	3,169

## TELEPHONE.

### NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

At end of fiscal year.	At end of fiscal year.
1894 ... .. 2,843	1902 ... .. 29,941
1900 ... .. 18,668	1903 ... .. 35,013
1901 ... .. 24,887	1904 ... .. 35,528

### NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUS.

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others.	
		Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Automatic apparatus.
1894 ... .. 27	2,933	—	
1900 ... .. 210	19,648	4	
1901 ... .. 265	26,083	81	
1902 ... .. 322	31,630	143	
1903 ... .. 342	36,963	151	
1904 ... .. 351	37,648	154	

### POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(in thousand yen.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Tele-gram.	Tele-phone.	Total.
1894 .....	4,730	195	260	1	2,185	132	7,504
1900 .....	10,508	1,338	643	1	4,307	1,513	18,314
1901 .....	10,677	1,540	687	2	4,077	1,810	18,795
1902 .....	11,609	1,684	815	3	4,314	2,263	20,692
1903 .....	12,127	1,774	883	4	4,907	2,671	22,368
1904 .....	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	6,104	2,913	26,063

## POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Tele. gram.	Tele. phone.	Total.
1894 .....	2,875	298	295	193	1,196	75	4,93 <sub>3</sub>
1900 .....	6,616	1,642	778	528	4,007	964	14,538
1901 .....	7,286	1,800	826	515	4,365	1,175	15,969
1902 .....	7,840	1,690	837	549	4,486	1,278	16,684
1903 .....	8,001	1,853	883	561	4,070	1,282	17,25 <sub>5</sub>
1904 .....	7,738	1,801	862	635	3,929	1,477	16,44

## TELEGRAPHIC REVENUE CLASSIFIED.

Fiscal year.	Home service.		By offices stationed abroad.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
1894 ... ..	1,781,886	257,167	68,326
1900 ... ..	3,693,229	553,324	43,298
1901 ... ..	3,561,330	487,263	48,864
1902 ... ..	3,851,433	480,094	46,627
1903 ... ..	4,243,909	669,142	93,604
1904 ... ..	4,851,422	485,118	167,126

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### MERCANTILE MARINE.

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marked the advent of maritime business in Japan. The amalgamation in 1885 after a desperate competition of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha under the title of Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Japan Mail Steamship Company), constituted a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage shipbuilding of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

#### NUMBER OF REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

At the End of Year.	20- 500 tons.	500- 1,000 tons.	1,000- 2,000 tons.	2,000- 5,000 tons.	5,000- 7,000 tons.	Over 7,000	Total.
1893 ... ..	308	36	43	13	—	—	400
1894 ... ..	335	39	46	40	1	—	461
1895 ... ..	373	41	58	55	1	—	528
1896 ... ..	396	48	64	61	1	—	570
1897 ... ..	435	51	69	63	8	—	626
1898 ... ..	479	51	68	62	14	—	674
1899 ... ..	549	56	65	67	16	—	753
1900 ... ..	639	61	70	72	17	—	859
1901 ... ..	733	66	74	76	20	—	969
1902 ... ..	785	66	81	81	20	—	1,033
1903 ... ..	814	77	86	89	22	—	1,088
1904 ... ..	893	88	97	121	23	1	1,224
1906 (Apr.) ...	1004	124	121	150	23	1	1,423

## STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS AND JUNKS.

(in thousand *ton* or *koku*.)

At the End of Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Japanese Junks.	
	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.
1900... ..	1,329	543	3,850	320	18,796	2,785
1901... ..	1,395	583	4,020	336	19,758	2,921
1902... ..	1,441	610	3,977	336	18,744	2,351
1903... ..	1,088	657	3,514	322	1,114	475
1904... ..	1,224	791	3,523	322	1,128	466
1906... ..	1,423	951	3,752	332	1,136	441

Note :—Only Japanese junks of over 50 *koku* capacity are taken into account in this table. The figures since 1903 represent only those for registered vessels.

## SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha heralded the present activity. The same yard is at present building for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha two steamships of over 13,000

tons. All the large shipyards, as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Osaka Iron Works, Uraga Dockyard, Hakodate Dockyard etc. have in hands orders to the fullest capacity, for they have to build, besides smaller craft for the Imperial Navy, steamers and warships for China and Siam.

## SHIPS BUILT AT HOME.

Shipbuilding returns since 1900 have been recorded as follows :—

## BUILT AT HOME.

Year.	No. of Shipyards.	Steamers built.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1905 ... ..	—	103	30,090	278	16,760
1904 ... ..	205	200	23,264	119	11,275
1903 ... ..	200	128	37,314	124	9,925
1902 ... ..	186	73	15,541	137	13,035
1901 ... ..	169	77	32,385	202	20,259
1900 ... ..	153	77	12,828	193	17,873

PURCHASED ABROAD.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1870-1899 ... ..	286	233,022	120	31,949
1895... ..	35	66,424	2	572
1896... ..	27	34,871	—	—
1897... ..	22	67,454	—	—
1898... ..	10	44,110	1	114
1899... ..	9	25,474	1	83
1900... ..	13	28,492	2	235
1901... ..	12	19,344	1	113
1902... ..	10	20,784	—	—
1903... ..	17	33,440	1	161
1904... ..	72	177,298	1	45
1905... ..	95	135,221	10	378

BOUNTY.

The Law grants bounty to Japanese builders who build steel-framed steamers of not less than 700 tons at the rate, for hull, Y. 12 per ton for a vessel of 700-1000 tons, and Y. 20 for one of higher tonnage, while another bounty

at the rate of Y. 5 per horse power is granted for the engine for both classes.

*Ships Built in Compliance with the Law.*

Ships that have been built in conformity with the Law are as follows:—

	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.
1897 ... ..	721	877
1898 ... ..	7,691	4,193
1899 ... ..	9,720	6,494
1900 ... ..	7,636	8,250
1901 ... ..	22,669	19,662
1902 ... ..	19,051	15,624
1903 ... ..	20,858	18,395
1904 ... ..	15,668	16,107
1905 ... ..	13,429	14,994

The above steamers may be further classified as follows according to tonnage and horse-power:—

Under 1,000 tons.	14	Under 1,000 horse-power	15
1,000-2,000 ..	20	1,000-2,000 ..	20
2,000-3,000 ..	11	2,000-3,000 ..	10
3,000-4,000 ..	2	3,000-4,000 ..	2
4,000-5,000 ..	5	4,000-5,000 ..	1
5,000-6,000 ..	1	5,000-6,000 ..	3
Above 6,000 ..		Above 6,000 ..	2
Total ... ..	53		53

## DOCKS AND YARDS.

Docks and slips at present existing number over one hundred including those of minor scope. Of that number the leading dry-docks are as follows:—

	Ex. Length.	Width of entrance.		Depth over sill.
		on top.	on bottom.	
Mitsubishi (Nagasaki).	{ No. I. 523	88	77	26.5
	{ No. II. 371	66	53	22.0
	{ No. III. 722	96.5	88.5	34.5
Yokohama ... ..	{ No. I. 514	95.0	75.0	27.5
	{ No. II. 375	60.5	45.8	26.5
Kawasaki (Kobe) ...	{ No. I. 425.6	63.6	61.7	23.9
	{ No. II. 280 (patent slip)	—	—	—
	{ No. III. 180	—	—	—

There is also Mitsubishi's floating dock of 412 ft. and 7,000 tons at Kobe. The Kawasaki covers 60 acres with 8,000 men and the Mitsubishi about 80 acres with 10,000 men.

The excess over estimate of the bounty to be granted is subjecting the Government to an embarrassing condition. In the current year against the

estimate amounting to Y. 722,500 the bounty to be granted reaches no less than Y. 2,400,000 approximately, the steamers entitled to the privilege numbering 14 with aggregate tonnage of 55,488. The following is the list of steamers now under construction in conformity with the bounty provisions:—

Order given by	Building at	Tonnage
Hunan S.S. Co.	Kawasaki Dockyard.	1,500
Osaka Sho-en.	Do.	2,500
Do.	Do.	2,500
Do.	Osaka Iron Works.	760
Do.	Do.	760
Do.	Do.	760
Yusen Kaisha.	Do.	3,520
Do.	Do.	3,520
Do.	Do.	3,520
Do.	Mitsubishi Dockyard.	6,700
Toyo Kisen.	Do.	13,500
Do.	Do.	13,500
Communication Dep't.	Do.	1,500
Tokyo Bay S.S. Co.	Ishikawajima.	900
Total ... .. 14		55 488

Besides the above there are six steamers of 8,500 tons each which the Yusen Kaisha has ordered of certain dockyards at home and two steamers of about 2,800 tons each which the same company will have built in England. In view of the heavy outlay involved in the existing shipbuilding bounty regulations and some imperfections in them, the authorities are understood to revise the regulations in a near future.

#### SUBSIDIES AND BOUNTY TO NAVIGATION.

According to the Navigation Encouragement Law now in force a Japanese steamer of not less than 1,000 tons in displacement of at least 10 knots in speed and engaged in open sea service is entitled to receive the prescribed rate of bounty according to the distance

covered and the tonnage of such vessels. The bounty for a steamer of 1,000 tons, is at the rate of 25 *sen* per 10 knots covered per ton, the rate to be increased by 10 per cent. for every addition of 500 tons and 20 per cent. for every addition in maximum speed of 1 knot per hour. For a ship of not less than 6500 tons and 18 knots speed the maximum limit shall correspond to the rate allowed to a ship of 6000 tons with 17 knots speed. The full rate is granted for a steamer of not more than five years old, and for one above that the subsidy is lessened 5 per cent. each year. A foreign-built steamer registered after Oct. 1st '99 half rate is granted. Then special subsidy is granted to certain routes.

The subsidy granted this year makes the following account:—

		<i>Yen.</i>
Australian service ... ..	473,092	
Yangt Chiang " ... ..	354,943	
Shanghai-Suchow " ... ..	36,813	
European " ... ..	2,672,895	
Seattle " ... ..	654,030	
San Francisco " ... ..	1,013,880	
Far Eastern " ... ..	580,000	
Coasting " ... ..	126,000	
Total ... ..	5,911,653	

#### THE SITUATION OF THE CARRYING TRADE AND ITS SPHERE OF OPERATION.

The increase of the number of steamers and of their tonnage as com-

pared with the respective figures prior to the late war is shown elsewhere in the present chapter. The situation of Japan's carrying trade and its sphere of operation may be gathered from the figures mentioned below.

#### SHIPS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SERVICE.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Service ... ..	214	392,278	1,833
On Irregular Service... ..	1,209	558,774	462
Total ... ..	1,423	951,052	668

## REGULAR SERVICE SHIPS CLASSIFIED BY ROUTES.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Foreign Lines ... ..	32	179,026	5,594
On China, Korea & V'stock Lines...	82	96,180	1,172
On Coasting-Trade ... ..	100	117,067	1,170
Total ... ..	214	392,273	7,936

*Foreign Lines.*

Name of Line.	Route.	No.	Tonnage.	Run by
European	Y'hama-Antwerp ... ..	12	74,185	N.Y.K.
American	Hongkong-Fra'sco ... ..	3	18,644	T K.K.
	Hongkong-Seattle ... ..	6	37,568	N.Y.K.
Australian	Y'hama-Melbourne ... ..	3	14,430	Do.
Bombay	Y'hama-Bombay ... ..	6	30,789	Do.
Bangkok	Hongkong-Bangkok ... ..	2	3,410	Do.
Total ... ..		32	179,026	

The Bangkok line is the latest addition to the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and is a fortnightly service run via Swatow. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha

opened last year a six-month service to South America, but this cannot yet be regarded as a regular service.

*China Lines.*

Route.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Run by
Shanghai-Hangkow ... ..	4	9,869	O.S.K.
Hangkow-Ichang ... ..	1	1,694	Do.
Osaka-Hangkow ... ..	3	8,129	Do.
Kobe-North China ... ..	4	5,444	Do.
Hongkong-Tansui ... ..	2	3,144	Do.
Hongkong-Anping ... ..	1	1,089	Do.
Tansui-Fuchow ... ..	1	710	Do.
Hongkong-Shanghai ... ..	2	3,416	Do.
Yokohama-Shanghai ... ..	6	14,787	N.Y.K.
Kobe-North China ... ..	5	11,307	Do.
Yangtszkiang (Shanghai) Hangkow) ... ..	2	1,989	Do.
Yokohama-North China ... ..	2	3,363	Do.
Yangtszkiang (Hangkow) Shanghai) ... ..	2	1,870	Hunan S.S. Co.
Inland Service (Suchow, Hanchow, Chingchiang etc.) ... ..	15	344	Tatung S.S. Co.
Suminoye-Shanghai ... ..	1	1,250	Jujiro Hara.
Osaka-Kobe-Newchwang ... ..	2	2,048	K. Kawabe.
Chefoo Tairen ... ..	1	522	Sanjuro Nagata.
Total ... ..	53	9,397	

*Korea and Liaotung Lines.*

Route.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Run by
Osaka-Antung... ..	1	561	Chita Nav. Co.
Do. ... ..	2	2,089	O.S.K.
Osaka-Chinnampho ... ..	6	6,592	"
Osaka-Kunsan ... ..	2	1,550	"
Osaka-Fusan ... ..	1	427	"
Nagasaki-Korea ... ..	2	1,414	"
Ninsen-Kunsan ... ..	2	961	"
Osaka-Tairen ... ..	4	7,593	"
Others ... ..	3	3,559	"
Total... ..	23	24,746	

*Vladivostock Lines.*

Route.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Run by
Yokohama-Kobe-Vl'stock ... ..	2	4,336	N.Y.K.
Osaka-Vl'stock ... ..	3	6,123	O.S.K.
Total... ..	5	10,459	
Grand Total... ..	81	106,180	

*Coasting Trade.*

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Run by
Formosa ..... {	4	8,866	N.Y.K.
	9	21,555	O.S.K.
Total.....	13	30,421	
Japan proper {	26	52,930	N.Y.K.
and Hokkaido {	52	22,151	O.S.K.
	3	3,374	K. Oaki.
	1	3,875	Bijo S.S. Co.
	1	745	H. Takagi.
Total.....	83	83,075	
Karafuto ..... {	1	1,350	N.Y.K.
	1	595	S. Yamashita.
	2	1,722	S. Fujino.
Total.....	4	3,667	
Grand Total...100		117,163	

## SHIPS ON REGULAR SERVICE CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP.

Name of Owner	No.	Aggregate Tonnage.
N. Y. K. ... ..	77	260,061
O. S. K. ... ..	113	106,993
T. K. K. ... ..	3	18,644
Bijo S.S. Co. ... ..	1	3,875
K. Oaki ... ..	3	3,374
K. Kawabe ... ..	2	2,048
Hunan S.S. Co. ... ..	2	1,870
S. Fujino ... ..	2	1,722
J. Harada... ..	1	1,250
H. Takagi... ..	1	745
S. Yamashita ... ..	1	599
Chita Nav. Co. ... ..	1	561
S. Nagata ... ..	1	522
Tatung S.S. Co. ... ..	15	344
Total... ..	223	402,608

SHIPS ON IRREGULAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFIED BY OWNER-  
SHIP.

These are in greater part owned by

members of the Shippers' Union formed  
by small steamship companies and a  
portion of individual ship-owners.

Name of Owner.	No.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
Shippers' Union ... ..	170	411,776	2,422
Others ... ..	1,039	146,998	141

## SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE.

The number of licensed captains and  
mates in 1903 (Dec.), 1904 (Dec.) and1905 (Oct.) was as follows, showing the  
rate of increase since the outbreak of  
the Russo-Japanese War.

Class of License.	1903	1904	1905
1st Class Captains .....	618	644 (f. 169)	703
„ Chief mates.....	267	298 (f. 39)	338
„ Second mates .....	339	373 (f. 11)	385
2nd Class Captains .....	362	378	401
„ Chief mates.....	577	577	625
„ Second mates .....	1,818	1,912 (f. 3)	2,116
3rd Class Captains .....	71	71	72
„ Mates .....	9,541	9,599	1) 9,607

# MERCANTILE MARINE.

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Class of License.	1903	1904	1905
Chief Engineers .....	432	461 (f. 80)	512
1st Class „ .....	789	882 f. 44)	962
2nd Class „ .....	519	551 (f. 2)	598
3rd Class „ .....	1,558	1,635	1,856
Total .....	16,891	17,381 (f. 349)	18,178

Remark. -- (f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd

class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

## SHIPWRECKS.

	Steamers.		Sailing-ships & Junks.			Total.			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total.
1904.....	33	355	194	240	—	227	595	1	822
1903.....	16	235	215	189	1	231	424	1	656
1902.....	21	164	331	215	4	352	379	4	735
1901.....	20	174	222	182	5	242	356	5	603
1900.....	17	173	241	240	3	258	418	3	674

## NO. OF LIVES LOST AND INJURED.

	Deaths.	Injured.	Missing.	Total.	No. of Lives Rescued.
1904 .....	31	22	94	147	679
1903 .....	112	18	60	190	789
1902 .....	96	4	41	141	826
1601 .....	132	10	14	156	—
1900 .....	102	16	133	251	—

## NO. OF PILOTS.

	Japanese.	Foreigners.	Total.
1904 .....	17	19	36
1903 .....	11	17	28
1902 .....	8	18	26
1901 .....	7	19	26
1900 .....	5	17	22

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners

who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

## CAPTURED VESSELS.

During the late war Japan captured 64 vessels. Of that number 14 were re-

leased and five were still under examination at the time of writing this. The 64 were as follows classified by flags :—

English steamers .....	23
Russian steamers .....	16
German steamers .....	10
American steamers .....	5
Norwegian steamers .....	4
French steamers .....	2
Austrian steamers .....	2
Dutch steamer .....	1
Swedish steamer .....	1
Total .....	64

Note :—The Russian steamers sunk in the harbor of Port Arthur have been floated and salvaged. Japan lost during the war about 20 steamers for blocking Port Arthur or by being sunk by the enemy.

## LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company).*

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyōdō Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the late war reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May 04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 yen and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company

was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

For those four regular lines, the company were granted a certain rate of subsidy by the Government. The European and American lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia and Bombay is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtze. The total length of the company's regular services is 44,418 miles. It has lately started a service to Bangkok.

Year.	Vessels employ. d.		Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.)	Re- ceipts. (in 1,000)	Expen- ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro- fits. (in 1,000.)
	No.	Tonnage. <i>Ton.</i>				
1893.....	52	86,182	8,182	6,514	4,925	1,588
1894.....	57	101,342	8,800	15,494	10,704	4,790
1895.....	54	96,966	8,800	11,243	9,581	1,661
1896.....	66	160,418	18,000	10,600	10,727	(-)127
1897.....	66	183,580	22,000	14,846	12,545	2,300
1898.....	66	195,535	22,000	16,675	13,958	2,717
1899.....	67	204,713	22,000	21,116	16,360	4,755
1900.....	71	219,074	22,000	23,281	17,837	5,444
1901.....	70	221,871	22,000	22,615	18,044	4,570
1902.....	77	242,163	22,000	23,642	18,820	4,822
1903.....	76	248,850	22,000	21,301	16,850	4,450
1904.....	70	236,256	22,000	22,535	16,971	5,564
1905.....	73	250,904	22,000	*12,317	* 8,485	*3,831

Note:—The figures represent the actual account for each year ended 30th September.

\* Denotes the account from Oct., 1905 to March, 1906.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Pres.*—Rempei Kondo.

*Vice-Pres.*—Masayoshi Kato.

*Managing-Dir.*—Shōichi Iwanaga.

—Senkichi Ogawa.

*He d-Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

*The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company).*

The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosa and Korean and Chinese ports.

The total length of the company's regular services is 19,727 miles.

Year.	Vessels employed.		Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.)	Re- ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen- ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro- fits. (in 1,000.)
	No.	Tonnage. <i>Ton.</i>				
1893.....	49	17,488	1,800	1,008	887	121
1894.....	52	18,538	1,940	1,529	1,208	320
1895.....	55	22,535	1,940	2,234	1,723	510
1896.....	57	26,636	2,696	1,957	1,740	216
1897.....	60	42,415	5,068	2,506	2,468	38
1898.....	55	40,555	5,500	3,524	3,140	383
1899.....	57	42,851	5,500	3,671	3,137	533
1900.....	73	57,524	5,500	4,079	4,170	809
1901.....	80	63,623	5,500	5,577	5,099	487
1902.....	77	63,493	5,500	6,000	5,480	519
1903.....	81	66,429	5,500	6,614	5,054	622
1904.....	84	69,040	6,875	9,270	6,961	1,049
1905.....	97	92,280	9,625	11,277	9,046	2,130

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Pres.*—Tokugoro Nakahashi.*Head Office.*—Tomishima-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.*The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company).*

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the

youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus. It has lately started tentatively service to South America.

Year.	Vessels employed		Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.)	Re-ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen- ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro- fits. (in 1,000.)
	No.	Tonnage. Ton.				
1898.....	3	18,322	*2,646	* 113	* 70	* 43
1899.....	3	18,309	†3,250	†2,811	†2,516	†295
1900.....	4	22,309	3,250	3,142	2,729	412
1901.....	5	26,374	3,250	3,321	2,727	594
1902.....	5	26,390	3,250	3,710	3,039	670
1903.....	5	26,390	3,250	3,416	2,877	539
1904.....	7	34,089	3,250	1,859	1,575	283
1905.....	5	27,541	3,250	1,532	1,154	378

Note :—(\*) shows the figures for 28 months from June, 1896 to September 1898; (†) those for 14 months from October, 1898 to December, 1899.

*The Hunan S.S. Company.*

The company was started in 1902 on the capital of Y. 1,500,000 (Y. 600,000 paid up). Two steamers are run along the Yangtze and the Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent.

*President.*—Masayoshi Kato.*Man Dir.*—Ryuhei Shirowa.*Head Office.*—Honzaïmoku-gashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo.*The Tatung S.S. Co.*

The company was started in 1900 on

the capital of Y. 1,000,000 paid up. It runs 15 steamers along the Yangtze.

*President.*—Tamesaburo Tanabe.*Vice-Pres.*—Ryuhei Shirowa.*Head Office.*—Honzaïmoku-gashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo.*The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shipping Dept.*

The great establishment runs ships, mostly colliers, for coasting trade and services to China and other Asiatic ports.

Year.	Vessels employed		Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.)	Re-ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen- ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro- fits. (in 1,000.)
	No.	Tonnage. Ton.				
1903.....	7	20,053	1,431	1,315	1,205	110
1904.....	27	66,361	1,527	2,878	2,738	136
1905.....	39	99,522	2,279	3,916	3,609	216

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## RAILWAYS.

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extension has steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, to be succeeded by

rapid organization of similar others. At present the private lines extend longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation will soon be reversed in a few months when several important private lines will be converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

## MILEAGE OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

At the End of Fiscal Year.	State. m.	Private. m.	Total. m.
1899 .....	832	2,806	3,638
1900 .....	949	2,905	3,855
1901 .....	1,059	2,966	4,026
1902 .....	1,226	3,010	4,237
1903 .....	1,344	3,150	4,495
1904 .....	1,660	3,228	4,889

## STATE RAILWAYS IN 1904-5.

As existing at end of March 1905 the consolidated capital of state lines aggregated ¥. 156,110,538, stores fund ¥.

2,050,000 and permanent working fund ¥. 200,000. The staff numbered 23,473 persons.

TABLE I.

Name of Line.	Open Lines Mileage.	Cons'tion expense of open Lines. (in ¥. 1,000)	No. of Loco.	No. of Cars.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Cons'tion per M. Yen.
Tokaido line .....	403	54,923	213	777	2,130	136,050
Shin-yetsu „ .....	117	7,615	43	132	339	64,630
Hokuriku „ .....	154	12,411	36	84	270	80,491
O-u (S.) „ .....	121	12,705	20	79	71	73,431
O-u (N.) „ .....	147	10,838	24	77	207	104,141

Name of Line.	Open Lines Mileage.	Cons'tion expense of open Lines. (in ¥ 1,000)	No. of Loco.	No. of Cars.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Cons'tion per M. Yen.
Chu-ō (W.) Line .....	49	6,389	4	11	30	128,567
Chu-ō (E.) " ...	82	15,799	18	63	100	190,220
Shinonoi " ...	42	7,677	4	12	54	182,364
Kagoshima " ...	40	4,588	6	36	46	113,413
In-yō " ...	47	4,063	8	38	30	86,467
Kure " ...	12	2,159	—	—	—	173,413
Maizuru " ...	24	3,188	—	—	—	132,288
Ujina " ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido " ...	217	—	27	37	527	—
Formosa " ...	195	—	20	75	310	—
Total .....	1,660	142,322	433	1,421	4,114	

Remark:—The Tokaido line is double, except in some sections. The work for O-u line was started in 1893 and were completed in 1905; the Chuo line started in 1895, to be completed in 1912; the Kagoshima line started in 1897, to be

completed in 1909; the In-yō line started in 1900 to be completed in 1911; the Maizuru line started in 1902 was completed in 1905. The Kure line was leased to the Sanyo Railways which are now working it.

TABLE II.

Name of Line.	Net Profit. (in ¥ 1,000)	Ave. Receipts and Expenses per M. per Day.			Profit per ¥ 100 Cons'tion Expense.
		Receipts. Yen.	Expenses. Yen.	Profit. Yen.	
Tokaido line.....	9,909	99.1	32.1	67.0	18.0
Hokuriku " .....	903	31.6	15.5	16.1	7.3
Shin-yetsu " .....	374	33.8	25.1	8.7	4.9
O-u (N.) " .....	130	12.1	9.5	2.6	1.2
O-u (S.) " .....	109	13.0	10.2	2.8	0.9
Chu-o (W.) " .....	123	13.9	7.1	6.8	1.9
Chu-o (E.) " .....	136	17.4	11.8	5.6	0.9
Shinonoi " .....	168	24.5	13.5	11.0	2.2
In-yō " .....	13	6.1	5.3	0.8	0.3
Kagoshima " .....	33	10.6	8.4	2.2	0.7
Kure " .....	25	19.9	11.1	8.8	1.2
Total .....	11,928	47.5	19.7	27.8	8.4

TABLE III.

	Average Account per Day.			Average Account per Mile.		
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profit.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profit.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
1902.....	50,237	24,839	25,398	16,184	8,002	8,182
1903.....	54,949	27,147	27,902	15,684	7,719	7,965
1904.....	58,647	27,929	32,718	15,489	6,848	8,641

## PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN 1904-5.

As calculated at end of March 1905 the aggregate cost of construction of the private lines was *Y.* 241,004,905 with an average of *Y.* 74,656 per mile. The staff numbered 41,014 persons.

TABLE I.

Name of Company.	Open Mileage.	Cost of Const'n. (in <i>Y.</i> 100)	No. of Loco.	No. of Carriages.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Const'n per M. <i>Yen.</i>
*Boso .....	39	2,070	7	32	89	53,245
Chu-goku .....	48	3,932	8	27	128	79,665
Chu-yetsu .....	23	903	4	22	53	38,986
*Gan-yetsu .....	49	2,584	6	23	91	51,913
*Hankaku .....	70	6,429	14	44	205	89,311
*Hokkaido .....	159	10,924	17	39	210	59,056
*Hokkaido Colliery.....	207	11,704	71	102	1,484	53,007
*Hokuyetsu .....	85	7,206	17	74	298	82,707
Kawagoye .....	18	397	4	12	29	21,157
*Kobu .....	27	3,318	13	80	216	100,400
*Kwansai .....	280	27,463	102	561	1,010	96,404
*Kyoto .....	22	3,471	7	60	100	156,686
*Kyushu.....	444	51,597	207	390	5,376	110,417
*Nanao .....	34	1,515	4	19	67	43,651
Nankai .....	42	5,116	20	176	128	119,226
Narita .....	45	2,432	7	68	80	53,258
*Nippon .....	861	54,479	351	852	4,821	59,344
*Nishinari .....	4	1,956	4	23	227	442,248
Omi .....	26	1,708	4	28	50	48,355
*Oangu .....	26	1,894	8	79	54	71,093
*San-yo .....	405	36,627	133	523	1,759	83,463
*Sōbu .....	73	5,194	24	106	263	69,542
Tōbu .....	42	3,223	8	47	50	71,098
*Tokushima .....	21	1,303	5	25	46	60,000

Note:—The lines marked with \* are to be nationalized.

TABLE II.

Name of Line.	Total Profit. <i>Yen.</i>	Receipts and Expenses per M. per Day.			Profit per Y. 100
		Receipts.	Expences.	Profit.	Cost of Const'n.
		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Boso .....	11,641	13.7	7.0	6.7	4.6
Chugoku .....	68,467	13.7	7.4	6.3	2.3
Chu-yetsu .....	20,043	10.9	6.1	4.8	4.5
Gan-yetsu .....	58,012	10.6	6.8	3.8	2.5
Hankaku .....	67,608	21.0	9.6	11.4	7.5
Hokkaido .....	133,310	8.3	9.2	-0.9	-0.5
Hokkaido Colliery .....	1,971,996	37.8	18.2	19.6	13.5
Hokuyetsu .....	91,855	20.6	9.6	11.0	4.8
Kawagoye .....	35,209	15.2	9.2	6.0	10.4
Kōbu .....	290,309	69.1	30.6	36.5	11.4
Kwansai .....	1,133,495	26.8	13.4	13.4	5.1
Kyoto .....	88,061	21.6	10.8	10.8	2.5
Kyū-hu .....	4,512,458	48.5	18.9	29.6	9.6
Nanao .....	33,888	11.2	5.9	5.3	4.4
Nankai .....	359,145	42.1	18.0	24.1	7.3
Narita .....	132,778	15.9	7.7	8.2	5.6
Nippon .....	6,139,035	36.2	16.8	19.4	12.0
Nishinari .....	-5,249	47.5	52.6	-5.1	-0.4
Omi .....	25,315	9.9	6.6	3.3	2.4
Sangu .....	144,936	26.7	10.8	15.9	8.2
Sanyō .....	3,389,990	42.2	17.0	25.2	11.0
Sōbu .....	403,734	31.7	15.0	16.7	8.8
Tōbu .....	57,995	14.3	8.3	5.8	2.9
Tokushima .....	-623	12.4	6.1	6.3	3.8

## RAILWAYS.

TABLE III.

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Name of Company.	When Opened.	Capital (in ¥. 000)	Name of Pres. or Gen.-Manager.	Locality of Head Office.
Boso .....	'96	2,040	Jōsuke Ono.	Chiba, Chiba-ken.
Chugoku .....	'98	4,050	Iwasaburo Sugiyama.	Okayama.
Chuyetsu .....	'97	895	Yoshitaro Masamura.	Toyama.
Ganyetsu .....	'98	2,640	Seisho Maeda.	Shitaya, Tokyo.
Hankaku .....	'97	6,500	Teikichi Den.	Itami, Hyogo-ken.
Hokkaido .....	'02	10,000	Baron Kitagaki.	Kobikicho, Tokyo.
Hokkaido Colliery.	'89	12,936	Kakugoro Inouye.	Iwamisawa, Hokkaido.
Hokuyetsu .....	'97	6,700	Kaichi Watanabe.	Nagaoka, Niigata.
Kawagoye .....	'94	342	Sakubei Iwata.	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Kōbu .....	'89	3,265	Taisuke Miura.	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Kwansai .....	'89	25,081	Chokuon Kataoka.	Yokkaichi, Ise.
Kyoto .....	'97	3,420	Gentaro Tanaka.	Kyoto.
Kyushu .....	'89	50,236	Mitsugu Sengoku.	Moji.
Nanao .....	'98	1,500	Kentoku Hayashi.	Yata-gō, Ishikawa-ken.
Nankai .....	'97	4,780	Komakichi Torii.	Osaka.
Narita .....	'97	2,425	Isshi Saturi.	Narita, Chiba-ken.
Nippon .....	'93	50,451	Viscount Soga.	Tokyo.
Nishinari .....	'98	1,650	Seishu Iwashita.	Osaka.
Omi .....	'98	1,229	Ichisaburo Abe.	Aonami, Shiga-ken.
Sangu .....	'93	1,885	Chokuon Kataoka.	Yamada, Miye-ken.
San-yō .....	'88	33,799	Takuzo Ushiba.	Kobe.
Sōbu .....	'94	4,800	Kōzo Aoda.	Honjo, Tokyo.
Tōbu .....	'99	3,385	Kaichiro Netsu.	Tokyo.
Tokushima .....	'99	1,326	Tokusaburo Kawashida.	Tokushima.

## TRAFFIC OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

## VOLUME OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Freight.
1874.....	2,176,001	20,542
1884.....	4,785,556	352,407
1894.....	36,523,307	4,283,702
1900.....	114,433,748	14,530,006
1901.....	111,664,290	14,550,832
1902.....	100,811,372	16,278,510
1903.....	114,868,551	18,036,594
1904.....	105,251,836	19,619,766

## NET PROFIT OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Net Profit (in ¥ 1000.)			Profit per ¥ 100 cost of Constn.		
	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Total. Yen.	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Average. Yen.
1895 .....	5,052	6,267	11,320	12.9	9.1	10.5
1900 .....	8,774	15,391	24,166	10.3	8.0	8.7
1901 .....	8,229	16,547	24,776	8.2	8.2	8.2
1902 .....	9,270	17,140	26,411	7.4	8.0	7.8
1903 .....	10,212	19,097	29,309	7.3	8.4	8.0
1904 .....	11,942	20,363	32,305	7.9	8.4	8.2

## RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

	Railway People.		Passengers & Others.		Total.	
	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.
1899.....	98	478	937	617	1,035	1,095
1900.....	69	329	833	386	902	715
1901.....	105	182	941	285	1,046	467
1902.....	84	482	907	720	991	1,202
1903.....	95	493	1,123	722	1,218	1,205
1904.....	95	589	1,098	732	1,193	1,321

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION PROGRAMME.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the last (22nd) Session of the Diet by the Government and as briefly referred to in the Chapter of Parliament, was adopted by it, with some modification. The Pro-

gramme as issued in the form of law on 30th Mar. '06 provides that the seventeen private railways to be mentioned below shall be purchased within 10 years, the purchase to be made with domestic loan bonds of 5 % interest to be issued

for the purpose, but transfer of the bonds to be made within five years from date of purchase. This railway unification is expected to economize expense by over ¥ 1½ million. The price is to be determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms (1st half of 1902, 1st and 2nd half terms of '3 and '4 and 1st half term of '5) is to be obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction

existing at the date of purchase produce the purchasing price plus the cost price of stores that may exist at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction does not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, that cost will be made as purchasing price, and this expedient will be used for those railways which have not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

## LINES TO BE NATIONALIZED.

Name of Line.	Paid up capital (¥. 1000.)	Paid up per share.	Cost of Construction (¥. 1000.)	Purchasing price (¥. 1000.)	Loans (¥. 1000.)	Reserves (¥. 1000.)	Bonds to be given per share.
		yen.					yen.
Bōso .....	1,040	40	2,070	2,070	1,018	23	33.412
Ganyetsu .....	2,640	22	2,584	2,584	19	26	19.437
Hankaku .....	4,000	50	6,429	6,429	2,585	32	40.417
Hokkaido .....	6,340	50	10,924	10,924	4,150	74	45.403
Hokkaido Colliery .....	11,150	50	11,704	29,168	1,786	455	111.750
Hokuyetsu .....	3,700	50	7,206	7,209	3,282	34	43.749
Kōbu .....	2,665	45	3,318	9,729	1,420	172	126.742
Kwansai .....	24,181	50	27,463	31,308	1,810	517	55.590
Kyoto .....	3,420	38	3,471	3,471	—	77	35.580
Kyushu .....	48,740	50	51,397	97,654	1,500	2,628	98.320
Nanao .....	1,100	50	1,515	1,515	408	5	43.698
Nippon .....	50,400	50	54,479	130,532	51	4,402	120.689
Nishinari .....	1,650	50	1,956	1,956	350	—	42.753
Sangu .....	1,850	50	1,894	3,773	—	100	94.523
Sanyo .....	30,849	50	36,727	74,042	4,360	1,943	104.089
Sobu .....	4,200	50	5,194	10,326	760	256	104.648
Tokushima .....	¥ 746	50	1,303	1,303	596	3	38.808
Total .....	198,763	795	229,641	423,997	24,097	10,755	

Note :—Several of the above railways possess shares of different denominations as to amount paid up, but in the above table only the standard paid up shares are given.

The purchase of the following six lines at the date specified have been announced.

Hokkaido Colliery.	}	Oct. 1st, '06.
Kobu.		
Nippon.	}	Nov. 1st, '06.
Ganyetsu.		
Sanyo.	}	Dec. 1st, '06.
Nishinari.		

#### THE REDEMPTION PLAN.

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways at the estimated price of ¥ 471,000,000 approximately. Fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Com-

pany were also separated and left out as unpurchasable, so that the estimated outlay on account of nationalization has decreased, as shown before, to ¥ 423,997,000. The redemption programme originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance but, in view of absence of the revised programme while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of ¥ 1000 :—

#### *Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan.*

(in ¥ 1,000.)

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Profit against cost of Construction. (%)	Profit.			Interest to the Loan.	Balance of Profit.	Balance of Profit distributed.		Amount of Loan.
			Against cost of Construction.	Expense saved through unification.	Total.			For imp'tment.	Redeeming Loan.	
1st .....	258,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	--400	—	—	470,986
10th .....	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,491
15th .....	268,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,388	446,318
20th .....	280,643	11.07	30,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th .....	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	18,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th .....	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,386	281,896
35th .....	381,553	13.00	48,141	1,274	49,415	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,396
40th .....	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579	13,016 (bal. 1935)

### PURCHASE OF THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAYS.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made. Thus the Government had been guaranteeing for the line 6 % profit against its paid-up capital ¥ 15,000,000, and the purchasing price was fixed at twenty times the 6 percent of that sum. This corresponds to ¥ 18,000,000. The Seoul-Ninsen line was at first an independent concern and subsequently united to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and its price was determined in a similar way as that for railways at home. Calculated in that way it amounted to ¥ 4,107,940. The two lines therefore aggregated ¥ 22,107,940. The Seoul-Fusan line had been debtor to the Government to the extent of ¥ 1,570,500 while the Seoul-Ninsen line, before its absorption into the other, had borrowed a certain sum from it. By taking these transactions into account the purchasing price for the two lines became ¥ 20,084,537. On that base the purchase was effected on July 1st and the railways were at once transferred to the Residency-General.

### RAILWAY MATERIALS.

At the Government railways cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from

foreign approved makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yens*. Approved makers for locomotive engines are as follows for Government railways,—

A. Boursig, Tegel N. Berlin.  
Baldwin Loco. Works.  
Berliner Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft.  
Beyer Peacock & Co.  
Brooks Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.  
Cooke Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.  
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.  
Schenectady Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.  
Hanoversche Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft, Linden near Hannover.  
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.  
Krauss & Co., Munchen.  
I. A. Maffei, Munchen.  
Robert Stephenson & Co.  
Rogers Loco. Works.  
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.  
The North British Loco. Co.  
Vulcan Foundry.

### PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

#### *Passenger Tariff Rates per Mile.*

Name of Railway.	3rd class.	2nd class.	1st class.
	<i>sen.</i>	<i>sen.</i>	<i>sen.</i>
Government.	Up to 50 m.	1.65	
	" " 100 "	1.40	1.75 times
	" " 200 "	1.10	3 times
	" " 300 "	0.90	3rd class.
	Above 300 "	0.80	
Nippon .....	Up to 50 m.	1.60	1½ times
	" " 100 "	1.40	2½ times
	Above 100 "	1.20	3rd class.

Name of Railway.		3rd class. <i>sen.</i>	2nd class. <i>sen.</i>	1st class. <i>sen.</i>
Sanyo .....	{ Reducible to 0.9 <i>sen</i> according to distance.	1.50	2 or 1½ times 3rd class.	2 or 3 times 3rd class.
Kwansai .....	{ Up to 75 m. Above 75 m.	1.80 1.40	1½ times. 3rd class.	2 times 3rd class.
Kyushu .....	{ Up to 25 m. " " 50 " 0.1 reduction per 25 m. above 175 m.	1.50 1.40	2 times 3rd class.	2½ times 3rd class..

*Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton.*

Name of Railways.		1st kind. <i>rin.</i>	2nd kind. <i>rin.</i>	3rd kind. <i>rin.</i>	Trea- sures. <i>rin.</i>	Terminal rate. <i>rin.</i>
Government	{ Ord. consignment.	3	4.0	5.4	7.0	15.0
and Nippon.	{ Car Load " (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Sanyo .....	{ " "	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5	15.0
	{ " "	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	10.0
Kwansai .....	{ " "	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
	{ " "	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0
Kyushu .....	{ " "	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	{ " "	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

*Luggage and Parcels.*

		Free limit for 1st class.	Free limit for 2nd class.	Free limit for 3rd class.
Government, Nippon, Sanyo, Kwansai, etc.	Luggage.	100 <i>kin.</i>	60 <i>kin.</i>	30 <i>kin.</i>
	Delivery.	5 <i>sen</i> per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.		
	<div> <div></div> <div>Up to 50 m. <i>sen.</i></div> <div>1 <i>kin.</i> 7</div> <div>10 " 13</div> <div>20 " 23</div> <div>Ev.ry add.</div> <div>5 <i>kin.</i> 4</div> </div>	150 m. <i>sen.</i>	500 m. <i>sen.</i>	700 m. & over. <i>sen.</i>
		7	7	8
" Parcel rate.		22	42	53
		41	81	1.03
		7	15	20

*Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines.*

(per Ton per Mile.)

	Above 50 m. <i>sen.</i>	Above 100 m. <i>sen.</i>	Above 200 m. <i>sen.</i>	Above 300 m. <i>sen.</i>
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils .....	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour .....	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer .....	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges .....	—	2.0	1.0	1.3
Charcoal .....	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes .....	—	1.5	—	—

Ordinary consignment.

Car-load rate.

(per 100 *kin* per m.)

(per ton per m.)

Raw cocoons..... 48

3.0

Dried „ ..... —

2.5

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The electric railway service in Japan dates from '88 when the Odawara Electric R'y (8 miles extending from Koze

to Hakone) was started. At present there are eleven electric railway companies of which three exist in Tokyo, as follows:—

	Service opened.	Mileage in Dec. '05.	Capital (1,000 <i>yen.</i> )
Tokyo Electric Car Co.....	'80	38	6,000
(Tokyo Densha.) (Converted from horse tramway.)			
Tokyo Street R'y Co. ....	'02	44	15,000
(Tokyo Shigai Tetsudo).			
Tokyo Electric Tramway Co. ....	'03	17	6,000
(Tokyo Denki Tetsudo).			

The above three companies which have had to adhere heretofore to 3 *sen* uniform tariff system have been allowed to raise it to 4 *sen* through uniform tariff on condition of combining them-

selves into one company.

The remaining eight are as follows, the mileage being returned at end of 1905:—

Kei-Hin (Tokyo—Yokohama), 16.78;  
Odawara Electric Car, 8;  
Kyoto Electric Car, 15.38;  
Enoshima Electric Car, 4.68.

Han-Shin (Osaka—Kobe), 38.16;  
Nagoya Electric Car, 7.75;  
Ise Electric Car, 8;  
Yokohama Electric R'y, 4.11.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### JUSTICE, POLICE AND SANITATION.

#### COURTS OF LAW AND JUDICIARY FORCE.

At the End of Year.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	No. of Procurators.	No. of Barristers.
1897 .....	355	1,181	461	1,463
1898 .....	355	1,114	485	1,481
1899 .....	359	1,101	537	1,577
1900 .....	359	1,113	535	1,626
1901 .....	367	1,107	552	1,659
1902 .....	367	1,303	452	1,752
1903 .....	367	1,293	474	1,846

#### PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

	No. of Prisons.	Prisoners (Male).	Prisoners (Female.)	Total No. of Prisoners.
1898 .....	137	65,419	5,213	70,732
1899 .....	138	54,274	3,873	58,147
1900 .....	139	53,889	3,813	57,702
1901 .....	138	55,205	3,675	58,880
1902 .....	138	54,544	3,368	57,912
1903 .....	150	59,548	4,685	63,233

#### CIVIL CASES AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of
1899 .....	820	566
1900 .....	887	618
1901 .....	859	690
1902 .....	831	662
1903 .....	859	693

NATURE OF CASES OF THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	Per- sonal.	Land.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Docu- ments.	Elec- tion.	General.	Total.
1899 .....	36	144	266	12	24	12	1	61	566
1900 .....	40	163	299	11	6	5	1	78	618
1901 .....	31	164	373	8	12	13	—	76	691
1902 .....	29	185	333	8	26	18	1	49	662
1903 .....	35	182	348	5	12	7	5	79	693

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

Nationality of parties.	No. of cases.	Cases rejected.	Cases quashed.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases remainig in hand.
1903. { Japanese appellant.....	4	1	1	—	2
Foreign „ .....	5	2	—	—	3
Both foreign .....	3	3	—	—	—
Total .....	12	1	1	—	5
1902 .....	22	9	8	2	3
1901 .....	11	4	3	1	3
1900 .....	7	3	2	—	2
1899 .....	2	2	—	—	—

CIVIL CASES AT THE FIVE APPEAL COURTS.

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of
1903 .....	{ 6,807 774	3,859 601
1902 .....	{ 6,490 823	3,549 660
1901 .....	{ 5,981 896	3,218 653
1900 .....	{ 5,433 805	3,003 592
1899 .....	{ 5,024 685	2,964 499

*Nature of Cases at the Appeal Courts.*

	Personal.	Land.	Build- ings, ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Docu- ments.	General.	Total.
1903.....	{209 —	389 72	57 28	2,299 341	40 30	76 10	67 6	722 114	3,859 651
1902.....	{190 —	377 76	49 14	1,983 425	38 11	86 18	58 3	768 113	3,549 660
1901.....	{181 —	456 121	52 22	1,777 354	39 24	94 19	62 5	557 108	3,218 658
1900.....	{196 —	430 72	33 39	1,642 339	38 18	59 16	59 4	547 104	3,003 592
1899.....	{206 —	511 99	27 20	1,543 285	52 14	85 18	73 3	467 65	2,964 499

## CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE APPEAL COURTS.

*Appeals coming from the Districts Courts.*

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	Cases				Total.
			rejected.	Cases nonsuited or quashed.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases with- drawn by order.	
1903.	Japanese appellant.....	31	9	5	2	—	16
	Foreign „ .....	32	12	7	2	—	21
	Both foreign .....	29	10	3	1	—	14
	Total .....	92	31	15	5	—	51
1902 .....		97	34	10	9	—	53
1901 .....		68	18	5	3	1	27
1900 .....		53	8	14	6	—	28
1899 .....		23	3	3	3	1	10

*Appeals coming from the Local Courts.*

1903.	Foreign appellant.....	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Both foreign .....	2	—	1	1	—	2
	Total .....	3	1	1	1	—	3
	1902 .....	1	1	—	—	—	1
1901 .....		1	—	—	—	—	—
1900 .....		1	—	—	1	—	1
1899 .....		1	1	—	—	—	1

CIVIL CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 10000 pop.
1903 .....	42,621	32,021	10,600	6.89
1902 .....	41,557	31,315	10,016	6.87
1901 .....	41,125	30,937	10,188	7.14
1900 .....	36,339	27,466	8,873	6.39
1899 .....	33,630	25,847	7,783	6.03

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows :—

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of
1903.	Japanese plaintiff.....	70	52
	Foreign „ .....	100	73
	Both foreigners.....	84	65
	Total .....	254	190
	1902 .....	267	198
	1902 .....	300	207
	1900 .....	205	142
	1899 .....	135	97

NATURE OF CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1903.....	3,350	2,179	459	14,924	342	605	326	9,836	32,021
1902.....	3,309	2,030	387	15,064	284	558	323	9,363	31,315
1901.....	3,283	2,213	340	14,387	285	552	399	9,478	30,937
1900.....	3,349	1,966	304	12,224	310	523	364	8,426	27,466
1899.....	3,443	1,901	189	11,395	256	497	326	7,839	25,847

APPEALS MADE TO THE LOCAL COURTS.

Nature of cases disposed of

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of	Nature of cases disposed of							
			Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1903.....	9,796	7,051	372	199	4,824	257	203	34	1,162	7,051
1902.....	9,111	6,215	560	160	4,277	234	160	34	985	6,215
1901.....	8,985	6,400	417	199	4,194	237	175	40	838	6,400
1900.....	8,406	5,903	440	229	3,978	220	192	34	810	5,903
1899.....	7,553	5,268	408	196	3,497	219	199	36	713	5,268

## CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 1000 pop.
1903 .....	221,533	200,398	21,135	4.31
1902 .....	200,286	179,275	20,536	3.93
1901 .....	180,279	160,051	20,678	3.63
1900 .....	155,181	138,384	16,797	3.10
1899 .....	155,515	138,849	16,666	3.16

Of the above cases those affecting aliens were as follows:—

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	Cases disposed of
1903.	Japanese plaintiff .....	53	46
	Foreign " .....	35	32
	Both foreign .....	37	33
	Total .....	125	111
1902 .....		149	141
1901 .....		136	123
1900 .....		137	115
1899 .....		83	65

## NATURE OF CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1903 .....	2,389	3,472	91,480	4,608	3,604	376	94,469	200,398
1902 .....	2,015	3,029	83,696	3,254	3,232	394	83,655	179,275
1901 .....	2,274	2,673	70,716	3,354	3,222	375	77,437	160,051
1900 .....	2,529	2,730	62,525	3,415	2,696	395	63,794	138,384
1899 .....	2,383	2,645	64,521	3,229	3,170	383	62,518	138,849

## LAW SUITS ON MONEY MATTERS OF THE FIRST INSTANCE CLASSIFIED.

	For sum up to ¥ 500.	Up to ¥ 750.	Up to ¥ 1,000.	Up to ¥ 2,500.	Up to ¥ 5,000.	Up to ¥ 10,000.	Up to ¥ 10,000.	Total cases.	Total amount of money.
1903 .....	133,016	1,829	1,398	1,879	780	369	245	139,516	26,390,607
1902 .....	120,792	1,843	1,433	1,978	760	381	239	127,418	25,411,760
1901 .....	110,428	1,835	1,496	1,961	795	372	287	117,174	26,787,288
1900 .....	94,642	1,634	1,235	1,766	660	301	212	100,450	21,328,677
1899 .....	95,828	1,462	1,097	1,533	572	252	172	100,918	18,734,503

## CASES OF CONCILIATION DEALT WITH AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remaining in hand.
1903.....	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902.....	2,400	385	1,283	633	77
1901.....	3,220	498	1,814	808	100
1900.....	4,141	670	2,214	1,147	110
1899.....	5,908	940	2,973	1,775	220

## NATURE OF CONCILIATION CASES.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1903.....	219	344	123	702	43	185	88	295	1,999
1902.....	275	382	132	864	58	158	118	314	2,301
1901.....	358	548	115	1,209	65	255	161	409	3,120
1900.....	432	686	170	1,664	110	308	202	519	4,031
1899.....	576	958	225	2,308	167	145	242	767	5,688

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED. CASES OF  
REHABILITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

	Insolvency.				Rehabilitation.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Debtors.	No. of Creditors.	Amount of Credit. <i>Yen.</i>	Sanc- tioned.	Reject- ed.
1903.....	857	951	895	262,936	138	12
1902.....	879	983	1,065	263,600	160	9
1901.....	770	883	793	205,752	192	5
1900.....	773	858	868	174,527	219	1
1899.....	930	1,100	990	177,930	178	6

## CRIMINAL CASES.

## CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS.

		1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Convicted.	M.	122,183	120,437	119,695	115,215	97,701
	F.	11,537	10,763	10,605	9,320	7,673
	T.	133,720	131,200	130,300	125,135	105,374

		1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Not guilty.	M.	12,103	11,644	11,314	10,653	7,972
	F.	1,351	1,207	1,216	1,135	805
	T.	13,454	12,851	12,530	11,788	8,777

## SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

		Penal servitude.		Imprisonment.		Confinement.			
	Capital punishment	For life.	Limited period.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Detention.	Total.
1899.....	37	245	446	585	677	116,180	773	1,921	120,864
1900.....	33	164	301	500	614	115,827	676	1,956	120,071
1901.....	29	149	317	501	667	115,081	514	2,013	119,271
1902.....	28	216	395	531	721	115,285	570	2,038	119,784
1903.....	41	229	459	630	943	102,747	789	1,457	107,295

## MAJOR CRIMINAL CASES.

*No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused.*

	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Accused.
1903.....	3,220	4,154
1902.....	2,867	3,763
1901.....	2,601	3,323
1900.....	2,485	3,136
1899.....	2,518	3,315

*Nature of Accusations and No. of Conviction (in 1903.)*

Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace (sedition etc.).....	65	1	3	69
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.) .....	1,141	209	5	1,355
Opium .....	7	—	—	7
Embezzlement of Gov. officials ...	70	19	—	89
Murder.....	651	57	1	699
Assault and battery (including man slaughter) .....	237	26	1	264
Arbitrary confinement, torture etc.	3	3	—	5
Abortion .....	—	1	—	1

Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Desertion .....	2	—	—	2
Violation etc. ....	88	19	—	107
Offences against grandfathers and mothers and parents .....	30	2	—	32
Robbery and larceny .....	875	66	2	943
Arson .....	488	59	33	580
Breaking dam.....	1	—	—	1

Total (1903) ..... 3,648      451      45      4,154

Of the above total 163 represented cases of judgment on default, while 3,356 were males and 292 females.

1902 .....	3,045	691	27	3,763
1901 .....	2,811	484	28	3,323
1900 .....	2,675	433	28	3,136
1899 .....	2,798	485	32	3,315

*Aliens as accused.*

	Capital punishment.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Confinement.	Acquitted.	Total.
1903.....	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902.....	—	—	3	2	2	7
1901.....	—	1	2	—	2	5
1900.....	—	1	4	1	2	8
1899.....	1	—	—	—	—	1

*Causes of Murders classified (sentence in presence of accused.)*

	Covetousness.	Adultery.	Domestic trouble.	Jalousy and dissipation.	Enmity.	Various causes.	Causes unknown.	Total.
1899.....	13	17	209	95	153	59	36	582
1900.....	17	15	211	78	167	75	48	611
1901.....	7	21	249	106	162	32	16	591
1902.....	16	14	262	135	214	34	21	696
1903.....	17	12	246	165	194	41	20	695
1903... { Male .....	14	11	101	157	187	35	13	518
{ Female .....	3	1	145	8	7	6	7	177

Murders consummated were, '03, 446; '02, 469; '01, 407; '00, 410; '99, 396.

*Literacy or Illiteracy.*

	Accused with Major crimes.				Accused with Murder.			
	Literacy.	Illiteracy.	Unknown.	Total.	Literacy.	Illiteracy.	Unknown.	Total.
1903	M. { 2,497	{ 1,013	{ 46	{ —	{ 331	{ 184	{ 3	{ —
	F. { 63	{ 257	{ 1	{ —	{ 34	{ 143	{ —	{ —
	T. { 2,563	{ 1,270	{ 47	{ 3,877	{ 365	{ 327	{ 3	{ 695
1902.....	2,309	1,060	110	3,479	354	337	5	696
1901.....	1,897	1,094	27	3,018	270	318	3	591
1900.....	1,815	954	29	2,798	320	289	2	611
1899.....	1,783	1,112	69	2,964	288	294	—	582

*No. of Accused per 100,000 population.*

1903, 8.53; '02, 7.83; '01, 6.96; '00, 6.57; '99, 7.02.

*Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes.*

(Cases sentenced in presence of accused.)

		1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Age.	Under 12.....	12	12	16	16	15
	12 to 16.....	106	78	82	86	83
	16 to 20.....	363	314	312	361	300
	20 to 30.....	1,351	1,190	1,084	1,044	1,116
	30 to 40.....	1,070	986	768	687	784
	40 to 50.....	628	545	476	380	439
	50 to 60.....	264	263	219	163	177
	Above 60.....	83	91	61	59	50
Unknown .....		—	—	—	2	—
Total.....		3,877	3,479	3,018	2,798	2,964
With or without consort.	Unmarried.....	1,810	1,540	1,357	1,370	1,370
	With consort. (having children...)	1,599	1,420	1,194	976	1,025
	childless .....	275	313	340	312	361
	Lost consort. (having children...)	83	45	41	22	18
	childless .....	7	6	10	18	8
Unknown .....		103	155	76	100	184
Total .....		3,877	3,479	3,018	2,798	2,964

CASES OF MINOR CRIMES AND NO. OF PERSONS ACCUSED.

	No. of cases.	No. of Persons	No. of Judgment declared in presence of accused.	
			Total No.	No. per 1000 popu.
1903.....	8,467	110,496	94,719	2.03
1902.....	94,151	133,724	106,824	2.33
1901.....	99,257	140,128	108,234	2.34
1900.....	101,378	141,599	108,042	2.42
1899.....	105,966	144,568	109,710	2.48

NATURE OF ACCUSATION OF MINOR CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS AND

No. OF CONVICTION. (in 1903.)

Nature of accusation.	No. of convictions.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace .....	4,895	413	26	5,334
Affecting credit .....	3,182	543	49	3,774
Affecting health .....	523	33	1	557
Affecting morals .....	27,240	1,984	71	29,295
Mutilating corpses or breaking open graves .....	50	5	1	56
Obstructing trade or industry.....	8	3	—	11
Misdeeds of Gov. officials towards individuals .....	166	64	—	230
Offences relating to persons .....	5,694	820	50	6,564
Offences relating to property.....	59,665	4,186	503	64,354
Delay of soldiers and sailors on leave and of those on retired list to respond to summons .....	303	12	6	321
To al. Judg. in presence .....	86,309	7,770	640	94,719
Judg. in default .....	15,417	293	67	15,777
	101,726	8,063	707	110,496
	94,345	7,305	657	102,307
	7,381	758	50	8,189
1902 .....	122,090	11,022	615	133,727
1901 .....	127,489	12,033	606	140,128
1900 .....	128,525	12,375	699	141,599
1899 .....	130,922	12,848	497	144,568

## ALIENS ACCUSED OF MINOR CRIMES.

Of the total number of cases of minor crimes those committed by aliens were:—

	Convicted.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
1903.....	82	5	—	87
1902.....	102	15	1	118
1901.....	148	32	—	180
1900.....	95	13	2	110
1899.....	38	12	—	50

NO. OF COMMISSIONS BY DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF MAJOR OR  
MINOR CRIMES.

(Judgment declared in presence of accused.)

	1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time.	4th time.	5th time.	6th time.	7th time & over.
1903 { M.....	49,513	15,927	7,902	3,864	1,881	1,182	2,928
1903 { F.....	5,087	849	319	131	62	39	110
1902 { M.....	58,393	15,781	7,824	3,354	1,715	1,073	2,440
1902 { F.....	6,649	852	282	136	56	38	80
1901 { M.....	58,698	15,664	7,278	3,588	1,870	1,004	2,348
1901 { F.....	6,869	890	318	148	76	36	111
1900 { M.....	58,547	15,546	6,953	3,601	1,777	1,009	2,271
1900 { F.....	6,960	915	303	140	66	53	115
1899 { M.....	58,934	15,990	6,999	3,591	1,855	970	2,191
1899 { F.....	7,326	920	336	177	76	42	100

## VIOLATION OF ADMINISTRATION RULES.

Year.	No. of cases.	No. of offenders.	No. of convictions.
1903.....	42,531	49,503	57,958
1902.....	49,568	55,681	64,437
1901.....	56,129	61,041	71,625
1900.....	47,097	51,315	55,906
1899.....	44,736	50,441	51,831

Note:—Figures under the head "No. of convictions" include summary judgments delivered as, 1903, 11,719; '02, 12,456; '01, 14,452; '00, 8,508; '99, 6,535.

In the above figures cases relating to aliens were,— '99, 1; '00, 23; '01, 38; '02, 31; '03, 26.

OFFENDERS CHARGED WITH POLICE OFFENCE AND CONVICTION.

Year.	No. of offenders detained.	No. of offenders fined.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
1903.....	80,388	554,329	3,152	8	637,879
1902.....	65,027	510,371	3,880	5	579,283
1901.....	58,582	411,141	3,483	20	473,226
1900.....	49,245	315,821	2,799	3	367,868
1899.....	38,970	244,164	3,011	2	286,147

The foregoing figures include cases relating to alien offenders, 3 cases of detention 1901, and 2 cases of detention 1899.

APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS.

	1903.	Appeal.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
Cassation.....	3,190		2,505	235	450
Appeal courts.....	499		460	5	34
Total .....	3,689		2,965	240	484
1902.....	3,372		2,721	179	472
1901.....	2,694		2,342	116	236
1900.....	2,298		2,013	125	160
1899.....	2,083		1,820	57	206

APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Year.	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
1903.....	16,490	11,719	2,895	1,876
1902.....	16,575	12,097	2,501	1,977
1901.....	15,004	10,279	2,499	2,226
1900.....	11,943	8,727	1,457	1,759
1899.....	8,090	6,853	359	876

POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE.

	No. of offices.	Police officers and men.	No. of population per 1 officer.
1897.....	728	29,976	1,441
1898.....	725	30,635	1,427
1899.....	727	32,245	1,371
1900.....	724	32,926	1,358
1901.....	725	33,949	1,332
1902.....	709	34,663	1,320
1903.....	711	35,128	1,328

## SUICIDES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1897.....	4,625	3,033	7,658
1898.....	5,368	3,331	8,699
1899.....	5,038	3,334	8,372
1900.....	5,177	3,256	8,433
1901.....	5,227	3,355	8,582
1902.....	5,413	3,370	8,783

## FIRES.

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or damaged.
1897.....	13,947	35,708
1898.....	15,253	35,732
1899.....	14,612	48,695
1900.....	14,416	37,272
1901.....	15,204	35,453
1902.....	13,907	36,245
1903.....	14,453	30,570

## HOSPITALS, DOCTORS AND MID-WIVES.

At the End of Year.	Hospitals.	Doctors.	Mid-wives.
1881.....	472	37,848	18,735
1891.....	579	42,348	33,359
1898.....	685	42,654	35,945
1899.....	793	43,625	8,367
1900.....	866	43,838	25,091
1901.....	842	33,508	25,486
1902.....	828	34,577	25,704
1903.....	879	35,160	25,959

## EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

	Dysentery.	Cholera.	Pest.	Others.	Mortality per 100 cases
1898..... { Cases.	90,976	655	—	46,856	25.49
{ Deaths.	22,302	374	—	12,903	
1899..... { Cases.	108,713	829	63	50,065	23.60
{ Deaths.	23,763	487	45	3,383	
1900..... { Cases.	46,255	378	168	41,991	24.33
{ Deaths.	10,164	231	153	11,051	
1901..... { Cases.	49,634	101	3	39,153	23.70
{ Deaths.	10,889	67	3	10,111	
1902..... { Cases.	36,996	13,362	14	36,292	30.95
{ Deaths.	8,442	9,226	9	9,143	
1903..... { Cases.	30,311	177	58	32,757	—
{ Deaths.	13,702	91	50	1,996	
1904..... { Cases.	22,772	1	1	33,613	—
{ Deaths.	5,166	1	1	8,597	

## CHAPTER XXX.

## THE PRESS.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when the late Mr. Kishida, in conjunction with a certain Englishman, started a fortnightly sheet. It enjoyed, however, only an ephemeral existence. The second fortnightly journal started in '68 by the same gentleman only fared a similar fate and existed only for a few months. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '70,—the present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—, and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, the *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th imparted a strong impetus to the activity of journalism while the inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. Prior to those events the daily circulation of even the most popular papers did not exceed four figures, but subsequently, and especially after the war in question, the level of five figures was soon reached and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 1,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrange-

ment may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. As to the dummy editors or publishers, and almost all our vernacular papers use this expedient, this peculiar method is a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary régime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightened spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons.

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to Japanese journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, any extraordinary incident being reported by "extras." Advertisements charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps

even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

### PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing in each of the six latest years available:—

1898.....	829
1899.....	978
1900.....	944
1901.....	1,181
1902.....	1,328
1903.....	1,499

### LEADING DAILIES.

**Chugai Shogyo Shimpō** (est. Dec., '76)—economic and commercial paper.  
Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Chu-o Shimbun** (est. '92—friendly to *Seiyu-kai*.  
Prop.—I. Ooka, M.P. Ed.—C. Ooka.  
Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Dempo Shimbun** (est. Nov., 1903)—believed to be V't K. Watanabe's organ.  
Ed.—Chiharu Watanabe. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

**Hochi Shimbun** (est. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.  
Man.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—G. Murai.  
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

**Japan Times** (est. Feb., '97)—only English paper (evening) edited and pub. by Japanese.

Ed.—K. Takahashi. Man.—T. Ihara.  
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Jiji Shimpō** (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.

Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa.  
Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Kokumin Shimbun** (est. Feb., '90).  
Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

**Mai-nichi Shimbun, Tokyo**, (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—independent.

Ed.—S. Shimada, M.P. Man.—M. Nomura.  
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

**Miyako Shimbun** (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc.  
Man.—K. Ashi. Ed.—T. Miyagawa.  
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Nippon** (est. Feb., '89).

Prop.—K. Ito. Ed.—Y. Miyake. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Niroku Shimbun** (est. Oct., '93).

Prop.—S. Akiyama. Ed.—W. Fukuda. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Osaka Asahi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent.

Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Seki and T. Naito.

Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

**Osaka Jiji** (est. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo).

Office.—Korabashi, Osaka.

**Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun** (est. '83)—independent.

Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii.

Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

**Osaka Shimpo** (est. '00)—independent.

Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka.

**Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** (est. '88)—independent.

Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe.

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun** (est. Feb., '72)—purchased 1904 by ex-Foreign Minister Mr. T. Kato.

Prop.—T. Kato. Ed.—T. Yokoi.

Office.—Owari-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Yomiuri Shimbun** (est. June, '74)—friendly to the Progressive Party.

Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

**Yorodzu Choho** (est. Nov., '92)—independent.

Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

#### ENGLISH PAPERS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of Japanese journalism. What is particularly note-

worthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.

**Japan Advertiser** (est. '95).

Ed.—A. M. Knapp. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Chronicle** (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).

Prop. and Ed.—Mr. R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

**Japan Gazette** (est. '67).

Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Herald** (est. '67).

Ed.—T. Satchell. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Mail** (est. '65).

Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)

Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Kobe Herald** (est. '76).

Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

**Nagasaki Press** (est. '87).

Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

## LEADING PERIODICALS IN TOKYO.

Title.	Feature.	Kind of pub'tion.	Price per no.	Published by
<b>Bun-gei C'ub</b> .....	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 sen.	Hakubun-kwan.
<b>Kyo-iku Jiron</b> .....	Educational ...	{ 3 times a month.	10 sen.	Kyo-iku Jironsha.
<b>Jitsugyo no Nippon</b> ..	Eco. & business	{ 3 times a month.	11 sen.	{ Jitsugyo no Nippon sha.
<b>Nippon-jin</b> .....	Poli. & lit .....	{ Semi- monthly.	12 sen.	Nippon Office.
<b>Oriental Economist</b> ...	Pol. & eco .....	{ 3 times a month.	10 sen.	{ Toyo Keisai-zasshi Office.
<b>Shin-Shosetsu</b> .....	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 sen.	Shunyōdō.
<b>Taiyo</b> .....	Pol., eco., & lit.	monthly.	30 sen.	Hakubun-kwan.
<b>Tai-hei-yo</b> .....	Eco. & business	{ semi- monthly.	12 sen.	Hakubun-kwan.
<b>Tokyo Economist</b> ...	Eco. ....	weekly.	10 sen.	Tokyo Eco. Office.
<b>Teikoku Bungaku</b> ...	Lit. ....	monthly.	15 sen.	{ Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ.
<b>Waseda Bungaku</b> .....	Lit. ....	monthly.	20 sen.	Waseda Univ.

## NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the

least developed as it is the latest branch of journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

**Dempo Tsushin** (est. '01).

Office.—Hakkan-cho, Tokyo.

**Dokuritsu Tsushin** (est. '03).

Office.—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Jiyu Tsushin** (est. '99).

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Tokyo.

**Meiji Tsushin** (est. '00).

Office.—Maruya-cho, Tokyo.

**Nippon Tsushin** (est. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

**Teikoku Tsushin** (est. '88).

Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Tsushin** (est. '85).

Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

## TOTAL CASUALTIES DURING THE LATE WAR.

*Army.*

The number of deaths in the Japanese troops from all causes during the late war was returned as follow by the Army :—

	Killed or Died from Wounds	Deaths from Disease and Accidents	Total. Deaths.
Imperial Guards.....	3,049	1,943	4,992
First Division.....	6,438	3,118	9,556
Second „ .....	3,964	1,389	5,353
Third „ .....	5,774	2,003	7,777
Fourth „ .....	3,815	2,586	6,401
Fifth „ .....	3,713	2,332	6,045
Sixth „ .....	3,205	1,442	4,647
Seventh „ .....	3,835	502	4,337
Eighth „ .....	4,016	934	4,950
Ninth „ .....	8,211	1,995	10,206
Tenth „ .....	4,073	1,866	5,939
Eleventh „ .....	7,988	2,610	9,598
Twelfth „ .....	1,811	2,126	3,937
	58,892	24,646	83,73

*Navy.*

	Killed or Died from Wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers.....	193	134	307
Petty officers.....	593	391	984
Sailors .....	1,207	1,126	2,333
Others .....	36	29	65
Total .....	2,009	1,680	3,689

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## FORMOSA.

## FINANCE.

The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for last year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.

## REVENUES.

(Y. 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Subsidies from Central Gov.	Others.	Total.
1898... ..	7,493	3,984	803	12,281
1899... ..	10,158	6 200	1,067	17,426
1900... ..	13,062	8,098	1,108	22,269
1901... ..	11,714	7,251	800	19,766
1902... ..	11,876	7,199	420	19,497
1903... ..	12,396	6,528	1,113	20,037
1904... ..	16,170	5,189	974	22,333
1905 (Estimate) ...	20,280	none	16	20,296
1906 ( " ) ...	25,364	"	406	25,770

## CHIEF ITEMS OF ORDINARY REVENUES.

(Y. 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Land tax.	Customs.	Receipts from public under-taking and State pro'ly.
1898... ..	1,979	907	—
1899 .. ...	1,979	1,481	6,570
1900... ..	1,629	1,567	9,692
1901 .. ...	1,906	1,534	8,063

1902... ..	2,339	1,487	7,965
1903... ..	2,308	1,419	8,477
1904... ..	4,129	1,434	10,386
1905 (Est'te) ... ..	4,706	1,499	13,566
1906 ( " ) ... ..	5,382	1,541	17,915

## EXPENDITURES.

(Y. 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Civil Adm'tive expenses.	Expenses for special undertakings.	Other expenses.	Total.
1898... ..	8,008	—	3,209	11,217
1899 .. ..	10,304	2,744	3,275	16,323
1900... ..	12,032	5,880	3,562	21,474
1901... ..	11,837	4,939	2,587	19,363
1902... ..	10,972	5,588	1,840	18,406
1903... ..	12,457	4,068	2,684	19,109
1904... ..	14,916	3,499	1,882	18,889
1905 (Estimate) ... ..	16,233	1,500	2,973	20,989
1906 ( " ) ... ..	19,467	3,000	3,351	25,770

## LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

	Appointed.	Released.
Count Adm. Sukenori Kabayama ... ..	May, '95	June, '96
Count Gen. Taro Katsura ... ..	June, '96	Oct., '96
Baron Gen. Kiten Nogi ... ..	Oct., '96	Feb., '98
Late Visc. Gen. Gentaro Kodama... ..	Feb., '98	Apr., '06
Visc. Gen. Sabata Sakuma ... ..	Apr., '06	—

## POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of family.
1900 { Japanese .....	24,467	13,487	37,954	11,048
{ Natives .....	1,512,969	1,289,950	2,802,919	538,723
{ Total .....	1,537,436	1,303,437	2,840,873	549,771
1901 { Japanese .....	26,770	15,354	42,124	13,777
{ Natives .....	1,552,518	1,330,430	2,882,948	549,009
{ Total .....	1,579,288	1,345,784	2,925,072	562,786
1902 { Japanese .....	28,769	18,308	47,077	15,075
{ Natives .....	1,584,473	1,368,561	2,953,034	550,585
{ Total .....	1,613,242	1,386,869	3,000,111	566,660
1903 { Japanese .....	30,939	20,005	50,944	16,416
{ Natives .....	1,501,854	1,382,766	2,974,620	552,289
{ Total .....	1,621,793	1,602,771	3,025,564	568,705
1905 (Oct.) .....	1,610,609	1,430,843	3,041,452	585,410

## AGRICULTURE.

*Area of Tillage Land.*

	At end of year.	Rice-paddy.	Upland field.
1902 ("ko") ... ..	...	252,999	188,033
1903 ( " ) ... ..	...	286,818	263,905
"ko" = 2,934 "tsubo."			

*Agricultural products.*

(Y. 1,000)

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Rice ( <i>Koku</i> ) .....	4,300	6,131	5,642	7,354	3,198
Tea ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	17,348	10,379	12,764	14,035	11,061
Sugar ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	47,945		91,436	59,478	82,800
Sweet-potato ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	343,327	398,332	501,160	897,954	1,135,115
Ramie ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	1,022	990	1,658	2,608	2,815
Jute ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	1,481	1,452	1,564	2,737	3,228
Barley & Wheat ( <i>Koku</i> )...	22	11	23	42	
Beans & Peas ( <i>Koku</i> ) .....	50	44	55	105	
Pea-nuts ( <i>Koku</i> ) .....	120	114	108	176	
Sesame ( <i>Koku</i> ) .....	36	39	25	50	
Millet ( <i>Koku</i> ) .....	104	60	59	62	
Mountain Indigo ( <i>Kin</i> ) ...	815	5,325	2,541	4,333	
Tree Indigo ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	7,109	15,588	16,659	20,326	
Indigo balls ( <i>Kin</i> ) .....	2,279	1,954	3,866	3,464	

## MARINE PRODUCTS.

RAW.			CURED.		
	Quantity. <i>Kin.</i>	Value. <i>Yen.</i>		Quantity. <i>Kin.</i>	Value. <i>Yen.</i>
1900 .....	8,329,023	485,740	1900 .....	1,423,359	106,413
1901 .....	8,391,454	459,879	1901 .....	2,675,946	184,019
1902 .....	10,265,845	538,010	1902 .....	3,160,396	143,699
1903 .....	—	586,085	1903 .....	—	165,273
1904 .....	—	675,645	1904 .....	—	226,246

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

	Gold. <i>Momme.</i>	Gold dust. <i>Momme.</i>	Coal. <i>Kin.</i>	Sulphur. <i>Kin.</i>
1900 .....	92,451	9,473	70,467,279	1,231,168
1901 .....	155,422	127,785	110,357,520	2,732,860
1902 .....	239,678	161,082	162,252,813	2,722,300
1903 .....	245,945	76,248	125,075,917	2,250,680
1904 .....	400,967	42,516	136,431,414	3,540,953

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

*Textile Fabrics.*

				No. of weaving works.	No. of looms.	Value. yen.	No of persons engaged.
1900	...	...	...	340	635	4,524	635
1901	...	...	...	639	962	10,130	963
1902	...	...	...	698	1,471	15,085	1,371

*Camphor, etc.*

						Camphor. Kin.	Camphor oil Kin.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	3 479,179	2,362,108
1901	...	...	...	...	...	3,667,887	2,587,186
1902	...	...	...	...	...	3,148,742	2,388,135
1903	...	...	...	...	...	3,728,731	2,690,370
1904	...	...	...	...	...	3,389,933	2,720,388

*Amount of Opium Manufactured.*

Fiscal year.				Momme.	Fiscal year.			Momme.
1900	...	...	...	55 960,110	1902	...	...	28,852,600
1901	...	...	...	34 994,400	1903	...	...	40,656,850

*Opium-smokers.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of smokers. per 100 pop.
1901.....	152,011	12,752	164 763	6.07
1902.....	138,299	13,745	152,044	5.47
1903.....	128,096	13 216	141,312	4.87

## TRADE.

*Foreign Trade.*

(In Y. 1,000)

Year.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1900	...	10 571	13,570	25,141
1901	...	8,298	12,809	21,108
1902	...	13 817	10,100	23,917
1903	...	11 098	10,772	21,850
1904	...	12,391	12,838	25,229
1905	...	10,705	10,963	21,668

*Trade with Japan Proper.*

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1900 ... ..	4,248	8,439	4,036
1901 ... ..	7,163	8,782	1,435
1902 ... ..	7,196	9,235	1,827
1903 ... ..	9,478	11,152	1,464
1904 ... ..	10,130	10,156	* 274
1905 ... ..	13,661	13,483	* 177

Note.—\*denotes excess of exports.

*Chief Commodities Exported.*

Value (Y. 1,000).

	Black tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Camphor.	Tur- meric.	Flax, Hemp, & Jute.
1900.....	4,817	2,276	469	1,385	128	368
1901.....	3,501	1,132	1,031	789	91	382
1902.....	6,513	1,915	1,059	2,849	61	389
1903.....	5,963	854	220	2,518	19	485
1904.....	5,770	2,536	223	2,199	9	458
1905.....	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	502

*Chief Commodities Imported.*

Value (Y. 1,000).

	Opium.	Petroleum.	Flour.	Hogs.	Chinese Cotton Tissues.	Cotton Satins.
1900.....	3,392	1,199	355	562	689	157
1901.....	2,310	841	339	408	685	197
1902.....	1,476	810	326	380	579	168
1903.....	1,121	805	388	358	285	279
1904.....	2,866	1,028	296	210	154	306
1905.....	1,927	670	223	231	133	345

## EDUCATION.

NO. OF SCHOOLS.

At end of year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Students and pupils.
1901 ... ..	1,703	2,265	49,169
1902 ... ..	1,786	2,265	51,712
1903 ... ..	1,539	900	52,892

## SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED (at end of 1903).

State ... ..	321	190	4,58
Communal...	146	649	21,457
Private ... ..	1,373	1,440	26,898

## RAILWAY.

	Mileage open.	Passenger Cars.	Freight wagons.	Receipts. yen.
1900 ... ..	89	35	164	408,857
1901 ... ..	129	36	219	515,716
1902 ... ..	154	45	269	722,051
1903 ... ..	195	75	310	961,584
1904 ... ..	231	87	426	1,118,898
1905 (Oct.) ... ..	250	87	426	—

The trunk line extending from the northern extremity (Keelung) to the southern (Hakkoko) has been completed, with an intermediate portion of  $1\frac{3}{10}$  miles covered by a light railway. This portion presenting a great engineering difficulty will require two or three years before it can be converted into a regular track. Already a sum of over Y. 2,760,000 has been derayed on account of railway construction.

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## CHAPTER XXXII.

## KOREA.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The reigning monarch is named Heui, nominally the 30th in the line of succession since the present Dynasty of Yi was founded in 1392. From ancient time Korea, situated between the two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, to which Russia was added recently, was obliged to play the part of semi-vassalage to one or the other or to both. The change of her own dynasties was also quite frequent, and on every of such occasions the triumphant clan trampled down upon the fallen one with merciless vengeance begotten of old feud. Placed under such circumstances the Korean people were denied opportunities favoring the development of the brighter side of human nature, but have been reduced to a depraved race. In one point they decidedly surpass their neighbors, especially the Japanese, and that is the possession of better physique and greater strength.

The recent history of diplomacy between Japan and Korea should open with the neglect of the latter to dispatch an envoy of congratulation, as she had used to do on similar occasions, when the present Emperor ascended the Throne. This caused first serious dissension among the builders of the new Japan, for the elder Saigo and others sharing his opinion resigned ('73) when their courageous

design to chastise Korea for her gross breach of courtesy had been overruled by the moderates who maintained that Japan being devoted in effecting her own reforms had no spare energy to undertake any such ambitious foreign policy. Japan and China defined her relations *vis-à-vis* Korea by the Tientsin agreement '85 by which both recognized the independence of their weaker neighbor. China, however, continued to dominate in Korea, finally violated the agreement in question and brought upon her the war of 1894-'95, which compelled her to give up the haughty attitude towards Korea. The appearance of Russia on the scene as the successor of China again caused our country to adopt a firm policy culminating in the outbreak of the late hostilities.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 sq. Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of Honshu of Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The cultivated area is estimated at 2,700,000 *cho* (6,750,000 acres). The population was former-

ly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000, but the later estimate is that 14,000,000 is nearer the mark.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is based on meteorological

records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extend over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Chinnampo and Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

#### Temperature.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Gensan.	Seoul.	Chinnampo	Pingyang.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan. ....	3.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.6	-5.3	-5.1
Feb. ....	4.1	-1.1	-2.5	-9.2	-2.2	-1.5
Mar. ....	8.0	4.1	3.3	6.0	3.6	5.4
Apr. ....	13.1	19.8	19.2	12.4	19.5	12.0
May ....	17.2	15.6	16.6	18.2	17.0	17.4
Jun. ....	20.2	20.1	20.3	22.7	21.1	22.1
Jul. ....	23.8	24.0	23.9	26.3	24.8	25.1
Aug. ....	25.7	25.3	24.0	27.3	25.3	25.0
Sept. ....	22.3	21.2	19.4	29.7	29.7	29.7
Oct. ....	17.4	15.2	13.3	15.4	13.6	12.6
Nov. ....	11.7	7.8	6.6	7.0	-0.4	5.4
Dec. ....	4.5	0.0	-0.6	0.3		-2.1
Aver. ....	14.3	11.7	11.0	12.7	11.3	11.4

#### Rainfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Seoul.	Gensan.
	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.
Jan. ... ..	25.8	28.9	22.5	35.4
Feb. ... ..	41.5	23.8	22.1	27.8
Mar. ... ..	54.7	31.9	31.1	46.2
Apr. ... ..	119.9	60.3	61.3	51.8
May ... ..	114.3	67.1	38.5	54.5
Jun. ... ..	183.5	133.2	76.6	110.1
Jul. ... ..	199.9	176.4	275.8	200.6
Aug. ... ..	137.6	181.5	182.8	253.8
Sept. ... ..	153.0	122.6	57.9	232.3
Oct. ... ..	45.9	35.5	38.0	42.4
Nov. ... ..	38.8	36.4	50.1	56.7
Dec. ... ..	36.8	33.0	18.1	27.5
Total ... ..	1152.7	953.0	877.5	1139.0

#### No. of Days of Rainfalls and Snowfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Chinnampo.	Gensan.	Pingyang.
Jan. ... ..	3	6	4	3	4
Feb. ... ..	3	4	3	3	4

Mar. ... ..	6	6	6	5	4
Apr. ... ..	8	6	6	4	5
May ... ..	8	7	9	5	6
Jun. ... ..	8	8	6	7	5
Jul. ... ..	11	12	6	12	5
Aug. ... ..	7	13	8	12	8
Sept. ... ..	7	8	5	8	5
Oct. ... ..	4	4	4	4	4
Nov. ... ..	4	5	5	5	4
Dec. ... ..	4	7	4	3	4
Total ... ..	73	86	66	71	59

### THE NEW REGIME IN KOREA.

By the agreement concluded with Japan in Aug. 1904 Korea bound herself to carry out internal reform; this agreement was further expanded in spirit by the Japan-Korea Convention signed between the respective representatives on 17th Nov. 1905, while the promulgation by the Japanese Government on 20th Dec. 1905 of the Regulations relating to the Organization of Residency-General (Tokan-fu) and Residencies (Riji-cho) and the instalation of Marquis Ito to the viceregal post ushered in a new regime over the peninsula. The text of the new Japan-Korea Agreement is given in the chapter of Diplomacy (page 66 79).

#### RESIDENCY-GENERAL AND RESIDENCIES IN KOREA.

The Resident-General, to be of the *shin-nin* rank, is under direct control of the Japanese Emperor and in regard to matters appertaining to foreign policy, he makes representations to the Emperor and asks his sanction through the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister President of State, and, in regard to all other affairs, through the Minister President of State.

The Resident-General has general control over matters relating to the foreign consulates and foreigners in Korea, with the exception of such matters as may pass through the foreign Representatives accredited to

this Empire, and also exercises supervision over such affairs of the Korean Government as may relate to foreigners.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over all affairs in Korea the charge of which is entrusted to the Imperial authorities and officials by treaty or convention, and also has charge of all other matters of which the right of supervision has hitherto appertained to the Imperial authorities.

The Resident-General makes communication to the Korean Government and demands the carrying out of such administrative matters as may be necessitated by obligations based on treaty. In case of urgent necessity, he may address himself direct to the local authorities concerned and cause them to attend to such matters and render a report to the Korean Government afterward.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over the Imperial officials and others in the service of the Korean Government.

When the Resident-General considers that any order or measure by any of the various Government offices is contrary to treaty or law or regulations, or injurious to the public interests, or exceeds the authorized power of such office, he may suspend or rescind such measure.

The Residencies (corresponding to former consulates) are established at all important places in Korea.

*Residency-General.*

<i>Resident-General</i>	Marquis H. Ito.
<i>Director-General</i>	Teikichi Tsuruhara.
<i>" of Agr., Ind., and Commerce</i>	Jushiro Kiuchi.
<i>" of Police Affairs</i>	Kihichiro Oka.
<i>" of Railway Affairs</i>	Dr. Furuichi.
<i>" of Post and Telegraph Affairs</i>	Ju-ichiro Ikeda.
<i>Chief of Juridical Affairs</i>	Komataro Kosaka.

*Japanese Advisers to Korean Government.*

<i>Adviser to the Court</i>	Masuo Kato.
<i>Financial Adviser</i>	Tanetaro Megata.
<i>Military Adviser</i>	Major Nodzu.
<i>Legal Adviser</i>	Kenjiro Ume.
<i>In Charge of Medical Affairs</i>	Dr. Susumu Sato.
<i>Educational Adviser</i>	Dr. Yoshihumi Hiraga.

## EXPENDITURE OF STATE.

(Estimate for Current year)

	Ordinary yen.	Extraordinary yen.
Cabinet ... ..	37,475	—
Home Department ... ..	960,756	180,000
Army ... ..	1,379,617	—
Education ... ..	154,945	—
Finance... ..	2,170,349	1,626,974
Agr., Com. and Industry ... ..	29,596	40,000
Justice ... ..	46,259	—

During 1905 the expenditure of the Court totalled a little over Y. 2,000,000 of which the item of religious rites and ceremonies swallowed as much as 905,800. On the side of revenue the principal items were.

Civil list .....	727,000	Proceeds from placer mining .....	300,000
Royalty from ginseng monopoly .....	1,000,000	Appropriated from the Treasury on account of building expense .....	100,000

## FOREIGN CONSULS AT SEOUL.

England... ..	Mr. Coeburn.
Russia ... ..	„ Plancon.
Italy ... ..	„ Cassati.
U S. A. ... ..	„ Heywood.

# JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN THE JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS, KOREA.

(in June 1906)

	No. of family.	No. of person.
Seoul ... ..	3,908	14,978
Ninsen... ..	3,087	13,128
Kunsan ... ..	754	3,048
Mokpho ... ..	577	2,835
Masan ... ..	753	2,805
Fusan ... ..	5,269	20,171
Gensan ... ..	1,063	4,989
Songjin ... ..	166	697
Pingyang ... ..	1,715	6,838
Chinnampho ... ..	744	3,050
Total ... ..	18,036	72,539

## VOLUME OF TRADE.

Year.	Imports. yen.	Exports. yen.
1902 ... ..	13,541,409	8,317,070
1903 ... ..	18,219,183	9,477,603
1904 ... ..	26,805,380	6,933,504
1905 ... ..	31,959,582	6,904,301

*Exports.*

(Y. 1,000)

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Beans & peas ... ..	1,818	1,675	2,515	2,695
Cotton, raw ... ..	58	171	195	60
Ginseng, red ... ..	1,198	984	980	1,100
Hides, cow ... ..	693	982	1,073	697
Rice ... ..	3,524	4,224	1,300	889
Cattle... ..	189	283	27	90
Copper ... ..	38	45	44	32
Gold ... ..	52	139	91	449
Paper... ..	30	37	89	89
Others ... ..	717	937	619	695
Total ... ..	8,317	9,477	6,933	6,904

*Imports.*

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cotton goods ... ..	5,356	5,781	7,970	11,440
Woolen goods ... ..	76	77	119	194
Miscellaneous piece goods ...	16	19	35	135
Metals ... ..	580	786	913	1,392
Sundries ... ..	7,511	11,554	17,765	18,796
Total ... ..	13,541	18,219	26,805	31,959
Foreign goods re-exported ...	151	191	597	1,012
Grand total ... ..	13,692	18,410	27,402	32,971

*Export and Import of Specie and Bullions.*

		Export. yen.	Import. yen.	Balance. yen.
1902 .....	Gold and others	6,504,435	2,301,885	4,202,550
1903 .....	"	6,526,157	1,942,356	4,583,801
1904 .....	"	6,257,666	9,163,265	2,905,599
1905 .....	"	8,178,805	6,419,583	1,759,222

*Trade with Different Countries.*

(In Y. 1,000)

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to
Japan .....	8,689	6,549	11,554	7,599	19,007	5,967	23,561	5,389
China .....	4,832	1,536	5,358	1,549	5,053	1,232	5,945	1,501
Great Britain .....	—	—	780	—	767	655	373	220
U. S. A. ....	—	—	398	—	1,813	—	1,978	—
Russian Manchuria } .....	19	231	126	328	88	2	104	9
European Russia } .....	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—
Belgium .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total .....	13,541	8,317	18,219	9,477	26,805	6,933	31,959	6,904

*Customs Receipts.*

Year.	Imp. Duties. yen.	Exp. Duties. yen.	Tonnage. Dues. yen.	Total. yen.
1902 ... ..	813,620	354,969	36,185	1,204,776
1903 ... ..	1,019,488	413,215	48,301	1,481,004
1904 ... ..	1,500,103	292,010	53,236	1,845,350
1905 ... ..	1,966,794	263,919	62,536	2,293,250

### JAPANESE OFFICIAL DISBURSEMENTS IN KOREA.

Disbursements made by the Japanese Government on account of its various

undertakings in Korea reach rather big figures as are put in the Budget for the current fiscal year, though some items date from the preceding year. The principal outlays are,

	Approximate figures yen.
Seoul-Wiju railway ... ..	21,000,000
Barracks and initial equipment ... ..	15,000,000
Temporary barracks ... ..	1,600,000
Two military divisions ... ..	5,000,000
Other corps ... ..	2,000,000
Residency-General etc. ... ..	1,180,000
Total ... ..	45,780,000

### FINANCES AND BANKS.

There are four leading banking organs in Korea, they being all branch offices of Japanese banks, viz. 1st Bank, Industrial Bank, 18th Bank and 58th Bank. Each has its own distinct sphere of operation. The 1st Bank is the oldest establishment, is bankers to the Korean Government, and enjoys the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field only this year and to undertake an important role, that of financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank has agreed to lend Y. 10,000,000 to the Korean Government, of which one half was handed over in March. The term was 50 per 100 face value, 6-1/2 percent, payable in ten years. Customs receipts were offered by the borrowing party as security. The Bank has established a branch office at Seoul with the capital of Y. 7,500,000, and will devote itself to lending long-term funds on the security of immovables. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers of Japanese resident merchants with whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere covers the Koreans, Japanese

and Chinese at the ratio of five, three and two respectively. It makes advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses, either established by it or borrowed from other parties.

### JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN KOREA.

Outside banking enterprises the economic activity as conducted by Japanese individuals in the peninsula still remains comparatively insignificant.

#### FARMING.

The vested interest in land is relating speaking, largest. This covered about 4500 acres in the spring of this year and may have grown to about 5000 by the summer, representing, at 50 *sen* per *tsubo* (1200 *tsubo* = 1 acre), the investment of only Y. 3,000,000. At first only the plots lying near the open ports or railway lines attracted the Japanese investors, but they have lately began to invest in land less favorably situated. The land previously purchased before the advent of Japanese protectorate regime on the whole existed in small lots, for kitchen-gardening in most cases, but the areas subsequently acquired have been done with the special object of farming, which is at present

considered as the safest and profitable enterprise in Korea. Two companies have already been launched, or one of them about to be launched, especially established for this purpose and for exploiting agricultural resources of the much neglected soil of the country.

#### SPECIAL FARMING IN KOREA.

##### a. Sericulture.

Dry climate and comparative scarcity of rainfalls make Korea an ideal sericulture country. The only drawback is the danger of parasitic worms owing to abundance of flies, this inflicting even in Japan a damage of about Y. 15 millions a year. Korean farmers are raising silkworms in ill-ventilated and ill-lighted wretched hovels and by a process characteristic of Korea, being a good illustration of her superstition and ignorance. And yet the cocoons obtained are fairly good and can fetch say Y. 40 per *koku*. The output is at present 30,000 *koku*, but this can

be easily increased ten or twenty-fold. A party of Japanese and Korean ladies has started a sericultured business on a small scale at Seoul, and the result has been a good success.

##### b. Cotton Cultivation.

So far this is the most important agricultural enterprise of this kind. It was started in the spring of 1905 by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. The Korean Government has promised to defray Y. 210,000 to encourage the enterprise. The experimental planting was at once carried out at six places in southern and northern Cholla, viz. Mokpho, Chinnampo, Yongsampo, Laju, Kongju and Kunsan, and the first report on the experiment which was chiefly directed to determine the relative adaptability of the native variety and the American upland to the Korean soil has been made public.

*Harvest (per tan, this unit holding good for other statistics).*

	Seed cotton.		Ginned-cotton.	
	Upland.	Korean.	Upland	Korean.
Mokpho ( <i>Kwamme</i> ) ... ..	41.385	15.508	13.492	3.627
Do. without manure ( <i>Kwamme</i> )	27.385	12.189	9.010	2.852
Yongsampo ( <i>Kwamme</i> ) ... ..	15.091	7.111	4.920	1.664

##### *Rate of Ginned Cotton and Staples.*

	Rate of Ginned cotton.	Length of the Staples.	Size of the Staples.
Upland .....	32.6%	3.35 cent.	0.02302 milim.
Korean.....	23.4%	3.04 cent.	0.02343 milim.

Supposing 100 *kin* of ginned cotton of the two varieties fetches Y. 25, though the Upland naturally commands a higher rate in consequence of its superior staples, then the 100 *kin* corresponds to

Y. 8.151	Upland
Y. 5.851	Korean.

On this basis the receipt per *tan* of the two varieties will be as follows:—

		Ginned cotton <i>Kwanmin.</i>	Value <i>yen.</i>	Excess valu of Upland over Korean.
Without manure.	{ Upland	27.385	13.955	9.497
	{ Korean	12.189	4.458	—
Applying ash	{ Upland	38.940	19.840	13.919
	{ Korean	16.189	5.921	—
Applying ash, animal manure & bean-cake	{ Upland	45.667	23.263	16.300
	{ Korean	19.036	6.963	—

The cotton-fields in Korea are approximately estimated at 120,000 *cho* (300,000 acres), capable of producing, on an average, 67 *kin* per *tan*, or approximately 800,000 piculs (1 picul = 100 *kin*). By planting the Upland 1,200,000 piculs or 160,000 piculs more ginned cotton can be produced, representing a gain of Y. 4,000,000.

It is considered easy to quadruple the present yield of raw cotton in Korea. After all what Japan has lost in the decay of her own cotton-planting is likely to be made good by the rise of the same industry in Korea, which therefore, may be expected to take the place of India, America and China as supplier of raw cotton to Japan.

#### GOLD-MINING.

Gold, especially in the shape of river-gold, abounds almost everywhere in the northern half of the peninsula. The output reaches about Y. 5 million a year, as below:—

	<i>yen.</i>		<i>yen.</i>
1902 ... ..	5,064,106	1904 ... ..	5,009 596
1903 ... ..	5,456,397	1905 ... ..	5,206 805

It is owing to the large production of gold that Korea can barely manage to restore tradal equilibrium, imports of commodities being always in excess of export.

#### KOREAN FISHERY.

Korean fishery is practically carried on by Japanese fishermen. The principal fisheries consist of "Ming-tai" cod fishery on the coast of Hankyong, sardine at Kangwon, and tai (peg'as), shark and *ishimochi* at Cholla and Kongsang. The average marine harvest ranges between Y. 2 and 3 millions, but it is considered not difficult to double or treble it, now that the sphere of activity has been enlarged and that the obnoxious interference formerly exercised by the Korean authorities has been practically removed. The Japanese fishermen are establishing curing stations at all important places along the coast. At some places, especially on Quel-

part, they have even created a permanent fishery colony. For whaling in the seas off Korean coast, the reader is referred to the chapter on Fishery.

#### INDUSTRIES INDIGENOUS TO THE COUNTRY.

The native industries are quite primitive, for even those that formerly flourished have declined subsequently. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL  
OF KWANTUNG.

Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Totokusu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it were issued on Sept. 1. The Ordinance relating to the Governor-General (*Totoku*) states that the post will be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General and that the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) will be accorded to it. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and protects and controls the railways in South Manchuria, has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter,

however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 *yen*. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration.

*The Government-General's Office.*

*Governor-General*  
*Chief of the staff*  
*Dir. Civil affairs*  
*Chief Judge*

General Baron Yoshimasa Oshima.  
Maj.-General Toyosaburo Ochiai.  
Yeizo Ishizuka.  
Ujindo Hiraishi.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG  
(Liaoyang Pen.)  
*General Rules.*

The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry or

before his departure; about quarantine arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows;—

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Tairen. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

*Tairen, a Free Port.*

In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Tairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st. Foreign merchant-men are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Tairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Tairen.

FOREIGNERS IN KWANTUNG.

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in force shall remain in force for the time being.

Any resident or visitor whose presence is deemed prejudicial to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The transfer of the last section, of the road ceded by Russia to Japan took place on Aug. 1st, 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchurian Railway (Nan Man Tetsudo) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchurian

Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the Company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working etc. of the railway.

*The Company Contract.*

The company contract provides that the capital shall be Y. 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of Y. 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian railways and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, who will therefore receive in return for them 500,000 shares. The remaining shares are open for subscription only to Japanese and Chinese Government and subjects. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and restrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. This treatment shall apply to the shares that may be owned by the Chinese Government. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures which the company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. Other important items in the Orders are,—

To reconstruct the gauge to 4. 8½ ft. within three years from the opening of the lines.

To double the Tairen—Suchiatun section.

To make provisions along the lines for accommodating travellers and warehousing goods.

(1) *Cost of Engineering Work etc.*

Item.	yen.
Improvements and Repairs of the Tairen-Changchun road and its branches and increase of rolling stock .....	28,000 000
Repairs and Constructions in Tairen Bay .....	5 000 000

Item.	yen.
Doubling of the Tairen-Sukiatun track .....	9,600,000
Capital for the Yentai and Fushun mines .....	4,000 000
Building of warehouses .....	8 000 000
Water-transport fund .....	10,000 000
Construction of the Antung-Mukden line .....	22,000 000
Reserve .....	13,400,000
Total .....	100,000,000

(2) *Valuation of the Government Property.*

Item.	yen.
Railway tracks and accessories.....	52 300,000
Fushun and Yentai coal-mines .....	32,000 000
Stations at Tairen and accessories .....	15,700,000
Total .....	100,000,000

(3) *Estimate of Investment and Profit of South Manchurian System.*

	Aggregate investment.	Net profit yen	Rate of profit %
1st year .....	16,700,000	989,827	5.9
2nd „ .....	37,900 000	1,551,745	4.1
3rd „ .....	58 925 200	2,233,755	3.8
4th „ .....	60,425 200	4,133,115	6.8
5th „ .....	61,425,200	4,355,984	7.1
6th „ .....	62,425,200	4,456,836	7.1
7th „ .....	62,925,200	4,682,593	7.4
8th „ .....	63,300 200	4,928,805	7.8
9th „ .....	63,300,200	5 199 261	8.2
10th „ .....	63,300,200	5,494,811	8.7

(4) *Construction and Working Expenses of the Tairen-Chungchun Section.*

	Improve- ment & reconstruction.	Doubling Tairen-Skiatun section.	Rolling stock.	Total.
1st year .....	3,500,000	3,200,000	4,000,000	10,700,000
2nd „ .....	4,000,000	3,200,000	4,500,000	
3rd „ .....	3,017,200	3,200,000	4 500 000	
4th „ .....			1,500,000	
5th „ .....			1,000,000	

6th .....			1 000,000
7th .....			500,000
8th .....			375,000
Total .....	10,517,200	9,600,000	10,517,200

## GROSS EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE ABOVE LINES.

Year.	Gross Earnings. <i>yen.</i>	Operating Expenses. <i>yen.</i>	Net Profits. <i>yen.</i>
First.....	4,772 375	4,333,698	438 677
Second .....	5,351 360	4,626,340	825 020
Third .....	6,153,882	4 934,827	1,219,055
Fourth .....	7,615,756	5,258,585	2,357,171
Fifth .....	8,148 926	5,598,378	2,550,548
Sixth .....	8 719,320	6,103,486	2,615 834
Seventh .....	9 329,611	6 530,709	2,798,902
Eighth.....	9 980,239	6,986,566	2,994,188
Ninth .....	10,679,239	7,475,448	3,203 791
Tenth .....	11,426,784	7,898,691	3,428,093

## EXPLOITING FUSHUN AND YENTAI MINES.

## Capital to be invested.

Year.	Amount. <i>yen.</i>	Totals. (Accumulated). <i>yen.</i>
First .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Second .....	1,500,000	2,500,000
Third .....	1,500,000	4,000,000

## MINES.

Year.	Gross Earnings. <i>yen.</i>	Disbursements. <i>yen.</i>	Net Profit. <i>yen.</i>
First .....	1,372,400	821,250	551,150
Second .....	2,058,600	1,231,975	826,725
Third.....	2,744,800	1,642,500	1,102,300
Fourth .....	4,117,200	2,190,000	1,927,200

After the fourth year the net profit is supposed to remain uniform.

*Antung-Mukden Line.*

The line is to be completely built in 3 years, traffic to be opened from the middle of the third year. The

cost of construction is put at 5 millions *yen* for the first year, 8 millions for the second, and 8,808,000 for the third, a total of 21,808,000 *yen*. The earnings and working expenses are thus estimated:—

Year.	Gross Earnings. <i>yen.</i>	Operating Expenses. <i>yen.</i>	Net Profit. <i>yen.</i>
Third .....	204,400	292,000	— 87,600
Fourth .....	461,944	613,200	— 151,600
Fifth .....	522,096	643,860	— 121,764
Sixth .....	589,840	676,198	— 86,198
Seventh .....	666,343	709,852	— 43,508
Eighth .....	752,776	745,359	7,417
Ninth .....	850,888	782,618	68,270
Tenth .....	961,274	821,746	139,518

The subscription book for the 1st instalment of 99,000 shares, ¥. 20 per share, was opened on Sept. 10 to be closed on Oct 5th.

### COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA.

The following description on the Yentai and Fushun collieries is based on the publication made by the Japanese Military Depot Departments at Liaoyang, so far the most reliable information on the subject.

#### *The Yentai Coal-fields.*

The mine exists northeast of Liaoyang, and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running north to south from Matsishan to Biming-shan via Chien-shan and Tserh-shan, and extend from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Motsishan. The geological formations of this district belong to the Carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, first seam of 5 ft., 2nd of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams 174 ft., between 2nd and 3rd 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pul-

verizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coal, both in Kyushu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the colorific power is comparatively strong and lasting.

#### *The Hushun Coal-fields.*

The Hushun coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found south of the walled town of Hushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The coal-fields are cut into two sections, eastern and western, by the river Hun that flows through this district. Two mines exist in each section, Laohutai and Yang-pai in the eastern section, and Chien-hin-sai and Lung-han-ko in the other. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capital in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles east to west, starting at the west in the neighborhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Ying-cheng via Chan-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-sai, Laohutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-

sai. On the other hand, the breadth, north to south, does not exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles at the widest parts. The strata dip  $10^{\circ}$  northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal-bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft thick, the rest varying in thickness in

1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft, the remaining 98 ft being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity is estimated at 360 million tons. But the district in question covers only about a tenth of the whole coal-bearing area in this particular region. The quality, too, is excellent, as may be seen from the following analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin-sai coal

	Best kind.	Medium kind.	Lowest kind
Water ... ..	4.44	6.08	6.32
Ash ... ..	1.60	4.40	2.04
Coke ... ..	43.41	43.52	48.17
Volatile matters ... ..	50.45	46.00	43.47
Sulphur ... ..	0.59	0.79	0.67
Caloric power ... ..	75.90	70.40	71.50

#### *The Fuchow Coal-fields.*

Two coal-deposits, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, are found in the vicinity of Fuchow. The former produces

lump coal of good quality, while smokeless and smell-less dust-coal suitable for domestic use is produced in the latter.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN.).

Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. The delimitation Committees of the two Powers have been at work in setting up the actual boundary line, but some time must still elapse before the work will be definitely concluded.

## FINANCE.

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the fiscal year are as follow :—

Expenditures.	yen.
For exploiting .....	74,200
Local administration .....	60,750
Roads, building and repairing .....	140,000
Forestry .....	34,280
Building of marine products experimental station .....	38,000
Others .....	148,050
Total.....	495,280

Revenues.	yen.
Fisheries .....	320,000
Various .....	31,000
Brought over .....	144,280
Total .....	495,280

The garrison requires some 600,000 *yen* so that the total expenditure amount to over a million *yen*.

SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN  
PROPER.

Meanwhile settlers from Japan proper have began to go over the new northern territory. During 1905 the total who visited it numbered 3,792 (3,413 males and 379 females), of which 1,633 males and 357 females passed the winter on the island. During this year the arrivals up to

May 30 numbered 3,854 males and 863 females, total 4,717. How many of them are real settlers cannot be definitely known, but at least 240 farming families seem to have fixed their permanent abode there. During 1906 these families cultivated 360 *cho* (900 acres) or 3.7 acres per family. These areas were under wheat, oats, rye, potatoes etc.

## FORESTS.

Various kinds of pine-trees abounds forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far have been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles. Owing to absence of facilities of conveyance Karafuto is

obliged to depend on Hokkaido for the supply of timbers.

## FISHERY.

Fishery is by far the most important industry in Karafuto, it is even judged by experts as the only profitable and hopeful business there. The catch by Japanese fishermen in Karafuto as reported to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce up to beginning of Sept. this year was as follows,—

	Quantity.	Value.
Herring ... ..	2,000,000 Koku	2,200,000 yen
Cod ... ..	250 000 Bundles	200,000 „
Salmon ... ..	40 000 Koku	600,000 „
Other fish (guano)... ..	30 000 „	250,000 „
Kombu ... ..	8,000 „	22,000 „
Total ... ..		3,272,000 „

During 1906 the Administration Office recognized right of priority of those Japanese fishermen who had possessed the fishing license from the Russian Government but for the

grounds for which no such connection existed the lease was made by tender. The disposal of the fishing grounds made this record,—

	Fisheries.	Rent in yen.	Average (approx)	Com panies.
Having priority of right .....	108	66,000	600	32
Permits obtained by tender .....	112	482,000	4 000	57
Reserved Fisheries .....	30	—	—	—

The glaring discrepancy of rent between the 1st and 2nd classes will be considerably ameliorated next year. For the former the rent will be increased by 50 % and the latter decreased by 30 to 50 %, and the holders of the respective grounds of either class will be allowed to hold them for the next year only, after which a new arrangement may be made. The Administration Office has announced that next year the extra impost of Y. 1,000 to 300 will

be charged per ground for herring fishery, in lieu of permission to use one additional net. At any rate the receipt from fishing permits can be expected to cover the administrative expense exclusive of garrison allotment.

The right secured by Japan to carry on fishery along the Amur region has yet remained an empty benefit, owing to the working arrangements not being yet completed with Russia.

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Subscribed Capital.....	Y. 10,000,000	Cash in hand, at call and	
Reserve Fund.....	„ 2,100,000	Short notice & Bullion..	Y. 10,883,253
„ „ for Corean		Investments.....	„ 11,515,287
Branches .....	„ 180,000	Bills discounted.....	„ 25,017,864
Bank Notes circulated in		Loans & Advances.....	„ 14,006,268
Korea .....	„ 5,429,864	Due by correspondents...	„ 820,095
Deposits, Current accounts		Bank premises and furni-	
&c. ....	„ 41,265,320	ture .....	„ 994,225
Other accounts .....	„ 3,645,335	Capital unpaid.....	„ 3,000,000
Due to correspondents...	„ 2,570,062		
Profit & Loss .....	„ 1,046,411		
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